"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; local rains, somewhat cooler tomorrow; moderate northeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,716. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANS IN GHENT, PUSH ON TOWARD COAST; ALLIES FIGHT NOW TO CHECK REINFORCEMENTS; GERMAN SUBMARINE SINKS RUSSIAN CRUISER

BOSTON TAKES THIRD GAME, 5-4, IN 12TH INNING

Mack Pitcher's Wild Throw Gives Braves Three Straight in the World's Series.

NERVE-RACKING STRUGGLE

Both Teams Score Twice in the Tenth—Gowdy Again a Hero at the Bat.

FOUL MUFF SAVES BRAVES

Evers, After Tip Is Dropped, Singles, Paving Way for Tying Run—Atones for Bad Play.

35,520 AT FENWAY PARK

Thousands Stand Outside Boston Grounds During Game—Will Make Clean Sweep Today, Evers Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—A giddy toss to third base by Joe Bush in the twelfth inning brought today's contest at Fenway Park to an abrupt end and gave the Boston Braves the third game of the world's series over the Athletics by a score of 5 to 4. This whimsical throw by Bush was fraught with tragedy for the Mackmen, making a last desperate stand to hold their fading glory. On this foolish bit of a schoolboy's error hinged the most nerve-racking struggle that has ever been played in the national classic.

The purple haze of eventide was gathering over Fenway Park, and the 35,520 persons who had sat for more than three hours were restless and fatigued as they looked down, from all sides of the solid banks of humanity, at the figures which moved about phantomlike in the twilight. The score was 4 to 4, and Boston was at the bat in the last half of the twelfth inning.

The rawboned Texan, Hank Gowdy, the Giant castoff, stepped to the plate, swinging a vicious looking black bat. Hank had already battered Bush's pitching for a home run and a two-bagger. Bush had not only Gowdy to fear. He had a howling, yelling, hostile populace, making his eardrums ache with a raucous clamor. These victory-thirsty thousands demanded the sacrifice of Connie Mack's stalwart flinging youngster to complete a Boston holiday. The ball was hardly visible from the stands. Gowdy swept his bat across the plate as freely as a reaper mowing down the golden grain. The shock of his bat sent the ball soaring into the midst of the Royal Rooters in the left field bleachers. Stallings then rushed Larry Gilbert in as a pinch hitter, and sent Leslie Mann out to second to run for the red-headed Gowdy.

A Battle of Baseball Wits.

The wits of Stallings were matched against the wits of Mack. Bush looked over to the Athletics' bench, Mack wigwagged for him to pass the pinch hitter. It looked like a good bit of strategy, for it would put a runner on first and second, and enhance the possibilities of a force out at third or a double play. Bush threw out four balls and Gilbert went to first.

Herb Moran was next at the bat, and he did just exactly the thing that the resourceful Mack expected. He dropped a bunt down along the third-base line. It was Bush's play to get the ball to Baker at third and force Mann.

Poor Bush! Cool under fire all afternoon, the strain had been too much for him. He got the ball, whirled about, and made a ghastly throw to third which was out of Baker's reach and Mann rushed home with the victory. The crowd went wild. All the feeling and enthusiasm, which had been bottled up as the game seesawed one way and then the other, burst forth with unrestrained fury. The mob jammed down to the field and smothered the Boston players in a demonstration of fanatical joy which has rarely been seen at a baseball game.

A heart-broken youth, his eyes blurred with tears, slunk away under the big stands as the paeans of victory rang in his ears. His had been a great responsibility. His team mates, the fading world's champions, had played masterful ball behind him, and they were all fighting shoulder to shoulder to try to stem the relentless onslaught of an all-powerful enemy.

Then, by one tragic throw, he had knocked the foundation from under the Mackian machine and it came tumbling down in ruins. There was no comfort for Bush. Not even the soft, fatherly forgiveness of the Athletic leader could push back that strangling lump which lodged in the youngster's throat. O fickle fame! A year ago praise of this strapping boy from the backwoods of Minnesota was on every baseball fan's lips from Maine to Texas as the iron-nerved hero who had downed the slugging Giants.

The Unconquerable Braves.

But what of the Boston Braves? They must go down in baseball annals as the team which doggedly refused to be defeated. They played great ball today. Toward the end of the game, when the Mackmen suddenly found themselves and played as brilliantly as they ever played in their hour of greatest glory, the Braves stuck to their task, surmounting all the obstacles

Continued on Page 8.

KAISER'S EYES SHINE WITH PRIDE FOR ARMY

Is Sure of Victory and Discusses With Chancellor a New Map of Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The famous Berlin painter, Vollbehr, who has just seen the Kaiser, says that his Imperial Majesty is in the highest spirits. His pride in his valorous army is so great that it shines through his eyes, which are phosphorescent with happiness. The Mayor of Weimar says that the Kaiser, addressing his troops, said:

"My boys, the leaves are falling, but we shall all return to our beloved homes."

Both the Kaiser and the German Chancellor, who is accompanying him at the front, are certain of victory. They spoke about changing the map of Europe after the war.

$1,200 FOR 11 PEARS TO HELP BELGIANS

And a German at British Fruit Sale Buys Auction Hammer for Ten Guineas.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Remarkable scenes were witnessed in the fruit auction salesrooms at Hull today, when $1,200 was paid for eleven ordinary French pears, the proceeds to be devoted to the Belgian Relief Fund. Many purchasers paid $50 for a single pear, and the first purchaser at that price was a German fruit merchant, who also gave 10 guineas ($52.50) for the auctioneer's hammer. At the close of the day the auctioneer sold his second hammer.

Some purchasers bought their pears several times over, and one man who paid $100 had no pear at the end of the sale.

PRUSSIA'S LOSSES NOW PUT AT 211,000

Amsterdam Total From Casualty Lists Does Not Include Those of Other German States.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.—The forty-four lists of losses in the Prussian Army, which have been published, contain a total of 211,000 killed, wounded, and missing, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.

The lists do not include losses among the Bavarians, Saxons, and Württembergers.

A Rome dispatch on Oct. 7 said that the German casualty lists showed 117,000 killed and missing, but that the Berlin authorities admitted that the total losses to date reached 300,000.

EARL'S WAR 'DON'TS' FOR BRITISH BOYS

One of Them Against Dividing Up Germany 'Before You Have Got Hold of It.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston tonight delivered a rousing speech at Harrow to an audience which included the masters and boys of Harrow School.

He said he knew of the anticipation of European statesmen of the highest rank who had prophesied for years that it would be in 1914 that Germany would strike the blow at Europe. Some people, he remarked, were of the opinion that it would be over by Christmas. He went on, speaking with great gravity:

"In my judgment more than one Christmas will pass before the soldiers return home."

Lord Curzon concluded with the following "Don'ts":

"Don't think the war does not affect you individually. It touches every man, woman, and child in this country.

"Don't be overjoyed at a victory. Don't be downhearted at a defeat.

"Don't be unnerved by personal or family bereavements.

"Don't be frightened at casualty lists, so long and sometimes so distressing.

"Don't think that you know how to wage the campaign and that the War Office does not.

"Don't write to the newspapers telling Generals and Admirals what they ought to do, but if you have an opinion that you could do it much better tell it to as few people as possible.

"Don't get nervous because the progress of the war is slow. It can only be slow in these stages.

"Don't underrate the enemy.

"Don't waste breath in attempting to ascertain what is to happen to the German Emperor in this world or the next.

"Don't begin to divide up the German Empire before you have got hold of it.

"Don't listen to any one who cries 'halt' before we have carried out the full purpose for which we are fighting.

"And, when the war is over, don't throw away the lessons of the war."

Earl Curzon also said:

"Germany has taken Antwerp to fortify it, to keep it, to make a great naval port of it, to use it as a great jumping-off place for her future attempts upon this country. It is no temporary occupation, unless we make it so."

"1847" Rogers Bros. represent the highest attainment in cutlery making. SPENCER'S, 7 Maiden Lane.—Advt.

WILSON BLOCKED ONE-TERM BILL

Letter He Wrote to A. Mitchell Palmer in 1913 Said to Have Sidetracked It.

IN PIGEON HOLE EVER SINCE

Develops That House Committee Filed Senate Measure on Advice of President-Elect.

SILENT ON BALTIMORE PLANK

Limit of Presidential Tenure Never Mentioned in Any of Mr. Wilson's Campaign Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—It has been learned here that President Wilson is opposed to the plank in the Baltimore platform limiting the President of the United States to one term. It was ascertained today that Mr. Wilson, then President-elect but still Governor of New Jersey, expressed his views on this subject in February, 1913, in a letter to Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania.

On Feb. 1, 1913, the Senate by the necessary two-thirds vote adopted a joint resolution submitting to the States a constitutional amendment limiting the Presidency to a single term of six years. The resolution was then sent to the House, where it was pigeon-holed in the Judiciary Committee. Had it been adopted by the House and ratified by three-fourths of the States during the incumbency of President Wilson, he, like Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, would have been disqualified for further service in the White House.

Upon receipt of the letter from Mr. Wilson, Representative Palmer, so the story goes, submitted the communication, which was ten pages in length, to Chairman Henry D. Clayton of the House Judiciary Committee and to other leading Democratic members of that committee. Republican members of the committee were not taken into the secret. The resolution had been introduced in the Senate as a result of the widespread criticism of Mr. Roosevelt's third-term aspirations in 1912, but the strong opposition of President-elect Wilson was sufficient, it was said, to cause the Democratic leaders of the House to sidetrack the measure.

The plank in the Baltimore platform, which is generally understood to have been inserted at the request of William J. Bryan, now Secretary of State in President Wilson's Cabinet, reads:

> We favor a single Presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making the President of the United States ineligible for re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle.

During the Presidential campaign Mr. Wilson refused to comment on the one-term plank. It was not known until today, except by a few of the President's more intimate advisers and the members of the Judiciary Committee, to whom the President's letter to Representative Palmer was shown, that Mr. Wilson ever had commented one way or the other on the plank.

The resolution adopted by the Senate on Feb. 1, 1913, proposed to alter the first two sentences of Section 1, Article II., of the Constitution, as follows:

> The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The term of the office of President shall be six years, and no person who has held the office by election or discharged its powers or duties or acted as President under the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof shall be eligible to hold again the office by election.

After a debate lasting for three days the final vote on the amendment was one of the most exciting in the history of the Senate. A change of one vote from the affirmative to the negative would have killed the measure. The deciding vote was cast by Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, who came into the Senate Chamber just in time to be recorded. Senator Shively of Indiana was the only Democrat who voted against the resolution. Seventeen Republicans, who were desirous of eliminating Mr. Roosevelt as a future Presidential possibility, voted with the Democrats.

At the time the Senate voted favorably on the resolution the sentiment in the House was overwhelmingly in favor of limiting the Presidential term. From that day to this many of the Democratic leaders have been puzzled over the failure of the House to act on the resolution. These members, of course, were not aware of the President-elect's communication to Representative Palmer.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, who lives at Sunbury, Penn., is on campaign tour in the rural sections of the State and could not be reached tonight.

ARRESTED AT WHITE HOUSE.

William Wayne Belvin Disturbs the Executive Mansion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—William Wayne Belvin, said by the police to be the former New York broker, was arrested at the executive offices of the White House today after he had made an attempt to see President Wilson.

Policeman Dalrymple, on duty at the executive offices, thought that Belvin acted peculiarly and persuaded him to go away. Belvin started to leave the building, but before doing so was said to have raised a disturbance and was arrested by James Sloan, the chief secret service operative of the force engaged in guarding the President.

He was taken to a police station.

Imported Rock Panetela. More satisfying than ever. Sweet and mild.—Advt.

HEARS GHENT IS OCCUPIED

Amsterdam Dispatch Passed by British Censor Without Confirmation.

BIG CAPTURE OF STORES

Berlin Tells of the Booty Found When the Army Entered Antwerp.

20,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

13,000 English Fled Into Holland, Says the Official Report—Cavalry Victory Near Lille.

The Kaiser's Message on Antwerp's Surrender

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is announced that the Kaiser has telegraphed to his aunt, the Dowager Grand Duchess of Baden, as follows:

> Antwerp was occupied this afternoon without fighting. God be thanked in deepest humility for this glorious result! To Him be all honor!

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.—The Daily News correspondent at Rotterdam, wiring on Monday at 3:24 P. M., says:

"It is reported here that the Germans have entered Ghent."

This message has been passed for publication by the British Press Bureau, which takes no responsibility for it.

LONDON, Oct. 13, 2:40 A. M.—The Belgian town of Ghent is now occupied by the Germans, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

Uhlans have arrived at Selzaete, a short distance from Ghent, and the commander announced that 6,000 soldiers must be quartered on the village.

On Sept. 7 a German force was in the vicinity of Ghent. Its commander and the Burgomaster, M. Braun, entered into an agreement by which the enemy would not then enter the city provided certain supplies were forthcoming. These consisted of 10,000 litres of benzine, 1,000 litres of mineral water, 150,000 kilos of oats, 100 bicycles, 10 motor cycles, and 25 compressed-air cylinders for motor cars. In addition, there was to be supplied a quantity of material for bandages and 100,000 cigars. The goods required by the Germans were delivered on Sept. 9. That night two German officers entered the city and were shot—one of them killed and the other wounded. The latter was held as a prisoner of war. This incident did not cause either party to break the agreement.

Ghent, with a population of nearly 200,000, is at the vertex of a spreading letter V formed by railways running to Ostend and to Antwerp, each about forty miles away. The city, which is the capital of East Flanders, has long been famous in the history and culture of the Low Countries. Here it was in 1576, by an interprovincial agreement known as the Pacification of Ghent, that the country united to drive out the Spanish soldiers. Here, also, on Dec. 24, 1814, the treaty was signed ending the war of 1812-14 between the United States and Great Britain.

BIG CAPTURE OF STORES.

German Report Tells of the Conditions in Antwerp.

LONDON, Oct. 12, 10:20 P. M.—The following official statement has been received from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"Enormous quantities of provisions of all kinds were captured in Antwerp. The garrison of the northern forts and 13,000 English fled to Holland when they were disarmed. The English themselves are said to have blown up ten of the Antwerp forts. The Belgians estimate that they lost 20,000 men as prisoners.

"When the fall of Antwerp was made known to the Allies the French cavalry was withdrawn in the direction of Arras.

"The interrupted artillery engagement in the Woevre region was resumed Oct. 11. At the same time the German right wing and centre resumed the bombardment of Rheims. On the whole the situation for the Germans is favorable.

"Before his departure for the front Emperor William promoted Prince Joachim (youngest son of the Emperor) to the rank of cavalry Captain.

"It is reported that a Russian fleet of eight large vessels and ten small ships was sighted on Saturday near Kustendje, (a seaport of Rumania on the Black Sea,) steaming in a southerly direction."

Report Cavalry Victory.

A Reuter dispatch from Berlin, via Amsterdam, gives this bulletin, issued last night by the General Staff:

Our cavalry on Saturday completely routed a French cavalry division west of Lille, and near Habebrouck we inflicted severe losses on another French cavalry division. Until now the engagements on the front in the western theatre did not lead to a decision.

In the eastern theatre we repulsed in the north all attacks of the First and Tenth Russian armies on Oct. 9 and 10. The Russian outflanking efforts by way of Schirwindt (East Prussia) were equally repulsed, and the Russians lost 1,000 prisoners.

In South Poland the advance guards of our armies have reached the Vistula. Near Grojeo, south of Warsaw, we captured 2,000 men of the Second Siberian Army Corps.

The Russian official communications about a great Russian victory at Augustowo and Suwalki (Russian Poland) are invented. The fact that no official Russian communication has been published about the tremendous defeats at Tannenberg and Insterberg vouches a lack of reliable official information.

Says Antwerp Defense Collapsed.

BERLIN, Oct. 12, (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The General Staff of the German Army announces today that in the beginning a very strong garrison defended Antwerp with great energy, but that after the attack by German infantry and marine divisions the defenders fled in full rout. Among the Antwerp garrison was one British marine brigade.

The complete collapse of the Anglo-Belgian defense of Antwerp was shown by the fact that no military authority could be found with which to treat concerning the surrender of the city. This surrender was finally negotiated with the Burgomaster.

It is impossible to give as yet the number of prisoners taken with Antwerp. Many of the defenders who fled to Holland were interned.

Gen. von Beseler, who has been decorated with the Order of Merit for his capture of Antwerp, has issued a proclamation, addressed to the people, saying that no one would be harmed unless they committed hostilities upon the Germans. "Resistance," he announced, "will cause the destruction of your beautiful city." Private property in Antwerp was spared.

A Dutch paper and Sir Sven Anders Hedin, the Swedish geographer, are quoted as stating that the damage caused by the bombardment of Antwerp was insignificant. They state that the museums and churches were not harmed.

A copy of The London Morning Post, received here, declares that the Germans during the bombardment of Antwerp, were most careful to spare churches and museums.

Welcomes Our Red Cross.

The American Red Cross unit which is to serve among German and Austrian wounded has arrived here. The coming of the Americans has been gratefully acknowledged by the Government. Two groups will go to Vienna and two other groups to Breslau, whence they will proceed to the field hospitals.

The return for last week issued by the Reichsbank shows an increase of 544,000,000 marks ($136,000,000) in specie notes, while circulation shows a decrease of 292,000,000 marks. ($73,000,000.)

The following information has been given out for publication:

"Reports received from Vienna set forth that the Russian siege of the Przemysl fortress has been abandoned. Austrian troops have defeated six Russian divisions near Lanout. They also routed one division of Cossacks east of Nymad.

"The Japanese have occupied the Shantung Railroad, in Shantung Province, China. This is a Chinese State railroad and was built by Germans. China has protested against this action.

"The Politiken, a newspaper published in Copenhagen, in a recent issue declares that Japan's cause of action, especially in the occupation of German islands in the Pacific, is difficult of comprehension, as such steps have no military connection with the attack on the German territory of Kiao-Chau.

"The Corriere della Sera, published at Stamps, Switzerland, reports revolting atrocities on the part of the French Senegalese troops.

"The German press, referring to the late King Charles of Rumania, lays particular stress upon his political ability, his great statesmanship, and his efficiency as a military leader."

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. By the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

Summary of War News.

A news dispatch from Rotterdam states that the Germans have entered Ghent. The British censor passed this message for publication, but refused to take the responsibility for it.

The French War Office announces that violent attacks by the Germans have occurred along the entire front, resulting in the gaining of ground by the Allies at some points, while they have not yielded at any part of the line. The report issued earlier in the day stated that desperate fighting was taking place in the vicinity of Lassigny and Lens, and that cavalry engagements continued in the region of Lille.

The French Embassy in Washington received a dispatch telling of four desperate attacks made by the Germans between Apremont and the Meuse Trenches were taken by the Germans and retaken by the French several times, finally remaining in the possession of the French.

German Army Headquarters reports that the situation in France is favorable. The interrupted artillery engagement in the Woevre region was resumed on Sunday, and at the same time the German centre resumed the bombardment of Rheims.

Further detail of the fall of Antwerp is given in the German report. Enormous quantities of provisions of all kinds were captured. The garrison of the northern forts and 13,000 British fled to Holland, where they were disarmed, the report says. The English are reported to have blown up ten of the Antwerp forts before they left.

The Austrians announce that the siege of Przemysl has been abandoned by the Russians. The strongly reinforced garrison completely overwhelmed the opposing army, and the Russians are now said to be fleeing from Galicia and north to the Vistula River, pursued by the German-Austrian Army, which has already captured many prisoners.

The Russian Ministry of Marine announces that the armored cruiser Pallada was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Baltic on Sunday, and was sunk with her entire crew.

German aeroplanes again appeared over Paris yesterday and six bombs were dropped into the city. None of the missiles exploded.

GUARDING ANTWERP FROM PLUNDERERS

Germans Police the City and Put Out Fires Caused by the Bombardment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have been able to get details of the German occupation of Antwerp from Dutch friends who have been there since Friday. As neutrals they can go there with little risk, though for an English journalist to make the trip would be to invite execution as a spy.

The German soldiers left here have done no plundering, and the city is well policed by armed guards. The soldiers are using the city's brigade appliances to extinguish the fires that still smolder in buildings wrecked by shells, but the water supply seems inadequate.

Many instances of hurried flight are to be found in bundles of clothing and other property left in the streets by refugees who found that they had brought from home more than they could carry away. In the streets on the outskirts are Belgian guns still in position at hastily formed barricades.

The Germans seem very anxious for the population to return, and promise their safety if they behave peacefully. Some of the people have already returned, but there does not appear to be any general tendency in that direction.

The German soldiers entered the town singing. Many were decorated with flowers, having nosegays in their tunics, in the muzzles of their rifles, and in their horses' bridles; but this triumphant entry was only for spectacular purposes, and most of the troops afterward marched out again to encamp on the outskirts. There are now few German soldiers in the city except in the square before the Hotel de Ville.

As regards the damage inflicted by the shells, I am able to furnish the following details from the testimony of observers, but the list must not be taken as being complete. Among the buildings destroyed were the Palais de Justice, the synagogue, St. Joseph's Church, the Hippodrome, the Minerva Motor Works, the house 810 in the Avenue des Arts, and Tinchant's Cigar Factory in the Place de Meir. Very serious damage was done in the Avenue Moretus, the Avenue du Sud, the Rue de l'Esplanade, the Rue de la Justice, and the Avenue Quentin Matsys. Other damage was done chiefly in the southern part of the town and in the suburbs of Berchem and Zurenberg.

It was a pathetic experience while compiling this list to be surrounded by a group of refugees anxiously asking what news there was of the streets in which their homes had once been.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—An official report received here today describes the efforts of German military authorities at Brussels to send word through the American Legation to the people of Antwerp of the intended bombardment of that city.

German officials asked Minister Whitlock to transmit the notification which, under Article 26 of The Hague Convention, an invading force is obliged to give to the people of a city about to be bombarded. Mr. Whitlock refused to present the communication, desiring, in view of the strict neutrality of the United States, not to be the bearer of military messages to any of the belligerents. The Germans insisted that all other means of communication had failed. The Spanish Minister, who was in conference with Mr. Whitlock when the representations were made, finally decided to send the Spanish Naval Attaché to Antwerp with the notification.

ADMITS GERMANS' GAINS.

British Expert Says They Obtained All They Strove For at Antwerp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.—The military expert of The Standard says:

"It would be very foolish to attempt to ignore the fact that the successful German operations against Antwerp have resulted in considerable material and military value for the enemy. The possession of the city is a moral asset

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIAN CRUISER SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

Pallada Torpedoed in Baltic Fight—All Her Crew Lost; Carried 570 Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 12—(Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The naval staff announces that yesterday during the usual scouting operations in the Baltic the Russian armored cruiser Pallada was sunk by a German submarine with all on board.

German submarines were seen about the Baltic last Saturday and were fired upon by Russian cruisers. They launched torpedoes at the armored cruiser Admiral Makarov, but without success, and were beaten off. The Makarov had put out to overhaul a suspicious-looking trading vessel sailing under the Dutch flag. While engaged in this routine work of sea scouting she caught sight of a submarine's periscope and opened fire. The Makarov was not hit, although several torpedoes, it is believed, were fired at her.

Next day the Russian cruisers Bayan and Pallada went out scouting and located the German submarines, but, notwithstanding their rapid artillery attack, one of the submarines succeeded in firing a torpedo at the Pallada, which went to the bottom with all hands. The Bayan, so far as known here, returned in safety to her base. No German losses are reported.

The Pallada had a displacement of 7,775 tons and a normal complement of 570 officers and men.

The Pallada, Bayan, and Admiral Makarov were sister ships, all commissioned about seven years ago. The Bayan, erroneously, it now appears, was reported lost several weeks ago when she went aground in the Baltic.

The Pallada carried 570 officers and men. The cruiser was one of the fastest in the Russian Navy and under forced draught had made as high as twenty-three knots an hour. She was 443 feet long and carried a main battery of two eight-inch and eight six-inch guns.

HOLLAND REPORTS ON THE INTERNED TROOPS

20,000 Belgians, 1,500 British Prisoners There—Marines Who Escaped Welcomed Home.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.—Altogether 22,000 British and Belgian soldiers are interned at different points in Holland. About 1,500 of these men are British. This statement has been made by the Dutch War Office, according to a dispatch from the Rotterdam correspondent of The Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The return of the Naval Brigade from Antwerp to Deal this evening produced unparalleled scenes of enthusiasm. Long before the arrival of the trains thousands of people thronged the approaches to the station, and when the men, headed by a full brass band of the Royal Marines, marched out to the strains of patriotic music, the streets of the old seaport town vibrated with cheers. Hundreds of flags and handkerchiefs fluttered in the men's faces as they passed.

The marines, all wearing khaki, looked somewhat grizzled but hardy. As they marched on mothers, wives, and sweethearts mixed with them in their ranks, and one tall marine had his little son hoisted on his shoulder beside his rifle, while his wife hung on his free arm, a proud woman. The men, numbering more than 5,000, came in two batches.

All day long, too, streams of Belgian refugees poured into Deal. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in finding accommodation for them as they arrive in trains from Folkstone. Many of them have gone into the surrounding country districts.

ALLIED LEFT BEGINS ATTACK

Moving in Northwest France to Prevent Aid to Von Kluck.

GERMAN FORCES RETIRING

But Are Reported Massing Around Ypres in Preparation for a Big Battle.

MAY BE AIMING AT OSTEND

Extensive Movements of Troops Suggest a Definite Project to Gain a Seaport.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHWEST FRANCE, Oct. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—All the heavy fighting by the Allies' armies is taking place in Northwest France.

There are violent engagements over a wide area and the Allies are taking the initiative before there is a possibility of the German army corps released by the fall of Antwerp reinforcing von Kluck's right.

For this reason it may be predicted that the issue will be decided before many hours have elapsed.

Reports German Flank Failed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BEHIND THE LEFT WING IN FRANCE, Oct. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Since I sent my last dispatch Thursday night the course of the great battle of Arras has changed for the worse and then again for the better. As I write the position of the Allies is stronger than ever.

At certain points the Allies were forced to give ground on Friday, but since then they have recaptured the lost terrain and have driven the Germans back still further.

The line, which the Germans intended as a net for Lille, has been bent back between La Bassée and Tournai. There is no real resistance and we hold the country safe.

The fighting around Arras has been exceedingly severe since last Tuesday, and Lens has changed hands at least three times in as many weeks.

The Germans are heavily massed in the triangle of Douai-Bethune-Arras, and if they could succeed in bursting the ring at Lens some part of their desperate programme might be realized, but so far they have failed. They have got their forces hopelessly scattered.

It would be absurd to say that they are for that reason negligible. They lie in considerable numbers on the east of Hazebrouck, separated, though they be, from their main body by at least twenty miles. They are in some force between Bethune and La Bassée and in the country surrounding Orchies.

All these members, divorced from their proper body, which was to have marched triumphantly from a captured Lille straight on Arras and the rear of our left wing at Peronne, are being gradually swept up into a general retreat north and east of Lille.

GERMANS MASSING FOR FIGHT.

Calais Sees Signs of Possible Movement Toward the Coast.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

CALAIS, Oct. 12, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The arrival at Calais of a hundred refugees is one of the indications of the extension of the fighting area in northern France.

I am informed that there is a great movement of German troops from the neighborhood of Lille in the direction of Courtrai, (Belgium,) and that this is preliminary to an impending great battle on the other side of the Belgian frontier.

At the same time, however, there is increasing activity on the part of the Germans between Lille and the French coast. Indeed, it is by no means unlikely that the Germans are contemplating an effort to establish themselves on the coast—a move which, although attended with obvious dangers, might, if successful, seriously hamper the operations of the Allies.

Concentrating Around Ypres.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

NORTH OF FRANCE, Oct. 12, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The latest information I have been able to obtain speaks still of strong German columns of all arms passing through

Bailleul in the direction of Ypres, Belgium. Round about that town the Germans appear to be concentrated in very large numbers.

On Saturday I went by train to Cassel, where I found a young man who had left Lille, and come right through the German lines. He had repeatedly passed columns moving in the direction of Bailleul and Armentières. They acknowledged that they were retreating.

A German Captain who passed through Wetteren explained that the German retirement was only temporary.

"We shall soon be back again," he said, "and on Oct. 28 we shall be in Paris."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FRANCE, Oct. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The battle of the Aisne may be said to have ended without any one knowing it.

A new battle has begun, but will certainly not last as many days.

The allied armies on the Aisne are awaiting developments elsewhere and will choose their own time.

Some of the British cavalry have been taking turns in the trenches, and have become so enamored of the bayonet that it has been adopted by several squadrons in every regiment.

The general movement of the German troops, as reported in this dispatch, suggests that it might be part of a campaign against Ostend from the south, just as tre advance to Ghent, which is reported, would be part of a campaign from the east. Ypres is about twenty-three miles south of Ostend.

REPORTS GAIN BY ALLIES.

Paris War Office Chronicles Attacks Repulsed and Progress Made.

PARIS, Oct. 12, 11:14 P. M.—This official statement was given out tonight:

There is nothing particular to report.

Violent attacks have occurred along the front. We have gained ground at some points and we have not lost at any place.

An official bulletin given out in the afternoon said:

First—On our left wing the cavalry engagements continue in the region of La Bassée, Estaires, and Hazebrouck. Between Arras and the Oise the enemy endeavored to deliver several attacks, which failed, notably between Lassigny and Roye.

Second—On the centre we have made some progress on the plateaus of the right bank of the Aisne, in front of Soissons, and to the east and southeast of Verdun.

Third—On our right wing, in the Vosges, the enemy delivered a night attack in the region of Ban de Sapt, (Raon l'Etape?) to the north of St. Dié; they were repulsed.

The flag captured yesterday belongs to the Sixth Regiment of active Pomeranian Infantry, No. 49, of the Twentieth Corps of the Prussian Army. The brigade of Marine Fusileers was engaged during all the day of Oct. 9 and the night of Oct. 9 and 10 against German forces, and repulsed them and at the same time inflicted heavy losses, amounting to 200 men killed and 50 prisoners. The French losses amounted to 9 men killed, 39 wounded, and 1 missing.

In the Belgian field—According to the latest information received here concerning the situation at Antwerp, the Germans occupy up to the present time only the suburbs of this city. The twenty-four forts on the two banks of the River Escaut (Scheldt) are resisting with energy.

In Russia the fighting still continues with fierceness on the frontier of East Prussia. To the northwest of Lyck the Germans are retreating, at the same time destroying bridges.

In Southern Poland, between Ivangorod and Sandomir, there has been artillery fighting with columns of the enemy, who have reached the Vistula.

FIERCE BATTLES IN FOG.

Trenches Taken and Retaken in the Region of the Meuse.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Dispatches received at the French Embassy today said:

"Comparative calm today on the greater part of the front, mostly on account of an intense fog that made it impossible to use the artillery.

"Notwithstanding this, the enemy tried four times violent attacks in the wooded region between Aprémont and the Meuse. Several trenches, having been occupied by the enemy, were retaken several times by us. In the end we held all our positions.

"In the north the situation remains the same around Arras and in the region of La Bassée, Estaires, and Hazebrouck.

"The entire Belgian Army was able to leave Antwerp after having destroyed all the provisions in the place."

1,500,000 FACE ALLIES.

Heavy Reinforcements Swell German Army in the West.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.—The Times military correspondent says:

"Information gleaned from the Dutch press and from travelers in Germany and from other sources point to the conclusion that during the last ten days the German armies in France have been heavily reinforced. There has been a steady flow of trains to the western front, mainly through Aix-la-Chapelle, and some ten or more Landwehr and Landsturm Divisions must now be added to the German troops acting in Belgium and France.

"By one expedient or another, the Germans have contrived to mass between eighty and ninety divisions in the West. If we add the Marine Fusiliers Army and the etappen troops and cavalry division, the aggregate German forces in the West may total 1,500,000."

CAVALRY SEEK OPENING.

Masses of Horsemen of Both Armies Checkmate Each Other.

FROM THE BATTLE FRONT, via Paris, Oct. 12, 11:46 P. M.—The battlefield northwest of Lille was the point of greatest interest in today's continuation of the great conflict, which already has lasted twenty-nine days. The cavalry of both armies, in imposing masses, have swept about the country for days, seeking to go through or around the opposing lines, and everywhere they have encountered the forces of the enemy.

A successful ruse carried out by a detachment of French infantry in the vicinity of Lens is related in the orders of the day. Having been ordered to hold a position the small squad did so throughout the day, but at dusk the detachment was compelled to retire before an overwhelming force of Germans. Reaching a country estate the French commander placed a number of men in the last outlying houses with orders to remain until they heard the bugle call. The rest of the party took up a position a quarter of a mile further on in the open country.

The Germans continued their pursuit without noticing the French riflemen in the houses. A bugle sounded, and fire was opened both on the front and on the rear of the German force, which, after losing many men, retreated. The French reoccupied their original position, and saved the Allies' line from being pierced.

A French non-commissioned officer with 32 men, who had been forgotten at an intrenched advance post near Roye, saw 7,000 Germans advancing, but the Frenchmen did not budge until their ammunition was spent. Then the officer ordered his men to retire through a wood, and he rejoined his regiment with twenty of his command. He was promoted on the field to be a Lieutenant, as his stand had permitted a reinforcement of the allied line at a critical moment.

The weather, except for some chilly nights, is ideal for military operations. Even the men occupying exposed trenches have recovered from the damp spell.

Trench duty in the siege operations is now thoroughly organized. The digging continues all the time, and the trenches of the opposing armies approach to within 100 yards of each other at some places. The men in these ditches, especially along the line from Rheims to the Meuse, have been inactive often during the past few days, and voices often ring out from the shelters, calling upon one another to come out and fight.

Some of the men have become very daring, life in the burrows, with the occasional turn at rifle firing, being so monotonous that they go out in search of adventure. One party of three Algerians left their shelter and proceeded to a house which was still standing near the lines. There they found seven Germans. The men fraternized and together searched the cellar. After regaling themselves on wine the Algerians, who had brought rifles with them, ordered the Germans to fall in, and took them off as prisoners.

Just behind the Allies' firing line the grape harvest is proceeding as though nothing unusual were occurring. The crop promises to be very good.

In Alsace the French continue their advance. Frequent skirmishes are being fought between the German rear guard and the French advance guard. Snow has fallen on the high hills in this region, making operations difficult.

BELFORT FEARS BIG GUNS.

Civil Population Is Reported to be Leaving Fortified Town.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Daily Mail's Amsterdam correspondent says that Berlin newspapers are distributing posters announcing that the civil population is leaving Belfort, a fortified town on the eastern frontier of France, in fear of a bombardment.

CALLS SPIES A MENACE TO ENGLAND'S SAFETY

Beresford Urges Protests to Prime Minister About "Crowd of Alien Enemies."

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Notwithstanding the reassuring statement issued by the Home Office last Thursday to the effect that the spy system established by Germany in this country had been broken up completely, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, is convinced that it still exists and constitutes a grave menace to the safety of the country.

In a letter published today Lord Charles calls upon his countrymen "to take strong action with regard to the crowd of alien enemies in our midst." He urges that "meetings be held in every town and that resolutions be adopted protesting against the present state of affairs and sent to the Prime Minister."

ANTWERP'S FALL AIDS BRITISH RECRUITING

War Brought Nearer to People—Infantry Standard Lowered to Let More Men In.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Recruiting throughout Great Britain, particularly in London, has been booming, it is said, since the fall of Antwerp.

The talk of the Germans advancing from there to Ostend has seemingly brought the war closer home in the minds of the English people.

England's need of more fighting men was emphasized by the announcement tonight that the infantry standard, which had been raised to check the great rush of recruits at the outbreak of the war, has again been lowered. The minimum height for recruits, which formerly was 5 feet 6 inches, has been placed at 5 feet 4 inches, and the chest measurement has been reduced from 35½ inches to 34½ inches.

An appeal has been issued in Glasgow for 2,000 recruits to replace the naval men interned in Holland.

SAYS CHURCHILL BLUNDERED.

Attempt to Relieve Antwerp by Small Naval Force Condemned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.—The Morning Post publishes a strong editorial describing the British attempt to relieve Antwerp by a small force of marines and naval volunteers as "a costly blunder, for which Mr. Winston Churchill must be held responsible on the present evidence."

The Post says that the Belgian Army of defense ought to have been allowed to evacuate the fortress when the Belgian authorities originally intended, whereas the sending of the British force resulted in the departure of the army being delayed until its escape became extremely difficult.

The Post goes on:

"We have reason to fear that the loss on the British side is considerably more serious than the Secretary of the Admiralty is prepared to admit, and we think the country is entitled to have a full and correct list of our casualties. But even the admitted loss is quite sufficiently serious when it is remembered that the force did not inflict corresponding loss upon the other side and that the expenditure resulted from a radically bad plan of operations.

"On whose authority was this adventure arranged and conducted? Is it not true that the energies of Mr. Winston Churchill have been directed upon this eccentric expedition and that he has been using the resources of the Admiralty as if he were personally responsible for the naval operations?

"It is not right or proper that Mr. Churchill should use his position of civil authority to press his tactical and strategic fancies upon the unwilling experts who are sufficiently harassed by the natural difficulties of the situation.

"We understand that Mr. Churchill has been once at the British headquarters in France, once in Dunkirk, and once in Antwerp within the last month. We suggest to Mr. Churchill's colleagues that they quite firmly and definitely tell him that on no account are the military and naval operations to be conducted or directed by him."

MUST NOT DEAL WITH ALLIES.

Belgian Banks Forbidden to Do Business with France and England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Oct. 11, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—German control of Belgium is tightening. The latest measure is to prohibit Belgian banks from doing business with France and England, even through their branches in those countries.

OUR WORD AWAITED TO HELP BRUSSELS

England and Holland Will Permit Sending of Supplies —Money Ready.

BUT GUARANTEE DEMANDED

Britain Insists Supplies Must Go Through Our Diplomats to Prevent Seizure by Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Immediate action by the State Department at Washington is urged to save many thousands of persons in Brussels from starvation.

Ample funds to provide for the purchase of all the supplies needed, at least for the present, are available, but the Governments concerned insist that the food must be sent through United States diplomatic agents in order to prevent its seizure by the Germans.

Millard K. Shaler, an American in business in Brussels, who was sent here by the committee that is headed by United States Minister Brand Whitlock to make purchases of cereals, spoke tonight to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent about the urgency of immediate action, saying:

"Three weeks ago I left Brussels with a credit of $100,000 for the purpose of purchasing foodstuffs for needy Brussels. The situation was then serious. It has since then grown positively desperate. Immediately after my arrival in London I arranged for the purchase and transport of provisions, but I am still awaiting authorization to make shipments.

"The British Government will permit exportation to Holland, and the Dutch Government in turn has promised to permit exportation to Brussels, but we are held up by the lack of authorization from Washington to make shipments in the name of the American Ambassador here to the American Minister at Brussels, this being required by the British Government, which desires a guarantee that the food will not be diverted to German military uses.

"I hold a written guarantee from the German General commanding at Brussels that no seizure will be made, but that the food will be devoted entirely to the civil population of Brussels.

"Nearly a week ago the embassy here presented the matter to the State Department, which thus far has been unable to furnish a definite answer about permitting shipments to be made through American diplomatic channels.

"It has been reported that Washington awaits an answer from Germany, to whom the matter was referred.

"Either the State Department should take action on its own initiative or should insist on Germany giving a speedy, definite answer. It is no exaggeration to say that thousands of lives actually depend on immediate action. I have personally received and have seen reports received by others that the situation in Brussels regarding food is positively dangerous.

"It is not only a matter of feeding a certain number of hungry people running into scores of thousands, but it is also a question of keeping the population from consequences which usually accompany starvation, for it is quite possible that the hungry-mad people will commit some overt act which will cause the German authorities to take severe action.

"Since the German occupation it has been the constant endeavor of the civil officials and also of Minister Whitlock to keep the populace quiet. Thus far they have been successful, but if the food supply ceases it is probable that wise counsels will be unavailing.

"Fully 200,000 persons were receiving rations three weeks ago; the number is far greater now. Normally Brussels uses 300 tons of cereals daily. Importations have now virtually ceased, and the stocks are practically used up.

"I have authority to ship fifteen hundred tons, but there is no way of getting the food there until the diplomatic red tape is cut.

"The American Government should, from reasons of pure humanity, insist that Germany take favorable action, or make shipments through American diplomats, whether Germany agrees or not. I am certain that Germany will agree if pressed, for the local military commanders have already guaranteed the immunity of the food from seizure."

REFUGEES MAY RETURN.

Commander at Antwerp Says Private Property Will Be Respected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12.—Details of a trip to Antwerp after its occupation by the Germans are provided by a correspondent of the Handelsblad.

The Dutch Commander at Putten asked him to inquire of the German Commander at Antwerp, Gen von der Schuetz, whether the refugees from that city could return and whether they would receive guarantees that they would not be in danger.

Motoring to the city, the correspondent found Gen. von der Schuetz installed in the Hôtel de Ville, and on delivering his message, received the following statement in German, Dutch, and French:

"The undersigned, the commander of Antwerp, declares that the return of the inhabitants to their homes is not prevented. No harm will be done them, and private property will be respected on condition that they refrain from hostile acts. Members of the civil guard, if unarmed, can safely return, and will not be made prisoners."

It was also announced that male Belgians between the ages of 18 and 30 would be sent to Germany.

The correspondent was then asked to lend his car to a German officer. He agreed to drive him wherever he wished on condition that the car was not to be used for hostile purposes. The correspondent was assured that the intention was only to make a trip to the forts under a white flag to negotiate the surrender of any that were still holding out.

Accordingly a Lieutenant and three soldiers got into the car, and it moved off. Outside the city they passed trenches, with barbed wire barricades and many batteries of heavy guns, which had been spiked by the defenders before their flight, and also heaps of Belgian uniforms and kits that had been thrown away.

Presently they arrived at a deserted fort. Two Germans who were on guard said that they could go no further as the bridge had been blown up. Then the Lieutenant hoisted his handkerchief as a white flag, for he was doubtful whether the district was yet clear of Belgians. The party then passed along lanes unmarked on the German maps.

"To all my questions," said the correspondent, "the Lieutenant answered evasively by asking whether my car was fast enough for his purpose. Only when I spoke of francstireurs did I get something out of him. I said: 'Surely they won't touch the Germans in Antwerp, as there is no one left there.' He replied that there was a rumor that half the Belgian garrison had been left behind, hidden in houses and ready to reappear in civilian clothes and cause the Germans difficulty."

The party drove all around Antwerp along the inner line of forts, and at last reached Cappelen, where the Lieutenant entered the Town Hall.

"Such a crowd gathered around the car while we waited that the Burgomaster came out on the steps of the hall and said that the appearance of the Germans must not frighten the people. I told him of my conversation with the commander at Antwerp, and he at once informed the people that they could safely return home. His news was received with loud cheers.

"We continued our journey to Putten and encountered two streams of refugees, one flying from Antwerp, the other already returning, so that our progress was slow. Many of them were very glad when they saw the white flag flying, crying that peace had come.

"In the distance we saw a solitary Belgian soldier come out of a hut and look at the Germans with eyes full of hatred. As we approached he sprang on a bicycle and dashed off. We saw many other solitary Belgian soldiers in the distance, and the Lieutenant seemed very sorry that he could not arrest them, as he was motoring under the white flag."

Antwerp is now a strange city of silence. The streets, avenues, quays, and stations are all curiously empty, and only here and there do you see a citizen scuttling along the pavement to dive into the cellar of some house. Food is scarce in Antwerp; the gas and water works are mostly destroyed, and all means of communication with the outer world has been cut off. Motor cars laden with food are arriving there.

30,000 REFUGEES IN OSTEND.

They Crowd Channel Boats, but the Rush from Inland Is Over.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSTEND, Oct. 12, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—There are 20,000 refugees in Ostend, but the rush hither from inland has ceased. A great queue begins to form in the immense hall of the Maritime Station at 5 A. M. each day, and the passengers still waiting for permits to board the boats at 7:30 this morning numbered more than a thousand.

The plight of many of these refugees is pitiable in the extreme; but there are very many well-dressed people among them, perhaps scarcely less pitiable, for in many cases their homes and all their possessions have been utterly destroyed.

I was right up in the firing line near Lokeren when the Belgians were ordered to retreat from the trenches and was carried along in the frantic rush for shelter beyond the range of the German shells. Infantrymen, jaded and heavily weighted by their accoutrements, stumbled across the fields, the sweat pouring from their faces, and sank exhausted, to lie for a few moments and then scramble to their feet and stagger forward again as the shells continued bursting around them. They fought bravely and well. The trenches were not vacated anywhere till the rain of German shells meant sheer massacre if the defenders remained.

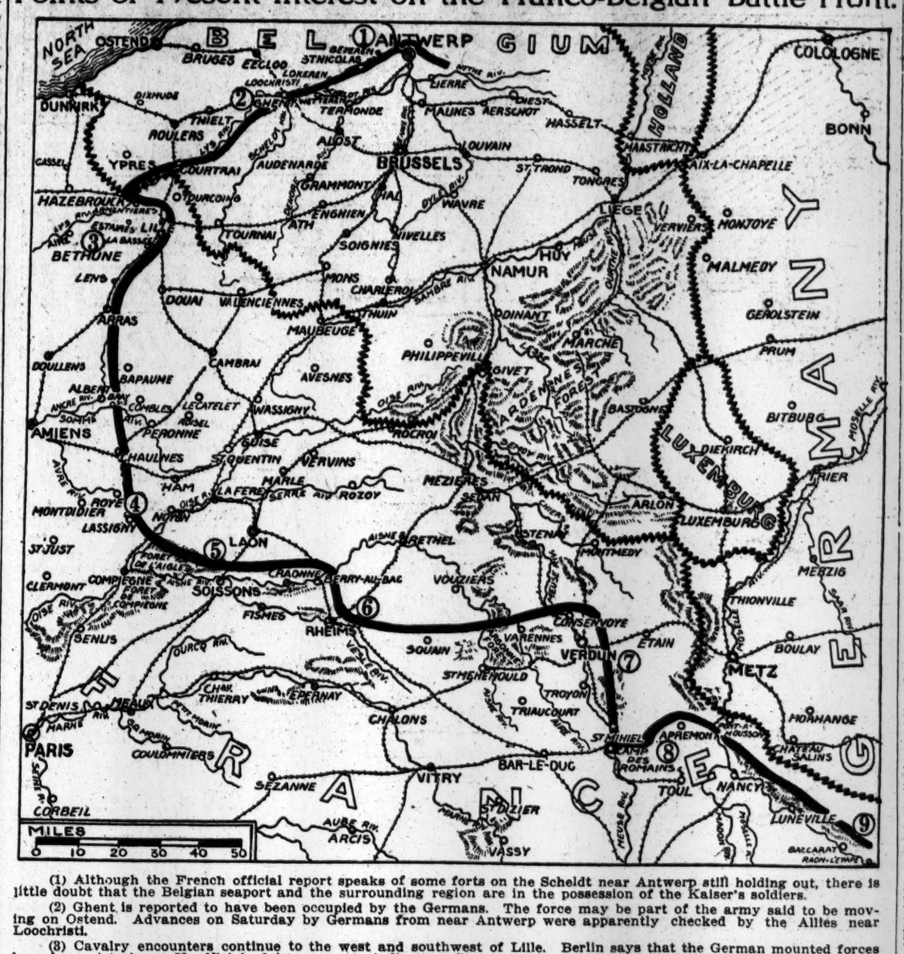
In the retreat of the field army which had been defending Antwerp along the one road still kept open to the west were many soldiers who had been fighting continuously for fourteen days, snatching hurried naps on the bare earth or pavement. Hundreds collapsed on the march and had to be left behind at various points which the Germans have not yet reached, to follow after treatment and rest.

There was a fierce squabble among a number of photographers and cinematograph operators of various nationalities here tonight respecting the authenticity of certain pictures published in the London newspapers. It culminated in a gigantic American being asked to show his papers and prove his identity. He refused, and was thereupon called "nothing but a d—d spy" by an operator, who was promptly knocked down by a smashing blow between the eyes. After that the American proved his identity even more satisfactorily.

Horse meat has been substituted for beef at most of the hotels and restaurants here; otherwise there is no lack of food at normal prices. Every day spies are arrested in and near Ostend. One man was seized after chalking in a corner of a village railway station some figures and letters supposed to indicate the strength of the Allies' defenses in the neighborhood. He was dressed as a simple peasant and showed evidences of being a man of superior education, which, with incriminating memoranda and the chalk marks at the station, sealed his doom. A German officer was arrested in the main street of Ostend yesterday, wearing a Belgian officer's uniform. He was nearly torn to pieces by a huge crowd before he could be got to the police station.

The only route out of Antwerp after the bombardment began on Wednesday was the River Scheldt. The people would not stay in the cellars of their houses, as they had been advised to do by the authorities, when they found that shells from the great German guns often fell right through a house and exploded in the cellar. Trains and barges, perilously overloaded till Friday, bore people to Holland. It is clear beyond all doubt that the vast majority of the population did not believe till the very last minute that the city would be bombarded. One shell wrecked the hospital of St. Camille, burying all the nurses and wounded in a pile of ruins.

Points of Present Interest on the Franco-Belgian Battle Front.



(1) Although the French official report speaks of some forts on the Scheldt near Antwerp still holding out, there is little doubt that the Belgian seaport and the surrounding region are in the possession of the Kaiser's soldiers.

(2) Ghent is reported to have been occupied by the Germans. The force may be part of the army said to be moving on Ostend. Advances on Saturday by Germans from near Antwerp were apparently checked by the Allies near Loochristi.

(3) Cavalry encounters continue to the west and southwest of Lille. Berlin says that the German mounted forces have been victorious. Unofficial advices seem to indicate a German concentration across the Belgian frontier, possibly in preparation for an advance on Ostend from the south.

(4) The Germans have been attacking between Roye and Lassigny, but Paris asserts that they have failed to gain.

(5) The French official report says that "we" (presumably the British forces) have made progress in front of Soissons.

(6) The bombardment of Rheims has been resumed, according to Berlin advices.

(7) Fighting has been resumed to the east and southeast of Verdun, according to Paris.

(8) A remarkable series of encounters in the fog took place yesterday between Aprémont and the Meuse, according to advices to the French Embassy in Washington. Trenches were carried by the Germans, only to be retaken, it is stated.

(9) An unsuccessful night attack by Germans near Ban de Sapt (probably Raon l'Etape) is chronicled by the French official bulletin.

REPORT GERMANS HAVE TAKEN GHENT

Continued from Page 1.

and might in certain circumstances have great political importance; but the military value of the victory depends upon the extent to which the Belgian field army has been disabled.

"If reports from Holland are to be believed, the Belgians have been badly beaten. From 20,000 to 25,000 men are stated to be interned in Dutch territory; and if we add a reasonable number for killed and wounded during the siege operations, it would seem that half of the mobile fighting force of Belgium was out of action. The other half in the circumstances will scarcely be in condition for immediate service. Therefore, the enemy must be credited with having accomplished his full purpose, the fall of the fortress and the destruction of the force operating from it.

"The German press is naturally very jubilant over the taking of Antwerp, which is to be made a base for all kinds of deadly attacks upon England and the British fleet. It is first of all, it is said, to be a base for the aerial warfare that is to be waged against us and which has been delayed so long. Well, for all the menace of it, we shall sleep quietly in our beds. The precautions that we are taking in view of these threatened raids are very right and proper. It is the duty of our authorities to minimize any danger, however insignificant it may be. The danger that is constituted by the destructive power of air craft, whether huge Zeppelin ships or small heavier-than-air craft, is very small."

LEFT ANTWERP TO SAVE IT.

Garrison Decided That Bombardment Would Destroy the City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN BELGIUM, Sunday Night, Oct. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Officers of the garrison who escaped from Antwerp say that on Thursday morning it was realized that serious damage had been done to the fortified enceinte, and that if the bombardment was to be continued the city itself must eventually be destroyed.

A council of war was held, and the whole question was considered. Many of the military were for continuing the resistance, for it was pointed out that a large section of the defenses were still intact and capable of a prolonged fight. But there was the possibility of a severe bombardment of the city itself and the laying in ruins of its architectural beauties. The municipal authorities pleaded the cause of the menaced city and questioned if any good would be obtained by prolonging the struggle. Their entreaties carried weight, and it was determined to leave the city to the Germans.

The evacuation, once decided upon, was carried out with remarkable promptitude. While the Germans were still battering away at some of the inner line of forts on the southeast, the Belgian Army with its artillery was marching out in good order by the road leading north toward the Dutch frontier. The retreat was covered by the Second Belgian Division. Once clear of Antwerp, the Belgians were in no sense harried by the Germans.

Many of the English wounded will be sent to England. Their splendid courage and devotion have won the admiration of the Belgians, from the King to the humblest soldier of the army.

Several officers of the Belgian Army to whom I have spoken say that the British refused to evacuate the town when a general retirement was ordered. The Naval Brigade insisted, despite its weakened physical condition, on being permitted to stay behind when the Belgians had gone, in order to fight to the bitter end. All that the Belgians can tell me is that when the main body of their army retired the British were still holding on bravely, fighting in the most exposed positions and disputing every inch of ground with the advancing Germans. The British were subsequently driven back toward the city itself.

A fugitive who arrived at Ghent today told me that when he left everything was quiet in the city. There had been no looting, and the principal edifices were intact. The streets were deserted, and the cafés and shops closed.

According to the latest available information from trustworthy sources, although the Germans are in partial or full possession of the city, a number of forts at the north and west are still holding out; but their resistance is dying down, and they must inevitably either surrender or be captured.

DODGED ANTWERP SHELLS.

Arthur Ruhl Tells of His Experience When Caught in Cross-Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Arthur Ruhl arrived in London tonight, having left Antwerp just as the Germans were getting into the city. He was under fire several times, especially when he accompanied a British surgeon into the zone between the inner and middle forts on Thursday, where they were caught between cross-fires.

Speaking of his experiences, Mr. Ruhl said:

"I have seen all the war I want to witness. Like most other people, I have read the hackneyed expression that shells whistle through the air, but I know now that they whistle louder than they do in any book. Through the courtesy of a British surgeon I had an opportunity to enter the zone of combat in his automobile. We could see no Germans, nor could we see the shells, but we could hear them coming through the air after the distant boom of guns.

"My head began to feel hot, and I took off my hat. The moment after I had uncovered my head a badly timed shrapnel shell from the Belgian forts at our backs broke over our heads like a terrific thunder clap, and pieces of the shell shot past not two yards from our heads. I then put on my hat, which of course wouldn't have helped much, if at all. The shrapnel came closer, but I felt more comfortable after that with it on.

"We had gone only a short distance when a German shell hit the road fifty feet in front of us and burst. Then one landed closer. It hit the ground so near us that sand was thrown into our faces. Even the surgeon decided that it was getting unpleasant. When he took me back to town, and we were about to separate, a German shell came screaming through the air. I darted into another street just about the time it crashed into the houses."

Mr. Ruhl confirmed the statement that the Germans before the bombardment had asked for plans of the city streets so that they would not destroy cathedrals and monuments. Such plans, he said, were taken to Brussels by Hugh Gibson of the American Legation there, who was in Antwerp when the Germans made the request.

"It must be said in the Germans' favor," said Mr. Ruhl, "that they tried to protect monuments and cathedrals. They also had ample opportunity to kill hundreds of refugees if they so desired, for they could at one time have destroyed the bridge on which they were fleeing from the city.

"The German artillery fire was most skillful, according to the statements of the Allies. It was felt in Antwerp that as soon as the plan of the city reached Brussels the bombardment would begin. It started at midnight on Wednesday. Many Belgian soldiers began the evacuation on Tuesday.

"I didn't do any sleeping Wednesday night, although early Thursday morning there was a lull; but it began again in earnest and kept up until Thursday night, when again there was a lull of two hours about suppertime.

"That night my side of the hotel was nearer to the German fire than the side on which James Hare, the photographer, had his room; so I took a mattress and went into Hare's room. During the night we could hear the soldiers passing and the officers saying: 'Put your best foot forward men!'

"By Friday morning all the refugees had left the city. I was in Hare's room when I heard a terrible explosion, which knocked out all the glass in the windows of the hotel, and as I rushed to the window to look out I saw the pontoon bridge blown to pieces by the Belgian troops.

"I got out just before the Germans came into the city, leaving on a refugee boat."

After landing at Doel, Mr. Ruhl, Mr. Hare, and others finally reached the Holland border, and at 9 o'clock Sunday morning got to Flushing. Mr. Ruhl eventually went to Ostend.

Speaking about the refugees, he said: "The roads into Holland were choked with them, but they were not depressed. In fact, they seemed cheerful and accepted their fate with a good grace. It was indeed a motley assembly, for there were horses, cows, goats, and birds in the procession of fleeing Belgians. There was some difficulty in obtaining food, but it was inspiring to see the way in which Holland cared for the refugees."

Mr. Ruhl said Belgian officers told him the Germans got the exact range of the forts by means of balloons, and after that it was impossible to withstand their artillery fire.

A TRIUMPH OF BIG GUNS.

Paris Press Draws This Deduction from Antwerp's Fall.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The confidence of the Paris press is not lessened by the fall of Antwerp. The papers assert that the escape of the defending army will compensate for the release of the besieging force, while Great Britain's mastery of the seas will prevent the full use of the Belgian seaport.

The semi-official Temps says:

"Antwerp's fall will release [then follows the censor's obliteration] but this reinforcement of the enemy is compensated for by the return of the Belgian defenders to service in the field. More and more is it being demonstrated that forts are helpless before modern artillery."

A similar position is taken by the Liberté, which alone among Paris newspapers gives the British Admiralty's bulletin describing the retirement of the Anglo-Belgian forces. Discussing the German success as moral rather than material, in view of the escape of the city's defenders, the Liberté says:

"One definite fact emerges. It is the final victory of attack over defense in the long struggle between guns and armor. Not even solid steel or iron-bound concrete can resist a high explosive any more than the most powerful battleship can survive the shock of a mine or a torpedo."

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ALL DIPLOMATIC EYES ON RIVER SCHELDT

Germany's Course with Regard to the River Considered a Crucial Feature of War.

DEFINES HOLLAND'S STATUS

Minister from The Netherlands Believes Germany Will Not Attempt to Use Waterway.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Whether Germany will try to use the River Scheldt for naval purposes as a base of operations against England is regarded in diplomatic circles here as a crucial feature of the war situation.

"Crucial" was the word used in this connection by an eminent European diplomat, who was asked to comment on the situation growing out of intimations that Germany might attempt to use the mouth of the Scheldt, which is in Dutch territory, as a base for small warships.

The State Department and the embassies were without information as to Germany's intentions. Members of the Belgian Legation declined to express an opinion whether Holland would defend her neutrality if thus violated by the Germans as the Belgians had defended their own neutrality.

The Netherlands Legation is closed, Chevalier Van Rappard, the Minister, being in New York, where he is reported to have voiced the opinion that Germany would not try to use the Scheldt for martial purposes. Some diplomats here think Germany would rather utilize Ostend as a base against England, as this would raise no new problems of violation of neutrality.

It is the opinion of diplomats here who are friendly to the cause of the Allies that the use of the mouth of the Scheldt by the Germans would constitute a violation of the neutrality of the Netherlands, and that the British Government would consider such a step in the same light as the violation of Belgian neutrality.

Holland Bound to Neutrality.

Belgian neutrality was guaranteed by a particular treaty so far as the principal European powers were concerned. There is no such treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Holland, which is bound by the elementary principle of the law of nations, that a neutral State is bound to refuse to grant a right of passage to a belligerent.

The fifth article of The Hague Convention of 1907 declaring the duties of neutral powers and persons in war on land runs as follows:

"A neutral power ought not to allow on its territory any of the acts referred to in Articles 2 and 4."

Of the articles thus specified the most important is No. 2, which reads: "Belligerents are forbidden to move across the territory of a neutral power troops or convoys, either of munitions of war or supplies."

Belgium had the right to use the mouth of the Scheldt for purposes of commerce, that right having been granted by the treaty of 1839, by which England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia guaranteed the independence and neutrality of Holland. It is thought that Germany, as the temporary successor of Belgium, in possession of Antwerp, would have the same rights to the commercial use of the Scheldt, but the statement is made by a diplomat here that this would not accord to Germany the right to use the lower, or Holland, reaches of the Scheldt, in violation of Holland neutrality, for belligerent purposes.

The treaty of April 19, 1839, signed at London, which finally established the international status of Belgium, guaranteeing her neutrality and independence indefinitely, also declared that Belgium should have the right to use the Scheldt for commercial purposes, but did not interfere with Holland's right to prohibit the use of that river for belligerent purposes.

HOLLAND FIRMLY NEUTRAL.

Her Minister Doesn't Think Germans Will Enter the Scheldt.

Chevalier W. L. F. C. van Rappard, the Minister from the Netherlands, who was at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday, said his Government was determined to maintain the strictest neutrality. He was asked if he thought it among the probabilities that the German Government would ask Holland to give passage through the Scheldt for naval purposes.

"I do not believe that Germany will make any such request," the Minister replied. "Holland will, however, maintain the strictest neutrality at any cost, and in order to insure that neutrality she has mobilized an army of 300,000 men. This army is costing the Netherlands a tremendous amount of money. My country has no favorite in the war. She favors neither Germany nor the Allies. In other words, she is strictly neutral."

The Minister said the Government and people of the Netherlands were confronted by a problem of great proportions, as to how to feed and properly care for the hundreds of thousands of Belgians who had sought refuge in his country.

"I hope," added Chevalier van Rappard, "that many of these unfortunate people will find it possible to return to their homes in Belgium. I have heard that the German commander in Antwerp has invited them to return. At present Holland has only enough food to feed her own people."

He thought some means would be found to send away the English troops who crossed the frontier last week. When he was in Holland three weeks ago, he said, numerous German soldiers had crossed the line, although they did not know it at the time. But they respected Holland's neutrality and laid down their arms.

"Is there any possible way by which Germany can obtain foodstuffs from Holland?" he was asked.

"Germany cannot at all get food from Holland," he replied. "There is a strict embargo on all goods in Holland, and they cannot be sent across the line which is watched with great scrutiny. I remember recently a man tried to get seven sacks of meal across, and he was detected, promptly arrested, and severely punished."

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RUSSIANS BEATEN, PRZEMYSL SAVED

Besieging Army Reported in Retreat Across the San, Pursued by Austro-Germans.

NEW CAMPAIGN IN GALICIA

Invaders Retiring "to Put Themselves in Strategical Position," Petrograd Explains.

AUSTRIAN ARMY SHAKE-UP

Five Commanders of Corps Summarily Superseded—Russian Prince Wounded in a Charge.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.—A dispatch from Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"A telegram from Vienna states, it is officially announced, that the Austrian rapid advance has relieved Przemysl, Galicia, of the Russians. The Austrians have entered the fortress at all points, and where the Russians attempted resistance they were beaten. The Russians fled in the direction of the River San, attempting to cross at Siniava and Lezaysk, where a great number were captured.

"In Galicia and north of the Vistula the Russians are pursued by Austro-German troops. Many towns which a few days ago were in the hands of the Russians are now again under an Austrian administration."

The message adds that the Russians did not behave so badly as the authorities had expected. Even the Cossacks conducted themselves humanely.

A Central News dispatch from Rome says that a message to the Messagero from Petrograd states that the Russians have abandoned the siege of Przemysl, in order to put themselves in a strategical position to meet the Austro-German Army.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 12.—The following official statement was issued tonight by the Chief of the General Staff:

"On Oct. 11 fighting began on the left bank of the Vistula, in the direction of Ivangorod and Warsaw.

"There is no change at other points on our front.

"Detachments of Russian cavalry, having passed through the defiles of the Carpathian Mountains, have emerged into the plains of Hungary."

A statement given out tonight by the Official Press Agency says:

"The German losses have forced the German Government to revoke all exemptions to the military service. The German Army being short of equipment, an order has been issued to bury the dead soldiers without uniforms and shoes.

"The Novoe Vremya's correspondent at Fukuchima, Japan, says that Japan will prove to Russia the sincerity of her policies.

"Agents of the Committee of Union and Progress continue to excite public opinion in Constantinople by giving out news of the war at patriotic meetings."

ROUT AUSTRIAN DIVISION.

Russians Catch Them Unready and Capture Guns and Equipment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Russian advance column has delivered another defeat on the Austro-German Army advancing on Sandomiez. Russian cavalry took the offensive before the Germans deployed, and the Cossacks rode down and captured some guns on the German flanks. When the Germans retreated they had lost an entire division, with its equipment.

"This battle, like previous engagements, demonstrated the superiority of the Russian cavalry over that of the enemy.

RUSSIAN PRINCE WOUNDED.

Son of Grand Duke Constantin Shot While Leading Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Col. Golejewski, Russian Military Attaché in Washington, issued today the following statement based on a cablegram from his Government at Petrograd:

"A successful engagement took place between the advanced squadrons of our strategic cavalry and the enemy's scouts. The Germans were cut down, the remainder being driven back, leaving in our hands many prisoners. His Highness, Prince Oleg Constantinovitch, (son of the Grand Duke Constantin,) was leading the charge, and was the first to reach the enemy. His Highness was shot through the leg, but the wound is, fortunately, not serious.

"On the East Prussia front there are no important changes. The Germans are trying to make a stand on the frontier line, using the network of frontier railways for constant shifting of troops along their front.

"On the left bank of the Vistula on Oct. 10, fighting took place between the advance guards on both sides.

"In Galicia the Austrians are advancing in several directions. In spite of the extremely cautious character of the advance our cavalry, near Jaworznek, succeeded in bringing an Austria division in marching column under crossfire and throwing the main part of it into confusion and rout."

FIVE GENERALS REMOVED.

Sudden Change of Commanders of Austrian Army Corps.

VENICE, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Vienna announces the sudden removal of the commanders of five Austrian army corps and the appointment of Gen. Svetozar Borsevic as the new commander of the Third Army.

The commanders dismissed are Gens. Baron Giesl von Gieslingen of the Eighth Army Corps, Kolosovary von Kolosvar of the Eleventh Army Corps, Meixner von Zweienstamn of the Seventh Army Corps, and the commanders of the Sixth and Seventeenth Corps. The newly-appointed commanders are: Gens. Arz, Sixth Corps; Griesler, Seventh Corps; Scheuchemstruel, Eighth Corps; Lludicic, Eleventh Corps, and Kritek, Seventeenth Corps.

It is officially stated that the commanders retired on their own request because of reasons of health. The newspapers of Vienna make no comment on the changes.

1,000 DIDN'T WANT TO FIGHT.

Russian Story of How Austrians in a Wood Surrendered to Cossacks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 12, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—A Cossack wounded in the fighting and now in a hospital narrates the following episode to show the willingness of Austrian soldiers to surrender:

"Our battalion received orders to occupy a small, hilly field near the fighting line. We knew that in the neighboring wood a considerable hostile force was hiding. Our task was twofold—to seize the field and repulse the concealed Austrians in case of a sortie. The latter we were instructed to do with machine guns and rifle fire.

"All day we lingered impatiently in the trenches, but the enemy did not appear. Toward evening a few Austrian soldiers merged from the wood bearing white flags in their hands. Their leader presented himself politely to our commander and said laconically in a supplicating tone:

"'Pray take us as war prisoners.'

"'Who is "us?"' curiously inquired our commander.

"'All who are hiding in the wood,' replied the Austrian. 'There are over a thousand of our men concealed there, and they want to surrender as prisoners of war.'

"Fearing a treacherous ruse, our commander ordered us to remain in the trenches, and sent one of the soldiers to accompany the Austrian back to the wood and fathom the situation. At dawn a quaint, extraordinary picture unraveled itself. An enormous crowd of Austrians, disarmed and with entreating countenances, waving white flags, or rather apologies for flags, quickly and crudely improvised from handkerchiefs, scarfs, shirts, vests, and underclothing, marched from the wood straight into our battalion. In front of them proudly walked our brave little Cossack, summarily appointed as their commander.

"It appeared that the Austrians, despite their genuine, earnest desire to become prisoners of war, were afraid that the Russians would shoot them in the darkness, and consequently decided to stay over night in the wood, keeping the Cossack as their guardian angel."

RAGUSA'S FALL EXPECTED.

Montenegrins Near Austro-Hungarian Stronghold in Dalmatia.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—In a dispatch from Rome the correspondent of the Central News says that Montenegrin troops are now only a few hours' march from Ragusa, the Austro-Hungarian seaport in Dalmatia, the fall of which is believed to be imminent.

ALL EX-OFFICERS CALLED.

Regardless of Age, Must Rejoin German Colors to Fill Vacancies.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—It is semi-officially announced at Petrograd, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from the Russian capital, that, owing to the great losses sustained by the German armies, all officers and non-commissioned officers who ever have been in the army are ordered to rejoin the colors, without regard to age.

Generals in retirement are obtaining commissions in the Landsturm and in the Landwehr corps, while teachers in the primary schools, who hitherto have been exempt from military duty, are now being compelled to enter active service.

PRELATE'S STORY OF HORROR.

Russian Archbishop Accuses Hungarians of Atrocities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 12, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Prelate Anastasia, Archbishop of the Chelmski Union of Churches, has made the following telegraphic declaration to the Holy Synod:

"I have just returned from the frontier parishes of the Chelm, Russian Poland, district, and hasten to inform the Holy Synod of the appalling horrors that have been perpetrated by the Hungarian troops on the orthodox population of the invaded territory.

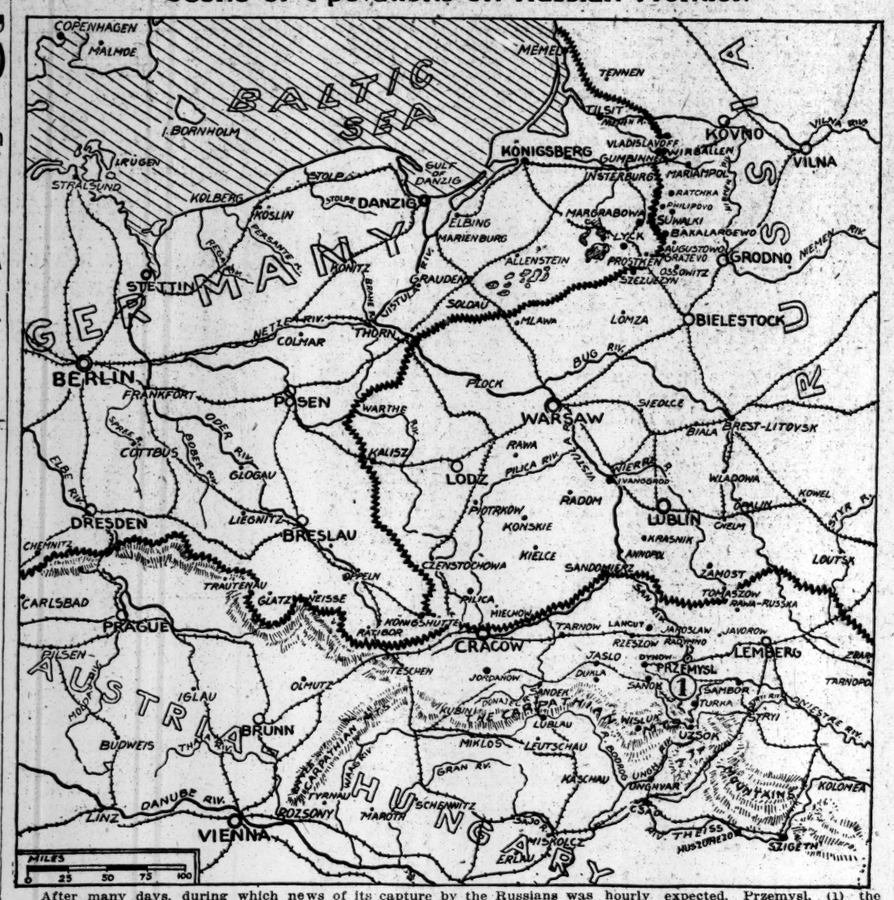
"On Ascension Day a number of parishioners entered the chapel of Chodivintzi through the sacristan's door in order to shelter from the enemy's bullets and to pray before an icon of the Holy Mother. Breaking open the main entrance door the Hungarian soldiers, pipes in mouth and without removing their caps, rode horseback into the holy institution and began firing recklessly.

"As a result, the churchwarden and his wife were killed on the spot, the wife of a priest, Llevitski, was wounded in the head, and his daughter in the hand, which was subsequently cut off. The priest Llevitski himself, who had left the previous night for a parish church in the neighborhood, was seized on the way and pulled by a rope like a wild bull for a considerable distance until rescued by a detachment of Cossacks.

"At Shliatin Hungarians fired at an icon posted on the external wall of the church. The village of Yoorov has been utterly and wantonly destroyed by fire, the wheat that had been gathered likewise being reduced to cinders. Thirty-nine persons who had concealed themselves in pits in the hope of escaping the enemy's savage fury, were burned alive. Among them were three whole families. Those who endeavored to leave the blazing pits, even children, were ruthlessly shot. More than eighty persons, consisting of graybeards, old women, and young mothers bearing children in their arms, tormented by hunger, were sent away into the interior of Austria. In the universal destruction it is remarkable to record that two wooden churches, and Sunday schools attached thereto, have remained unscathed.

"From the adjacent village of Vereshtchitzki, ninety orthodox individuals of various ages of both sexes were seized and seventeen of the most prominent personages of the locality were shot. A few yards from the frontier one old Russian peasant before being riddled with bullets, exclaimed: 'I am dying for Holy Russia, and hope to God that the Czar will annihilate his enemies.'"

Scene of Operations on Russian Frontier.



After many days, during which news of its capture by the Russians was hourly expected, Przemysl, (1) the great fortress in Galicia, has been saved by the Austro-German columns which have been marching to its relief from the direction of Cracow. Petrograd advices say the siege was raised in order to place the Russian forces in a strategical position to meet the Austro-German army.

VIENNA FOOD PRICES SOAR.

Consumption of Horse Flesh Rapidly Increasing—Trouble Over Bread.

VENICE, Oct. 12.—Advices from Vienna state that although the import duties on foodstuffs have been suspended by the Austrian Government, prices thus far have shown no sign of decreasing. On the contrary, in some instances they are still advancing. The cost of food in Austria is much higher than it is in Germany.

The women of Vienna are protesting against the practice adopted by the bakers of making bread loaves of only two-thirds the ordinary size. It is also charged that the quality of white bread has deteriorated greatly, evidently because of the admixture of barley and meal. The Vienna Bakers' Association has announced that owing to the increase in the price of flour its members will make only big loaves of the so-called war bread and that they will sell only for cash.

The consumption of horse flesh in Vienna is increasing rapidly. As many as 200 of the animals have been brought into the market in one day.

The Ministry of Commerce has issued an order that all letters going to places abroad, without exception, must be left open. This includes letters containing valuables. The entire foreign post has been put under military supervision. Special instructions have been given to Austrian officials on the Italian frontier to prevent the bringing in of Italian newspapers. Persons attempting to smuggle papers across will be severely punished.

CHOLERA STILL SPREADS.

One Case in Austria Discovered Near the Swiss Frontier.

VENICE, Oct. 12.—The cholera is spreading rapidly to the remotest districts of Austria. A case has been discovered at Feldkirch, province of Vorarlberg, near the Swiss frontier. The Austrian troops in Galicia are being vaccinated against the disease.

The cold weather has caught the Austrian soldiers in Galicia unprepared and the authorities are making most urgent appeals to the public to contribute warm clothing.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Venice says that twenty-seven cases of cholera were reported in Austria on Oct. 8.

GERMAN CLERGY TO FIGHT.

Ambulances in a Week Handle Nearly 50,000 Slightly Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 12, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Most of the evangelical consistories in Germany have now consented, apparently on urgent representations from the clergy under their control, to allow these clergy to join the army, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung of Oct. 11.

The Berlin and Prussian consistories at first obstinately refused to permit their clergy to take up arms, but have now yielded. The Stuttgart consistory, on the day of mobilization, had already allowed its clergy fit for service to join the colors. The greater portion of the Protestant clergy in Germany will therefore soon be on active military duty.

An editorial in the Vorwaerts of Oct. 9 on India and England says that of the many prophecies concerning India at the outset of the war few have yet come true. The fact that England can remove so many troops from India proves that the authorities are not anxious about it.

According to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the proof of the excellence of Germany's ambulance organization is the fact that in one week it dealt with forty to fifty thousand slightly wounded. The number of seriously wounded and dead is not given.

MORE AID FROM AUSTRALIA.

Another Light Horse Brigade to be Sent to Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The official Press Bureau tonight announced that the British War Office had accepted the offer made by Australia to send over another light horse brigade with a field ambulance corps.

It has been decided that the £57,000 ($285,000) which the women of Canada subscribed and transmitted through the Duchess of Connaught, wife of the Governor General, for hospital purposes, shall be devoted as follows: The War Office will utilize $125,000 in the purchase of motor-ambulance cars, half of the machines to be used in France and the other half in this country, and the balance of the sum subscribed will be used in equipping a naval hospital with 100 beds to be known as the Canadian Women's Hospital.

HELD KRUGER'S NEPHEW.

The Rev. de Warr, Boer-American, Finally Released by the Germans.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Rev. Epka de Warr, a nephew of Paul Kruger, and at one time Secretary of State for the Transvaal and a General in the Boer Army, arrived in London today after two months' detention in Westphalia.

Mr. de Warr is a resident of the Boer colony at Hohenward, Tenn., and is an American citizen, but he was held by the Germans as a British subject because he did not have his naturalization papers with him. He appealed to the American Embassy in Berlin and was released.

One hundred and forty Americans today reached the offices of the American Relief Committee in London, coming from Ostend. They all had steamship tickets on vessels which sailed for the United States last Saturday. Inasmuch as they arrived too late their transportation, at the request of the committee, has been extended to future sailings.

GERMAN TRACTS FOR DUTCH.

Anti-English Issue of the Cologne Gazette Distributed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Holland has today been bombarded with copies of The Cologne Gazette. Never before have I seen so many men in the streets anxious to force upon me copies of this paper. It is obvious that the distribution is part of a carefully prepared attempt to counteract the effects on Dutch feeling of the presence of the thousands of refugees who have crossed the frontier in the last four days. The natural effect of even seeing these people, without hearing their stories, is to cause a revulsion of feeling against Germany.

The paper has collected denunciations of England from other journals and quotes such comments as:

"Antwerp is the sacrifice to England's self-seeking ambition and cowardice. England forced this catastrophe. England is too cowardly to set her own national power in the field. England has tricked Belgium and brought her to the shambles."

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Pennsylvania R. R.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The success of the Belgian Army in reaching Ostend gives them a temporary respite in which to reform their regiments. By this forced march of sixty miles they escaped from a dangerous situation, due to the flank attack of the German forces from Termonde and the River Lys. Indeed, but for the assistance of the British reinforcements sent out from Ostend, it is doubtful whether the Belgians would have succeeded in escaping capture.

The internment of 2,000 British in Holland is a very minor matter in comparison with the large numbers that form the armies in the field. Either this British force wandered into Holland through ignorance of the country or they must have taken up a position to act as a rear guard to protect the Belgian retreat, and were cut off, due to lingering too long behind the main force.

Great Britain is now paying the penalty for putting her trust in the fallacious but seductive idea that numbers mean military strength. She can get the numbers and has already enrolled an army of 1,200,000. Her numbers, however, are so far merely a military burden to the State, as the value of the newly recruited regiments for field operations is practically nil.

During these last two weeks, when 200,000 men might have saved Antwerp and turned the tide of battle for the Allies, Great Britain had to look on while her opponents gained an important victory. Though she had 600,000 men in her training camps, they were of less immediate value to her than 100,000 would have been on the Continent.

The loss of 1,146 British officers during the first seven weeks of fighting is a serious matter for Great Britain. She has no large reserve of trained men like the continental nations. Yet history shows that to send green troops into the field under inexperienced officers can result only in disaster. Though the Americans had 5,000 militia to oppose the British advance on Washington in 1814, the 3,000 British were able to rout the Americans almost without fighting, and to march into Washington and burn the Capitol without serious resistance. In France in 1870 the hastily raised levies of Bourbaki were no match for the trained Germans. With a force of 25,000 men the Germans in January, 1871, defeated a French army of newly formed divisions of more than three times their numbers, and forced 70,000 to take refuge in Switzerland.

After her relatively small army of regulars and experienced volunteers is put into the fight, Great Britain can do little more on land until her newly-raised troops can have the months of training required to fit them for service in the field.

The successful German advance toward Ostend very appreciably strengthens their position in France. Before this reinforcement they were holding their own in the vicinity of Lille and Ypres. If half of their army from Antwerp can be moved to this field, it will more than offset for a time the reinforcements that the Allies can bring to their flank. Besides the reinforcements in men, the moving to the front of the army from Antwerp will add largely to the German artillery strength.

The great development of this war has been the deciding factor in victory, furnished by artillery fire, especially by the fire of heavy guns. Since the siege of Antwerp called for a large number of the heavier field guns, the release of these for service at the front will be an important gain for the German cause.

The general line of battle in France is held by both sides without important changes. The Germans have advanced their line to a point ten miles west of Lille, between Armentières and Hazebrouck. At Soissons the British have made a slight advance, while east of Verdun the French have made further progress. In Lorraine the Germans still hold their positions south of the French border.

The victorious advance of the Germans from Silesia to the Vistula River at Ivangorod, sixty miles south of Warsaw, has broken up the Russian campaign against Austria. Being threatened with an attack from their rear, the Russians had no choice but to abandon the lines at Tarnow, and to fall back to a position at which they would unite their forces to check the German invasion. There is little question but that this move involved also the evacuation of Rzeszow in order to shorten the Russian front and strengthen its position.

The abandonment of the siege of Przemysl, reported from Vienna and Berlin, would indicate a serious weakness on the part of the Russians, forcing them to draw in every available detachment in order to muster sufficent strength to stop the German advance.

Especially is the value of strategic moves exemplified in this campaign. While a reinforcement of the Austrian Army at Tarnow would have led to a slow campaign against the Russian intrenched position, this advance to the north, by threatening the Russian line of communications, has enforced a Russian retreat in much shorter time and with much less loss of life.

Every day that the Germans can maintain themselves in this advanced position in Poland is a day gained in relieving their countrymen from the horrors of war. Russia can make no move toward an invasion of Germany or even of Austria in important force until she has settled the question of supremacy in the Polish theatre of operations. While the Germans hold the Russians back in the centre, the armies of the latter cannot safely advance in the north or in the south.

The further development of the campaign in this theatre will depend, then, upon the battle for which both sides are lining up along the line from Warsaw to Sandomierz.

SIX MORE BOMBS DROPPED IN PARIS

Two Missiles Hurled by German Airman Fall Near Crowded Trains in Gare du Nord.

AIMS AT HUGE OIL TANK

Projectiles Fail to Explode, but City Is Aroused and Deputies Demand Defense.

REPUBLIC ACTS PROMPTLY

Gen. Hirschauer Put in Charge of Aerial Force and New Squadrons Are to be Formed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—A German aeroplane flew over Paris this morning dropping six bombs, none of which exploded. Two of the missiles fell between two crowded railroad trains that were just pulling out of the Gare du Nord. The bombs were found imbedded two feet in the earth.

Another bomb fell in the suburb of St. Ouen, near a large paint factory, where there was an 80,000-gallon gasoline tank. The others fell in the Rue Pouchet and on the Boulevard Bessières and the Boulevard Clichy.

Today's raid and that of yesterday, when five German aeroplanes—not two as originally reported—passed over the city, killing four persons and wounding fourteen, have stirred Parisians to the realization that the attacks are not merely contributing to their entertainment. Consequently a universal and wrathful chorus rises from the newspapers demanding that the Government speedily take measures to prevent a repetition of the nuisance.

Most of the fourteen persons injured by the bombs yesterday were women of the working class, six of them being girls.

Gustave Tery in the Journal asks indignantly whether French airmen take a weekly Sunday holiday despite the well-known fact that for several weeks it has been a German custom to send hostile aeroplanes to Paris about midday every Sunday. The Matin also makes sarcastic reference to the "repos hebdomadaire" on the part of the members of the "fifth arm" of the service.

Figaro and other leading newspapers give columns to editorials equally condemning "Prussian insolence and barbarity and French official supineness and incapacity."

The appointment of a new chief of military aeronautics, Gen. Hirschauer, who won laurels in this branch of the service before being transferred to another toward the close of last year, receives general approval, and probably marks the reply of the Government to a petition sent in yesterday by a group of Paris deputies under the Presidency of Denys Cochin, that active steps be taken to prevent further air raids. Gen. Hirschauer immediately organized a new squadron of aircraft to repel the German raiders.

Some idea of the Parisians' present state of mind toward Taubes can be gathered from the fact that an unusually loud noise from the bursting of a tire in the Place de l'Opera about noon today brought hundreds of persons running into the street. Quitting their luncheons they ran out and stood eagerly straining their eyes skyward under the firm impression that the noise was due to a German air bomb.

The bomb which did the most damage yesterday was directed at the Gare du Nord, near which it fell in the Rue Aqueduct. I visited the spot today, and found in the roadway only a small hole, 2 feet long, 1½ feet wide, and 6 inches deep, evidently caused by shrapnel bombs, which on exploding killed three persons, but did not damage property beyond smashing some windows. The dropping of such missiles, which are useless for destroying stations, stores, and important buildings, seems unquestionably meant to spread terror, and even death, among the non-combatant civil population.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Gen. Hirschauer, who took charge of the aerial defense of Paris today, is an aeronautic expert. He organized last year the aerial branch of the army service. He is now providing for aerial squadrons to be stationed at cardinal points, to be ready to dash after the aircraft of the enemy as soon as they approach the city. The arming of fast monoplanes with quick-firing guns and the telephoning of warnings by residents of the capital to the French Aero Club, which is now under military control, were among the suggestions discussed. Deputy Denys Cochin today sent a telegram to Bordeaux urging the immediate adoption of efficacious measures to stop the aerial attacks on the city.

The news that one of the German bombs yesterday struck the Cathedral of Notre Dame has been communicated to the Vatican. It is reported that the Pope exclaimed, upon getting the message: "Providence has prevented an outrage which would have shocked the world!"

PREPARES FOR AIR RAID.

Gravesend Mayor Tells People to Hide When Signal Guns Are Fired.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The only notice of the arrival of hostile air craft in the neighborhood of the Thames and the Medway, says the Mayor of Gravesend in a proclamation posted today, will be the firing of guns from the defenses. The notice adds:

"Persons seeking to gratify their curiosity will do so at their own risk. When firing is heard the people should immediately take shelter in the lower rooms or cellars of their buildings."

SCHOLARS ATTACK GERMANY.

Oxford Professors Declare England Fights for Civilization.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—In answer to the open letter published by German Evangelical Christians to the Christians of the world, denying German responsibility for the war and deploring the employment of non-Christian troops by England and France to fight against the Germans, a number of Oxford churchmen have published a pamphlet stating the English position. It is addressed to the Christian scholars of Europe and America. Among the signatories are Profs. Holland, Sanday, Lock, Watson, and Cook, all professors of theology at Oxford, and Dr. Gore, Bishop of Oxford.

To the assertion by the Germans that they have for forty years maintained peace it is asserted that this is true in letter, but not in spirit, for Germany has in the last forty-three years had two wars to increase her territory, and the Prussian attitude has always been one of "rattling the sword in the scabbard and daring adversaries to take a step in answer." England in vain, it is stated, made overtures to Germany for the suspension of naval shipbuilding.

With regard to the employment of Indian troops and Japanese, non-Christians, in a Christian war in Europe, it is declared that it is the same thing that Germany is trying to do in her alliance with Turkey.

The Oxford men point out that they regard learning and civilization as a universal state, in the citizenship of which all who will are free, and they say that these sentiments are evidently not shared by Germany, because of Rheims and Louvain. If the tide of war should bring an invasion of England, the Bodleian library at Oxford would, it is said, share the fate of Louvain. In conclusion it is said:

"Until the saner elements of German public life can control the baser, and we have not even heard a protest by representatives of German art and learning, will not Christian scholars of other lands share our conviction that the contest in which our country has engaged is a contest on behalf of the supremest interests of Christian civilization?"

LADY RANDOLPH INDIGNANT.

Calls Germans "Despicable Huns"—Says They Kill Red Cross Wearers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Lady Randolph Churchill, in referring to the Germans in a speech today at a Red Cross meeting, said:

"They have committed treacherous acts under cover of the white flag and have killed persons wearing the red cross. They are despicable Huns."

Lady Randolph is Chairman of the Hospital Committee of the American Hospital at Paignton. Referring to it, she said:

"The hospital is now full. It had room for 200, and that is the number of patients on hand. The accommodations may later be increased, but at present it requires all the care of the doctors and nurses to look after the patients now there."

Lady Randolph expressed the highest praise of the American Red Cross contingent.

COUNT ESCAPES BY RUSE.

Schwerin Deludes French Captors and Is Entertained as a Guest.

BERLIN, Oct. 10, (By Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—There has been given out here a story telling how Count Schwerin, a German officer who speaks English fluently, was successful in obtaining information from the enemy, which resulted in the winning of a battle by the Germans.

While reconnoitring beyond the French lines Count Schwerin was discovered by a French officer. He met this predicament by posing as an English officer who had lost his way. To the Frenchman he asked directions to reach the English lines. He explained he had lost his way and had become soaked in a heavy rain. He changed his clothes for those of a dead Prussian officer, he said, and was now fearful about returning to the English lines, believing he had a good chance of being shot as a German.

The French officer hesitated. He remembered that the French already had shot several English officers, mistaking them for Prussians, whom they resembled. Count Schwerin offered to take the Frenchman back and show him his discarded English uniform. This evidently convinced the French officer, for he took the Count to his mess and the Frenchman entertained him at dinner.

After dinner a horse was given to the Count and a French soldier was detailed to escort him to the English lines. Once mounted, Count Schwerin drove spurs into his horse and made a dash for liberty. He was followed by a storm of revolver bullets. Fortunately his horse stumbled and the bullets sped over his head. He succeeded in regaining the German lines with certain military information of value.

FATHER CABLES L. A. JONES.

Playwright Expresses His Pride in His Son's Antwerp Dispatch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.—Lucien Arthur Jones, whose graphic description of the last scenes in the siege of Antwerp was the feature of a NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle dispatch yesterday, has received the following cablegram from his father, who is now in New York:

"Delighted and proud. Your articles appear in American and Canadian papers. HENRY ARTHUR JONES."

Mr. Jones is quite a young man. He had been working on an American paper and was in Europe when the war broke out, and managed to obtain an appointment as correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES and Chronicle.

The London papers today quote extensively from THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial, "Why We Want Peace."

DENIES CRUELTY CHARGES.

German Surgeon Acquits French and Belgian Civilians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIMPELVELD, Holland, Oct. 12.—I have just returned from Aix-la-Chapelle, the German town at which soldiers wounded in France and Belgium reenter the Fatherland. The headquarters of the Red Cross are in the Louisien Hospital, where Prof. Marwedel and his staff examine the patients thoroughly.

Dr. Marwedel assured me that there was nothing in the charges of cruelty against Belgian and French civilians.

Prof. Besserer, the well-known bacteriologist, has been sent to Metz to combat the imminent danger of contagious disease. Many soldiers are suffering from scurvy, pneumonia, and typhoid fever.

ESCAPED GERMAN CRUISER.

British Steamer Was Followed Into Brazilian Harbor by Warship.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The British steamer Sussex, which arrived today from Australian and New Zealand ports with 2,300 tons of frozen meat, narrowly escaped being captured by a German cruiser, which followed her into the harbor at Pernambuco, Brazil, on Sept. 7, according to her officers.

The Sussex had been at Pernambuco only a short time when the warship appeared. Her name had been painted out. That night the cruiser left the harbor, but the Sussex remained until Sept. 9, meantime having her coal bunkers replenished.

DESKS at big discounts

Quartered Oak and Mahogany
ALL DERBY DESKS
4,000 Office Desks, Tables and Chairs in this Sale

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

Main Store:
380 Broadway, Cor. White St.

BRANCH:
30 Church St., Hudson Terminal Bldg.

What $20 Has Been Made to Accomplish

THE show windows of the five Weber and Heilbroner clothing stores have an ADDED INTEREST this week.

* *

They are being devoted to a demonstration of WHAT $20 HAS BEEN MADE TO ACCOMPLISH in furnishing the carefully dressed New Yorker with an Autumn suit.

* *

It is more than a DISPLAY of $20 suits—though only $20 suits are in the windows.

Five years ago such suits could not have been purchased ready to wear at any price—NOT EVEN FOR $40.

Because, at that time, no New York merchant had specialized on the New York wearer, to the extent of duplicating the style and workmanship of New York's fashionable custom tailors—providing those conservative, almost unobservable details which give the tone and actual added value to their very expensive clothes.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner have filled the vacant niche in New York by providing JUST THIS SORT OF CLOTHES.

This week they are demonstrating HOW WELL they are doing it for $20.

* *

There is the same workmanship, the same style, in these $20 suits, as in our $25, $30, $35, $40 and $45 suits.

The materials run from staple blues, browns and grays through the whole range of the season's fancy fabrics.

* *

No ordinary judge could tell whether they cost $30 or $20.

Eleven Stores

Weber and Heilbroner

241 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Av.

You will stand improving

¶ The most beautiful woman in the world does not disdain to powder her nose—and surely no man is so close to perfection that he can dispense with suggestions for his improvement.

Wear Saks Clothes

¶ Not because they are as good as other clothes, but because they are infinitely superior, designed with more dash and distinction, and therefore calculated to enhance the appearance of the man who wears them.

Wear Saks Clothes

¶ Wear them, not in our interest, but in your own, for, whilst we naturally are biased in favor of our own clothes, you, too, will share that bias once you become familiar with the cause.

Suits.....$17.50 to $50

Fall Overcoats
$15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

"WATCH YOUR STEP"

Whether you are boarding a subway train or getting aboard a big building project, this injunction holds good—*Watch Your Step.*

And surely nothing is more necessary than caution in entering upon a building enterprise, the success of which may be so easily spoiled by a step in the wrong direction.

As a step in the right direction we modestly suggest ourselves.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

A NEW NOVEL

THE NEW CLARION

By Will N. Harben

A tale of love and mystery in the Georgia mountains with all the humor of Abner Daniel and Pole Baker—and both of these favorite characters are in this new book.

$1.35 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS

Foot Comfort Is Important

No matter how well a shoe looks on your foot, it is not the right shoe for you unless it is perfectly comfortable—unless it fits you just right.

Some people are hard to fit. Others are easy.

We make a specialty of pleasing the hard-to-fit. Our salesmen are carefully trained to know their business and are not allowed on the floor until they can tell at a glance if a shoe fits properly.

Drop in at one of our stores and let us fit you with a comfortable pair of Rice & Hutchins Educators.

Rice & Hutchins Shoes for men, women, and children. Educators, All Americas, Signets, Mayfairs.

SIGNET SHOE CO.

Bronx Store: 3d Ave. & 149th St.
Harlem: 112 W. 125th St.
Brooklyn: 557 Fulton St.

when will you provide your people with Lily drinking cups? they are the nicest individuals, yet cost less than others. public service cup co. sunset 2414

Don't Pay War Prices for Olive Oil

Use pure, delicious

WESSON OIL

For Salads and Cooking

Quarts, 30c.

Also 25c. and 50c. sizes

AT YOUR GROCER'S

SAN GUILIANO DYING; HAS FAVORED PEACE

Death of Italian Foreign Minister May Help the Party Favoring War.

COUNTRY WAS UNPREPARED

Government Feared to Ask Big Army Appropriations, but Work Is Now Being Rushed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 12.—The Marquis di San Giuliano, the Italian Foreign Minister, is in a very grave condition. Prof. Marchiafava has not left his bedside since this morning. Gout has attacked his heart.

The end may come at any moment. Hope for the Minister's recovery has been given up. The last sacraments were administered today.

The expected death of the Marquis will leave the portfolio of Foreign Affairs vacant at a very critical moment. The Marquis, it is well known, was a strong advocate of neutrality, and much will depend on the choice of his successor.

Those who support the policy of Italian intervention in the war on the side of the Allies hope that a Minister favorable to their aspirations will be appointed.

CHIASSO, Switzerland, Sunday, Oct. 11, (via Paris.)—In connection with the recent resignation of Gen. Grandi, Italian Minister of War, and Lieut. Gen. Cassoni, the Under Secretary of War, the following facts have been ascertained:

When, at the beginning of the year, Signor Salandra formed his Cabinet, Gen. Porro, Commander of the military division at Milan, received the offer of the Portfolio of War. The Premier, backed up by the Finance Minister and other members of the Government, declined, however, to make available the sum of $120,000,000 which Gen. Porro desired, in addition to the ordinary war budget, for use in bringing the army up to what Gen. Porro deemed a state of efficiency, and Gen. Porro declined the appointment.

Gen. Grandi then accepted the vacant post. Shortly afterward Gen. Pollio, Chief of the Italian Staff, died and was succeeded by Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna, who, it is said, found the military depots empty, work on a new model depot scarcely begun, and the forces under arms reduced to a minimum.

Gen. Cadorna, it is alleged, protested against this state of affairs, but was overruled by Gen. Grandi, who was supported by the Cabinet, as it was considered best not to have trouble arise between the Ministry and Parliament. When the European war began Gen. Cadorna declared that he would not remain Chief of the General Staff if all the alleged defects in the army were not remedied immediately. It is said that he even appealed to King Victor Emmanuel.

Gen. Grandi, under pressure of events, then made an effort hastily to bring about the needed reforms, but differences of opinion between himself and Gen. Cadorna increased. Under Secretary for War Cassoni, despairing of a settlement of the difficulties, and, it is said, angry that the army should be subordinated to Parliamentary considerations, brought about a crisis by resigning. Gen. Grandi shortly afterward followed the Under Secretary by giving up his portfolio.

Gen. Cadorna is rapidly effecting his programme of reforms, and it is believed that Gen. Zupelli, the newly appointed Minister of War, whose appointment he is said to have promoted, will work in accord with him.

Gen. Zupelli was born an Austrian subject at Capo d'Istria, in the Italian Province of Istria. He has been very active on the General Staff, where his duty was to prepare for the campaign on the eastern frontier in case of war. He won distinction in the Tripolitan war.

Italy has spent about $1,000,000 a day since the European war began to place her army in a state of preparedness.

A Government announcement issued today shows that, in addition to the ordinary appropriations, the Cabinet has arranged up to Oct. 9 for the use by the military administration of 341,000,000 lire ($68,500,000).

MANY ITALIANS KILLED.

400 Casualties Among Volunteers in Fighting in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A telegram from Rome says that the Italian volunteers in France have had their baptism of fire, and in recent fighting 400 have been killed or wounded.

Among the killed is Verdoni, who fought before Janina in 1912 under Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi, who has five sons now fighting in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 12.—Peppino Garibaldi is commanding in France a large body of Italian volunteers. He is well known in America, where he lived for several years, and he took a prominent part in the war in Mexico at the time of the Madero revolution.

Peppino Garibaldi has written to his father describing the difficulties he encountered in the formation of his body of volunteers, owing to bureaucratic red tape. As soon as war was declared he traveled from New York to Paris, offering his services to the Republic, besides 1,000 Italians living in America who were already organized and ready to follow him, asking only their transportation to Europe.

This was declared to be impossible, and Garibaldi then formed a body of Italians living in France, besides some who went there from Italy. All desired to fight as a separate corps, wearing the traditional Garibaldian red shirt, but this also was declared to be impossible and they had to become part of the Foreign Legion, wearing the French uniform. This is regarded as a pity, as the red shirt has become a kind of talisman which transforms brave men into heroes. It is in this respect like the Highlander's kilt.

Despite these and other disappointments, Garibaldi is doing his best. His grade of General has not been recognized and he has received the rank of Colonel. News has reached him from America that 500 of his Italian friends there are collecting money to pay their passage in order to join him.

TO ASK ITALY'S ATTITUDE.

Member of the Chamber to Interrogate the Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 12, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Signor Giretti has given notice of two questions when the Chamber meets. One is as to what protests the Italian Government has made against the violation of the neutrality of Luxemburg, which was guaranteed by the Treaty of London of 1867, to which Italy was a signatory. The other question is whether, after the repeated violations of the law of nations and international conventions by Germany in the present war, it may not be necessary to assure the country officially that the Government has renounced the Triple Alliance.

The Cabinet has approved the immediate application of $11,200,000 for the Winter equipment of the troops and other military purposes.

The death of the King of Rumania at this critical moment has much impressed Italians. Even the pro-Triple Alliance Popolo Romano admits that there exists in Rumania a strong tendency to unite to the motherland other elements of the same stock. The Messaggero feels certain that the Rumanians will claim by arms their share of Transylvania and Bukovina.

The eminent Rumanian historian, Prof. Xenopol, says in a letter to the Giornale d'Italia on the situation:

"We have united our lot with that of Italy. This union is due to the resemblance between the situation in both countries, which have unredeemed territories to claim from their neighbors. If we compare Bessarabia with Transylvania we realise the greater importance of what we claim from Austria over what we claim from Russia.

"The Rumanians are more hostile to the Hungarians than to the Germans, but the latter show a tendency to universal domination which other races must oppose."

Prof. Xenopol concludes by describing the war as primarily a struggle of the Germanic race against the Latin race.

SHIP TAKES AUTO TRUCKS.

Suruga Is Loading 400 in Brooklyn for Liverpool.

Auto trucks, said to be the first of a shipment of 400, were loaded yesterday on the steamship Suruga at the Fabre Line pier, at the foot of Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn. The trucks were tested by experts in a vacant lot nearby, and as soon as one was accepted it was sent on board the ship. The police of the Fourth Street Station prevented any one from approaching the pier.

Consular representatives of several of the nations now at war were seen at the pier, but refused to be interviewed. The Suruga is to sail for Liverpool on Saturday, and by that time will have on board the full shipment of trucks, all of which are said to be of five-ton capacity. The Suruga belongs to the New York and Oriental Steamship Company, Limited. She is 375 feet long, with a beam of 52 feet, and is registered as flying the British flag, with Liverpool as her home port.

JAPAN AS AID IN INDIA.

German Story of a New Compact with Great Britain.

The following tale of a deal between England and Japan by which the former is said to have obtained the help of the latter in crushing an insurrection in India, is contained as a dispatch from Amsterdam in the Frankfurter Zeitung of Sept. 16:

"The reliable 'Algemeen Handelsblad' reports the following as an official communiqué of the German Embassy at The Hague:

"'The German Embassy at Pekin officially reports that Japan has confirmed to the Chinese Government the outbreak of an insurrection in India. Japan, when asked by England to lend military help against the Indian insurrectionists, agreed to furnish such help, but under the heavy condition that free immigration should be permitted to Japanese subjects into British possessions in the Pacific, and a loan of $200,000,000 made, and that Japan be given a free hand in China, England has accepted these conditions.'

"Despite a denial of the foregoing statement by the British Minister at Copenhagen, published in the same paper, the assertion is made that Great Britain sent Indian troops to quiet an uprising in Egypt, chiefly in order to get them away from India.

BASUTOS AID RELIEF WORK.

Chief Taxes Them a Shilling a Head to Help England.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Griffiths, the Paramount Chief of Basutoland, a British colonial possession in South Africa, has offered to levy one shilling (25 cents) on each Basuto as a contribution to the funds being raised in England for the relief of the sufferers by the war. The Government announces that his offer has been gratefully accepted.

A levy such as that proposed by Chief Griffiths would swell the relief fund by approximately $100,000, as the total native population of Basutoland, according to the census of 1911, was 404,507.

KING FERDINAND NOW RULES RUMANIA

On Taking Oath Says He Will Devote Himself to Development of the State.

WAR ATTITUDE UNCERTAIN

Opposing Views by Newspapers of Warring Nations—Battle of Cracow May Be Deciding Factor.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.—King Ferdinand of Rumania, in the presence of the members of the royal family, the Diplomatic Corps, and other notables, took the oath of office on Sunday in succession to his uncle, King Charles, according to a dispatch from Bucharest by way of Amsterdam to the Central News Agency. King Charles died at his country seat in Sinaia on Saturday.

The new King announced the intention of directing his labors to the development of the State.

Berlin newspapers express the opinion that the death of King Charles will have no influence on the general war situation, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Reuter Telegram Company.

The Lokal Anzeiger states that the new King once declared that he would not be found among the enemies of the Triple Alliance.

The papers of Vienna publish laudatory obituaries. They express the conviction that Rumania will not be induced by Russian intrigues to engage in a policy of adventure which not only would compromise her vital interests, but lead eventually to her destruction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—In an editorial the Temps today discusses the probable effects of the death of the King of Rumania.

"Though the nation realized that it owed its independence to him," says the paper, "it has long been showing restlessness against his desire to restrain it from attempting the liberation of the Rumanians in Transylvania. Doubtless the Crown Council, which the monarch's ill-health postponed, would have revealed serious divergences between the King and his Ministers. Rumanians will expect his successor to continue the work of freedom Charles so brilliantly began."

The Matin, which before the war was considered to hold a position respecting external affairs only second to the Temps, expresses itself even more openly and freely, admitting the expectation that the well-known Russophile tendencies of the new ruler will induce him to lead Rumania against the crumbling Austrian Empire. "No move," concludes the article, "could be so popular or better calculated to restore the diminished prestige of the Rumanian throne."

PETROGRAD, Oct. 12.—An official statement given out today expresses the belief that the death of King Charles of Rumania removes an obstacle to the turning of Rumania to the cause of the Allies, to which end recent Russian diplomatic efforts were unavailing. It is said further that the sympathizers of the Rumanian people, who in the past have shown that they were opposed to the championing of Prussia by the late King, will now assert themselves.

Consequently, according to the Russian authorities, Rumania will now cease to menace Russia by furnishing provisions and transporting troops for Germany.

ROME, Oct. 12.—The Idea Nazionale published an inquiry made at the Balkan Legations concerning the attitude of Rumania, following the death of King Charles. L. Mikailovitch, Servian Minister to Rome, like all others from the Balkan States, expresses the opinion that the death of King Charles will not produce any great change in Rumanian politics, as the differences between the King and his people were more exaggerated than real, and that Rumania wishes to continue the policy which she adopted in the second Balkan war, and which enabled her to increase her territory without serious danger.

A change in the attitude of Rumania, according to diplomats from the Balkan States, is not expected to occur immediately, but a change may be expected, they intimate, if the battle of Cracow has decisive results.

Gen. Caneva, who was Commander in Chief of the Italian forces in the war against Turkey, will represent the King of Italy at the funeral of King Charles on Tuesday.

ALL PARISIENNES KNITTING.

Needles Flying Everywhere, Even in the Champs Elysees.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct 12.—In all Parisian metamophoses brought about by the war no greater change is noticeable than that which has occurred in the last few days in the city's most beautiful thoroughfare, the Avenue des Champs Elysées. While khaki has taken the place of silks and satins at Maxim's, that restaurant now being patronized by officers of the headquarters staff instead of by chorus girls, and while the Montmartre resorts have long since closed, such changes were to be expected when the entire nation shouldered arms.

But the change in the Champs Elysées was slower, more indefinite, subtle, and surprising.

This street, where the fashionable set were rivals in glorious display, continues to be the parade ground of the city. But instead of a procession of motors containing dainty Parisiennes wrapped in costly furs and moving slowly, so that the world afoot might envy and admire, there is now another but swift procession of motor vehicles. They fly twe kinds of flags—one the pennant of the service militaire, the other the Red Cross. As the majority of the cars requisitioned once formed a part of that ante-bellum procession, the change is not so noticeable.

At first the fashionable folk still occupied chairs under the trees lining the walks, always in beautiful toilets—last year's styles not nearly worn out. But with the first breath of real Autumn during the last week they found a new occupation. One can now see them in scores sitting under the trees busily bending over their hands, for they are knitting.

All feminine Paris is knitting, from the Champs Elysées through the big department stores, where half the clerks are thus employed, to the heights of the workmen's quarter in Belleville. Shirts, socks, and mufflers are being prepared for the soldiers in the trenches. All the output when delivered at headquarters is promised to be delivered to the regiments within the next twenty-four hours.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 Fifth Avenue at 49th St.

Introduce

The Late Paris Fashions

not here-to-fore Shown.

EMBRACING practically every important mode of the moment introduced at the recent openings, by the noted couturiers of Paris: Cheruit, Callot, Premet, Worth, Paquin, Georgette, Drecoll, Le Long, Bernard, Jenny, Lanvan and others—running the gamut of style from the practical Tailleur Suit—the Motor or Limousine Coat—the smart Walking Dress—the Dance or Afternoon Frock—the separate Blouse—to the elaborate Gown or Wrap for the most formal function,

—luxurious Fur Trimming playing an important part in their make-up.

Also

introducing many original ideas from our own work-rooms, and adaptations of Paris models at extremely moderate prices.

Among the notable values are:

Fur-trimmed and Tailleur Suits—$58, $85, $75, $95, $125
Misses' Suits at $35, $45, $50.
Evening Gowns and Wraps—$65, $75, $95, $125, $150.
Dance Frocks for Women & Misses—$35, $45, $55, $65.
Afternoon and Walking Dresses—$45, $65, $95, $125.

Beautiful Millinery

Introducing the new notes of the Winter season.

Street Hats at $18. *Dress Hats at $25*

Luxurious Fur Coats and Sets

at extremely moderate prices.

At Greenhut's

Popular Big Store

Another Unmatchable List of Bargains That Will Surely Attract Crowds of Shoppers From New York City and Surrounding Territory To This Store All Day Today!

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps Free

Today (Tuesday) with purchases of $1 or More. Present Coupon

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today only (Oct. 13).

These 50 FREE stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

J. B. GREENHUT CO.

N. Y. Times, 10-13-14. D

TODAY'S BIG SALES

MAIN BUILDING

Winter Overcoats, Raincoats and Suits $6.85

For Men and Youths, Today, at

Never were there values so extraordinary nor so plentiful Take your choice.

The Overcoats at $6.85

All sizes for youths and for men up to 42. MEDIUM AND DARK MIXTURES. Overcoats that are warm, stylish and serviceable. Not one of them worth less than $8.95, and many of them are usually priced at $10 and $15.

The Raincoats at $6.85

Guaranteed rainproof. These are imported coats and come in tan and brown shades. Not one of them worth less than $10, and many of them are $12 coats. All sizes.

The Suits at $6.85

CASSIMERES AND CHEVIOTS, GRAY AND BLACK and WHITE MIXTURES; also PENCIL AND HAIRLINE STRIPES. Every size for youths and for men up to 42 chest.

Sale of Women's $3.50 to $5 "Walk-Over" Sample Shoes

On Sale Here, Today, at $1.95

1,500 pairs of "samples" of this world-famous make is the banner attraction in the Shoe Store for Today's crowds.

All of these shoes are stylish and perfect—as good from every standpoint as you can buy at regular prices.

BUT BEING "SAMPLES" THE SIZES ARE PRINCIPALLY 3, 3½, 4 and 4½, in A, B and C widths. Fine range of newest button or lace styles, in all the wanted leathers for your choice.

And, to make choosing even more attractive, we have rounded out the size ranges by the addition of several hundred pairs of $3.50 shoes of another well-known high-class make, of which there are all sizes and widths.

EVERYBODY WILL BE FITTED. Every pair with Goodyear welted soles.

This Special for Men!

$2.50 Leather-Lined Shoes, Today, at .. $1.49

40 pairs.....size 7½ | 72 pairs.....size 9½
28 pairs.....size 8½ | 28 pairs.....size 10
68 pairs.....size 9

Uncommonly good shoes of GUNMETAL CALFSKIN; Blucher style only; leather lined; good, heavy soles. Only 236 Pairs—Come Early!

MAIN BUILDING

Brushed Brass Ash Trays 95c

Today, at ....

With two cigar rests, safety match holder, self-opening shutters, which prevent the ashes from scattering, (the ashes dropping into a glass bowl); removable bowl. Each ash tray in a box.

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

$11.75 Duntley Combination Pneumatic Sweepers $6.75

Today, for

You make a clean saving here of $5. Has 3 high efficiency pumps, cloth dust box and special oil treated bearings.

We Give S&H Green Trading Stamps.

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Meet me at the Fountain

FORMERLY GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY

NO use sayin', 'May the best team win the World's Series." The best team *will win.* VELVET didn't win out because o' the good wishes of its fren's, but it's got fren's to wish it well because it's *worthy* of 'em.

Velvet Joe

VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, is getting lots of "word of mouth" advertising—the best kind a tobacco *can* get. Men don't risk their reputations as "judges of good tobacco" without knowing whereof they speak when praising VELVET. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

B. Altman & Co.

Are now holding their

Great Autumn Sale of

ORIENTAL RUGS

in all sizes, including

Over 2,000 Oriental Rugs

in Room sizes.

(Wearing qualities fully guaranteed)

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Separate Skirts

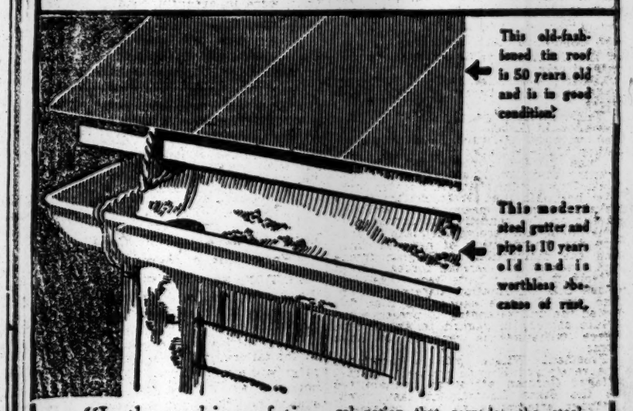
(in the new models)

made of black cloth, navy blue and black serge, tweed mixtures, corduroy and black velveteen, will be on sale today at the special price of $6.85

Women's Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

At Last-Roof Metal that Resists Rust


This old-fashioned tin roof is 50 years old and is in good condition.
This modern steel gutter and pipe is 10 years old and is worthless because of rust.

"Is the making of tin a lost art?" asked a property owner, looking at the rusted sheet-metal work on his ten-year old building.

He recalled the tin roof on his old homestead, good as ever after seventy years, and could not understand why modern methods were unable to produce equally good tin roofing. The old tin was "Terne Plate"—a base of charcoal iron heavily coated with lead and tin.

The truth is, charcoal-iron tin roofing gradually disappeared with the advent of steel, which was so much cheaper. For a while, everyone supposed steel would be as good as charcoal iron, but it did not last.

At last, government experts discovered that steel rusts because of impurities, such as sulphur, manganese and gases, which set up an electrical action that corrodes the steel.

And then we discovered how to make Pure Iron on a commercial basis to compete with steel.

This pure iron we call ARMCO—American Ingot Iron

ARMCO—American Ingot Iron—has made it possible to revive the manufacture of Old Style Terne Plate. ARMCO Old Style Terne Plate (tin) Roofing is even better than the old tin roofing that lasted from fifty to one hundred years.

It is better because ARMCO IRON is a purer base than charcoal iron and because we have perfected the process of applying the lead and tin, securing a pure and uniform coating.

ARMCO IRON Resists Rust

How to obtain Armco Old Style Terne Plate (tin) Roofing

You can get it from your hardware dealer or tinner. Ask your architect to specify it. If you have any difficulty getting it, write to us and we will see that your requirements are supplied.

The trademark ARMCO carries the assurance that iron bearing that mark is manufactured by The American Rolling Mill Company with the skill, intelligence and fidelity associated with its products, and hence can be depended upon to possess in the highest degree the merit claimed for it.

AMERICAN ARMCO INGOT IRON Resists Rust

The American Rolling Mill Company, Middletown, Ohio

Licensed Manufacturers under Patents granted International Metal Products Company

New York Branch Office, 50 Church St.

NEW YORK DISTRIBUTORS

Bruce & Cook, 199 Water St. Meurer Bros. Co., 575 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn.
Marchant & Evans Co., 242 Water St. Jas. A. Coe & Co., 199 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

GUARANTEE SECRECY FOR PEACE EFFORTS

This Government and Belligerents Agree to Guard Any Future Move from Publicity.

STRAUS SEES PRESIDENT

But Mr. Wilson Had Just Announced That He Had Not Renewed His Tender of Good Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—If the State Department on Saturday had not issued a statement denying reports that the United States Government was still engaged in an effort to bring about peace in Europe, and if President Wilson had not declared informally this morning that he had undertaken no peace move since he tendered his good offices at the outbreak of hostilities, conferences that Oscar S. Straus had today with the President and Secretary Bryan would be invested with particular significance.

Mr. Straus was the chief mover in the recent effort to ascertain the truth of a statement that Germany was willing to make peace, in which he received the co-operation of Mr. Bryan, and succeeded in having the German and British Governments sounded on the subject. The fact that he is the American member of the Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration at The Hague and has been foremost in the movement for the settlement of international disputes by amicable means added to the interest aroused here today by his conversations with the President and the Secretary of State.

Mr. Straus came to Washington today as a member of a delegation that invited President Wilson to be present at the opening exercises of the tercentenial celebration of the City of New York late this month. After the delegation had explained to the President the object of its visit and the other members had gone away, the President and Mr. Straus had a private conversation for about fifteen minutes.

Later Mr. Straus called at the State Department and had a talk with Secretary Bryan. They left the department together for the Union Station, where they took the Congressional Limited for Philadelphia. Both were scheduled to speak tonight at a mass meeting there in the cause of peace. Before leaving Washington, both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Straus said that they had met at the State Department merely to go to the railroad station together. They were unresponsive to questions as to whether the visit of Mr. Straus had anything to do with peace proposals to the warring European Governments.

Peace Talk Discouraged.

At the White House, prior to the call of Mr. Straus, President Wilson told callers that he had taken no step toward bringing about peace in Europe since he made his original offer to use his good offices. In other official quarters there was a disposition shown to discourage a revival of peace talk. In this connection it was made clear that there was a deeper meaning than appeared on the surface in the statement contained in Saturday's announcement of the State Department that all unauthorized stories in the future that the United States Government was offering new mediation proposals should be regarded "as the invention of persons who appear to have some motive other than peace in setting afloat rumors of this sort."

An understanding has been reached by the proper authorities of some of the Governments concerned, including the United States, that any effort in the direction of peace shall be regarded as of the most sacred confidential character, and in no circumstances shall be discussed with any person not directly concerned. The agreement is based on the contention that if publicity should be given to such efforts their success certainly would be jeopardized.

The theory of the agreement is, that any belligerent nation that may respond favorably to the peace overtures of a neutral Government, or take the initiative in an effort to end the war in Europe, would be unwilling, for the possible moral effect on its own people and on the people of the other countries involved, to have the fact become known, and would be likely to withdraw from the negotiations if publicity were given to its part in the transaction.

If this agreement is adhered to strictly, the first news of any substantial movement for the settlement of the European conflict may come in the form of an official statement from one or all of the Governments concerned, and it is likely that no statement would be issued until the exchanges had progressed to a point where there was a good chance of their success.

Great Britain Was Vexed.

The understanding reached to maintain absolute secrecy in regard to peace overtures is said to have been the outcome of some phases of the publicity given to the recent peace effort in which Mr. Straus took the leading part. At that time Secretary Bryan instructed the American Ambassadors at Berlin and London to make unofficial inquiries of the Governments to which they were respectively accredited, to ascertain whether Great Britain and Germany were willing to listen to peace overtures.

Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador at London, had a conversation with Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and it was printed subsequently in this country that Mr. Page reported to the State Department that the Foreign Minister had said that Great Britain would never consent to peace with Germany except on the condition precedent that Belgium should receive adequate reparation for the violation of her neutrality and the destruction of Belgian towns and cities by the German forces. Great Britain is said to have been vexed because this information became known, and out of some exchanges that followed the understanding to preserve absolute secrecy in regard to any future peace exchanges is reported to have come.

President Wilson will acknowledge the receipt of French protests against alleged German atrocities, transmitted to the State Department last week, without attempting to pass judgment. He told callers today that similar treatment would be given to all such representations from the nations at war.

WILL PROTECT MERCHANTS.

President Emphatic in Guaranteeing American Rights as to Contraband.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—President Wilson said today that so far as he could learn the great bulk of business in the United States was being conducted normally, except in the cotton trade and in lines peculiarly affected by foreign exchange. Imports, he said, were gradually being resumed, but not in sufficient volume to make the emergency war revenue taxes unnecessary.

Speaking to interested callers on the right of American shippers to send conditional contraband of war abroad, the President said that the whole question of conditional contraband was a "fluid" one—that is, it was subject to several interpretations, according to the construction placed on the President's words. He was emphatic in stating, however, that the United States Government intended to stand back of American merchants in protecting them against any unjust application of the rules of contraband.

To those who asked him for information today about the conference to be held here this week between Secretary McAdoo and Sir George Paish and Basil Blackett, representing the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President indicated that he knew little about it beyond the fact that the basic idea of the conference was to provide means for keeping moving that part of commerce that could be moved.

A suggestion that the conference might be extended so as to include representation from other countries brought from the President the observation that under present conditions it was difficult for all countries to send representatives to the United States. It has been said at the Treasury Department that while Secretary McAdoo would be glad to confer on international financial and business problems with the representatives of other nations, the difficulties at this time mainly affected British-American relations, and for that reason it was regarded as desirable to take them up with Great Britain first.

BRYAN SPEAKS ON PEACE.

Says "Nothing Final Between Friends" Has Supplanted Ultimatum

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, and Oscar S. Straus, a former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, were the chief speakers at an impressive peace demonstration here tonight in Convention Hall. Mayor Blankenburg presided, and the Rev. William H. Roberts, stated clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly, offered the opening prayer. The Rev. J. J. Wheeler of the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist pronounced the benediction.

"In this age our interests are so entwined with the interests of those who reside in other lands that no nation can live or die unto itself alone," said Secretary Bryan. "If we had no higher reason for encouraging conditions conducive to peace we should find ample justification in the fact that the burdens of war are no longer borne entirely by those who are direct participants in it."

Mr. Bryan said that the world may have needed one more war to prove conclusively the "fallacy of the doctrine that preparedness for war can give assurance of peace." Continuing, he said:

"In its dealings with other countries our Government has found it wise to discourage the employment of the ultimatum and to substitute a continuation of negotiations, on the theory that nothing is final between friends. Our Government, steadily advancing toward the goal of universal peace, has also found it possible to make remote the possibility of war by the negotiation of treaties which provide for the investigation of all disputes before the employment of force."

Mr. Straus made a vigorous defense of The Hague Peace Tribunal and said that the war in Europe was in no way an indication that the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague was a failure.

"It is not for us to apportion the blame for this, the most colossal and sanguinary war of all history," said Mr. Straus, "but rather to search how we may, as a nation and a people, contribute to bring this war to a close under conditions that will insure, as far as human ingenuity is capable of, a righteous and permanent peace."

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SAFE.

The Vauban Talked to British Ships All the Way to This Port.

Capt. John Byrne of the Lamport & Holt steamship Vauban, which arrived yesterday from Brazil and Argentine ports with 273 passengers and a cargo of grain and frozen meat, said that he was in communication with British warships throughout the voyage from Buenos Aires. He declined to give the names of the ships. He burned all the ship's lights, without any attempt at shielding them from observation, the Captain said. The wireless operator heard two German warships talking in code off Pernambuco, Brazil.

Passengers said that there was a strong anti-German feeling in Argentina, and on Sept. 14, the night before the Vauban sailed, there was a demonstration in front of the office of La Prensa, newspaper. The crowd sang the "Marseillaise," and finally mounted policemen were summoned to disperse the throng because many persons in it made threats against the Germans, who were held responsible for the war and for curtailing Argentina's commerce.

George C. Gaede, representative of the North American Fruit Exchange Company, said there was plenty of business to be done in South America, but that it was affected by the present money stringency. Judge Willard Bartlett of the New York Court of Appeals returned from a trip to South America, accompanied by William Bates Davenport, a Brooklyn lawyer. The Rev. William C. Brown came on the Vauban from the South American missionary field to take up his new duties as Bishop of Virginia.

EDWARD McKEY AT FRONT.

New Yorker Describes Ambulance Work on the Battlefields.

A letter received from Edward McKey, the New York portrait painter, who is serving as a volunteer in the ambulance corps of the American Hospital in Paris, relates his experiences in picking up wounded on the battlefields in northeastern France. The letter is dated Sept. 25:

"At Crepy," he wrote, "a railroad bridge had been blown up by the Germans and a trainload of wounded ran into the river at midnight. The last two coaches were on the rails, and contained wounded Germans, who, of course, escaped unhurt. The balance of the train was hanging over the end of the bridge and there was a heap of ruins in the river. The survivors had been carried to a field hospital nearby—the French Red Cross. We took thirty-five or forty, in fact all who survived, out of 300 or 400.

"We were sent to a small railroad station near Bercy and took away seventy-three English. They had been brought in on stretchers from the field. They were in dreadful condition—many hideous fractures and many cases of gangrene. They were in the trenches for days. I had charge of moving them, and lifted them all without a groan from them. We did splendid work, and by night had taken out seventy-three boys. Many were Scotch and Irish, and were very brave.

"Today we went to inspect the new cars for the flying squadron at the front. They say I am going, and I hope so. We are to pick up the wounded near the battlefields and run them back to meet our relay buses. It will be very thrilling."

FOREIGN LEGION OF JEWS.

Zangwill Says It Will Be Easy to Form One of Sympathizers.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Times under the caption "The Kaiser's American Agents" prints the following letter from Israel Zangwill in its issue of Sept. 27:

Your American correspondent's article on the failure of the German press campaign will give pleasure to English Jews, not only as patriots, but because the suggestion that this campaign was largely one of Jewish journals seems to have vanished. Indeed, the Wahrheit, the German-Jewish paper with the largest circulation, which has hitherto been represented as playing a peculiarly malign part, astonished me by sending me a lengthy editorial entitled "Zangwill and the War," declaring:

Although we know the majority of our readers are German or pro-German, we are convinced, exactly as Zangwill is convinced, that there could be no greater misfortune for humanity than a victory for the German arms. [It goes on.] And even were we convinced that the momentary interest of the Jews is with Germany and not with the Allies we would—and should—be ready, exactly as Zangwill teaches, to sacrifice the momentary interest of the Jewish people in the name of the general culture and civilization of all humanity.

I should add that since receiving Sir Edward Grey's assurance that England's sympathies lay with the emancipation of the Russian Jews I have had a number of applications from Jews—Rumanian and English, as well as Russian Jews outside Russia—anxious to enlist in the Jewish Territorial Organization under the idea it is a branch of the British Army! It would certainly be easy to form a foreign legion of Jews grateful for Britain's sympathy—apart from the thousands in our regular forces, whose names are being published in the Jewish Chronicle. The only pity is that the Czar does not at once remove Jewish disabilities as a concession to his British ally, not to mention the strengthening of his own position. But in justice to his Imperial Majesty it must be said that he has as yet made no promise whatever, and that therefore the doubts thrown upon his honor by the entire Jewish press of America are without foundation. Yours truly,

ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

Jewish Territorial Organization, King's Chambers, Portugal Street, W. C., Sept. 26.

FIND STATE OFFICER SUICIDE BY BULLET

Business of Illinois Is Tied Up by Death of Secretary Woods.

THINK HE WAS UNBALANCED

Report Delayed on Fees of $400,000, but Gov. Dunne Apprehends No Deficiency.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The body of Harry Woods, Secretary of State, was found early this morning in the tool room of a garage in the rear of his home in Springfield. Mr. Woods had killed himself with a revolver which was clutched in his right hand. He had been missing since 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Gov. Dunne at once ordered the office of the Secretary of State closed, as a precautionary measure and in the interests of the dead man's surties, as well as the sureties of the incoming Secretary of State.

"I have no reason to believe there is any shortgage or that any irregularities exist," he explained tonight. "Four assistant auditors, working since 10 o'clock this morning, so far have found Mr. Woods's accounts regular."

Various theories were offered today as to the cause of the suicide. One was that the secretary, a "political accident" in the Democratic landslide, had become mentally unbalanced as a result of his overwhelming defeat for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator in the recent primaries. So sure had he been of nomination and subsequent election that he had arranged to hire a house in Washington.

Another theory advanced was that Mr. Woods had become involved in financial difficulties as a result of his Senatorial campaign, and had used funds of his office. No return of fees for the quarter ended Sept. 30 has been made, although due a week ago. The amount due is approximately $400,000. Gov. Dunne believes that this fund is intact.

As Mr. Woods was a former member of the Board of Trade, a theory was advanced that he had been speculating in wheat futures and lost heavily. There was nothing to confirm this theory. A concern in which he was interested said the Secretary had not traded with them in two years.

Woods's friends attributed peculiarities which characterized him to the effects of a blow on the head he received in a political fight in Chicago several years ago.

It is generally expected among Springfield politicians that Representative Lawrence B. Stringer of Lincoln will be named by Gov. Dunne tomorrow to fill the unexpired term of Secretary Woods.

Mr. Stringer was in Springfield this afternoon, in conference with Gov. Dunne. After leaving the Executive office he said he had come to urge the appointment of X. F. Beidler of Lincoln, at present executive clerk in the Secretary's office.

WAR ON DEMOCRATS.

Suffrage Leaders Announce That Their Fight Is Proving Effective.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The local headquarters of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage announces that reports from the nine suffrage States show that the efforts of woman voters to oppose Democratic candidates for Congress are proving effective.

A letter from Miss Margaret Whittimore and Miss Anna McCue, who are in charge of the work in Washington State, have written that Judge Black, the Democratic candidate for the Senate, called on them and advised them go home for their own good because their campaign would be useless.

Miss Lucy Burns and Miss Rose Winslow have formed a campaign committee of California women for work in that State. Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, Chairman of the Woman's Political Union of Colorado, has written that the arrival of organizers from the national headquarters has done more than anything else to make the women of Colorado realize the value of their vote.

CITY BREVITIES.

The National Pan-Hellenic Congress of Fraternity Women will meet in the Hotel McAlpin on Thursday and remain in session for three days.

Fred Netscher, who was arrested on a farm near Medford, L. I., on Sunday, on the charge of murderint Mrs. Helen McVeety in her home at 655 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, on Aug. 18, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Steers in the Flatbush Court and held without bail for further examination.

Friends of Mrs. Helen Harris, who died in Long Island City a week ago at the age of 100 years, have raised money with which to bury her in Jersey City, thus saving her from burial in a Potter's Field.

By a decision of the officers of the Journeymen Bakers' Union No. 5, given out yesterday, each member in regular employment will be taxed 50 cents a month for members out of work, and will be required to take one day off from work every month until next April.

George Hagar, 66 years old, of 1,230 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, was found dead of heart disease last night in the basement of the jewelry store of the Thomas Kirkpatrick Company at 334 Fifth Avenue, where he had been employed as a watchman.

Since 1823 we have made our Whiskey for the man who drinks wisely.

Our best customer—*always*—is the man who uses good things *moderately*.

So, for his protection we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle—that he may be sure of getting *Real WILSON—mild and mellow—every time.*

Since 1823—That's All!

7,000 MAIMED ON FIELD.

W. F. Sykes Describes the Slaughter He Witnessed in France.

Lieut. A. T. Bishop of the Sixth Field Artillery returned yesterday on the Rochambeau from France, where he witnessed the fighting from the line of the Twenty-fifth French Field Artillery. He said that he was under orders to report to President Wilson on his observations through the Secretary of War and could not give any information on the subject for publication.

Walter F. Sykes of 85 Water Street, who has a chemical factory at Lille, France, also was on the Rochambeau returning from Havre. He said the stories of atrocities were greatly exaggerated.

"I have had opportunities to talk to wounded French and English prisoners," he said, "and all said the only thing they encountered which was not all it might have been was the food. When one considers that this is a time of war, that is a small matter.

"Following the battle of the Marne, when Gen. von Kluck's army passed Chantilly, I was out in my automobile and was caught on the hills. I saw the great battle going on for miles in almost every direction. At Meaux on Sept. 8 I saw the fields strewn with thousands of dead, and in one spot, near the Château Thierry, there were 7,000 wounded soldiers lying on the ground where they had fallen and without attention of any sort. One German officer of rank admitted to me that his armies had lost 84,700 and I heard afterward that this was underestimated."

BOYS IN OFFICE USE SKATES.

Rollers Tested to Facilitate Work in Western Union Building.

The efficiency engineer of the Western Union is trying the plan of accelerating office boy service in the main operating rooms of the new Western Union Building at 24 Walker Street, which occupy an entire block of floor space, by equipping the boys with roller skates.

For two weeks a dozen office boys on roller skates have been delivering messages from one department to another, while timekeepers with split-second watches have been keeping records of the number of trips across the floor a boy can make under the new methods. If it is proved after a thorough trial that the saving in time more than balances the cost of the skates, it is said that more than a hundred boys on the fourteenth and fifteenth floors will do their work on rollers.

According to reports, it has been observed that the boys on whom the experiment has been tried, have taken warmly to the new scheme and are doing their best to prove that it ought to be adopted.

FOOTBALL CAUSES DEATH.

Maryland Student Injured in Class Game and Dies Shortly After.

Special to The New York Times.

EMMITSBURG, Md., Oct. 12.—William S. English, of the senior class of Mount St. Mary's College, was injured in a game of football on the college campus today and died an hour later without regaining consciousness. He did not belong to the 'Varsity squad, but entered the game in which he met his death as the result of a challenge made by two elevens from the senior class.

While in the act of catching a forward pass he was tackled by a man of slender physique and fell heavily to the ground, sustaining concussion of the brain. Dr. Brawner, the college physician, hastened to render assistance to the young man, and everything possible was done to save him.

English was one of the most popular students at the Mountain. He was the son of William English of Troy, N. Y.

MILK TRAIN HITS AN AUTO.

Five Persons Have a Narrow Escape From Death in Paterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 12.—One man was hurt and two women and two men suffered from shock when an automobile in which they were riding as struck by a milk train on the Lackawanna Railroad at the Barclay Street crossing in this place shortly before 10 o'clock tonight. The injured man was James Campbell of Bloomfield. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where his injuries were treated. Then he went home. The two other men were Charles Fredericks of Glenrock, N. J., and William H. Davidson of Bloomfield.

That all of the persons in the party were not killed was due to the fact that the train was coming to a stop when the accident occurred. The gates were down and the auto crashed through one, snapping it off. The engine rammed the machine against the support.

TELLS OF MONEY SEIZURE.

Statement from Ludwig Nissen About Hamburg-American Fund.

Ludwig Nissen, who was a member of the American Relief Committee in London, has written to The Boston Transcript to explain how it was that the money, which the Hamburg-American Steamship Company had set aside in Europe to reimburse its American passengers for their return passage money did not reach them. As Mr. Nissen was Chairman of the particular committee which was charged with seeing the transportation companies concerning such matters he had ample opportunities to learn of the matters of which he speaks.

What actually happened, Mr. Nissen said, was that the Hamburg-American Company deposited £7,000 in gold with an English bank in Hamburg for transfer to the Disconto Bank in London, with which the Hamburg-American Line did its business. This was on Saturday, Aug. 1, the day before the war began, and as the regular August bank holiday in London was lengthened for three days it was impossible to render this cash available in London until Friday, Aug. 7.

When the London manager of the Hamburg-American Line, Mr. Nissen said, undertook on Aug. 5 to arrange to pay passengers on Aug. 7, it was because he knew the transfer had been made to his credit, and he then had no reason to doubt that he could draw against it as soon as banking was resumed.

"By the time Friday came," Mr. Nissen continued, "England declared its war on Germany, and it had confiscated every dollar of German money in London, and the Hamburg-American Line, therefore, could not make use of its credits and could not pay. Our subcommittee had a conference with American Ambassador Page upon this subject, and it was upon my suggestion that the Ambassador personally invited the manager of the Hamburg-American Line to a conference with our committee at his office.

"The Hamburg-American manager in minute detail imparted the information referred to, which information was duly certified. This explanation conclusively shows that the efforts of the American committee were not ignored, and that the attempts of the committee to get in touch with the company were not without result."

Mr. Nissen added that the action of the Hamburg-American Company in displaying on its locked doors on the Friday on which it had promised payment a notice to say that the political situation had forced it to suspend business, was due to the fact that six Scotland Yard detectives had taken possession of its offices and examined every scrap of paper to incriminate, if possible, the managers as spies. Mr. Nissen concluded:

"The company's manager, then in charge, who is a native Englishman, through our committee went so far as to implore the American Ambassador to make representations to the English Government that the money being withheld was intended for absolutely no other purpose than that of taking care of the stranded Americans, and that it would allow the American relief committee to take charge of it and use it for the purpose intended, if the Government would release it, which, however, it refused to do, because it was German money."

FOR MRS. CARMAN'S TRIAL.

Lawyers Will Try to Introduce Stella Hodge "Confession."

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 12.—Surrogate John J. Graham of Mineola and George M. Levy of Freeport, the lawyers who will defend Mrs. Florence Carman when her trial for the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey begins here next Monday, will make an effort to have introduced the reported confession of Mrs. Stella Hodge or Mary Cohen, as she was sometimes known, that she had killed Mrs. Bailey. District Attorney Lewis J. Smith, who will prosecute Mrs. Carman, will resist the introduction of the alleged confession. He will cite the rejection by Justice Seabury of the "Dago Frank" Cirofici "confession" in the second Becker trial as a precedent.

Last August Stella Hodge told Chief of Police Lyons of Niagara Falls that she had shot Mrs. Bailey while intending to kill Dr. Carman. She died within a few days of bichloride of mercury poisoning which, according to report, she had taken with suicidal intent.

The panel of 150 talesmen from which the Carman jury will be drawn will be examined tomorrow morning. Mrs. Carman is reported to be in excellent spirits in the jail here and eager to have her trial begin.

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street. Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

"La Promenade des Toilettes"

Today—Positively Last Day

As this Fashion Exhibition has become famous throughout America we have been compelled to continue it beyond the scheduled time.

The Last Modes to Leave Paris also a New Millinery Mode Created Only a Few Days Ago.

Twenty thousand people invited to the exhibitions at 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.—2 to 4 P. M. The gowns, wraps and furs are worn by mannequins. Eighth Floor.

Our Famous "Squadron" Coat Appears in Men's New Fall Suits at $32, $35 and $37.50

We originated this characteristic model several seasons ago. The best specialist in Men's Fine Suits makes it for GIMBELS only, and for no one else. It is a favorite among well-dressed young men for its swing and good style. High-chested, high-waisted, it has a sort of military air that appeals to them.

In one, two and three-button models; cheviots, soft-finished worsteds, tartan checks and the new under-stripes, at $32, $35 and $37.50.

Dozens of other styles in the new Fall Clothes; for we appreciate that every man won't like the "Squadron."

Scotch cheviots, in a smart black-and-white mixture, and a conservative model, are one of the good things this season. $37.50.

Tartan Checks, with their soft blue-and-green and brown-and-blue tones, are found in variety in the

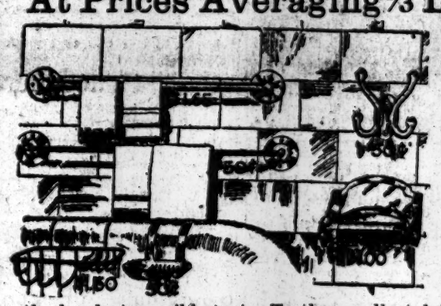
Men's Finely Tailored Suits at $25

at which price there are twenty other patterns.

Many of the suits at $35 and upwards are silk-lined. And EVERY suit in the collection of perhaps 75 patterns and models is consciously the best that good tailors and good storekeepers can combine to offer at their prices.

Fourth Floor

Landers, Frary & Clark's "Universal" Bathroom Fixtures At Prices Averaging ⅓ Less Than Regular



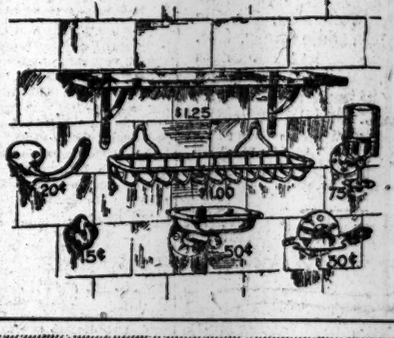
Landers, Frary & Clark's wares need no introduction to the people of New York; their sterling qualities and practical utility have won them thousands of friends.

These "Universal" Bathroom Fixtures are worthy of their makers' name. Made of solid brass and heavy brass tubing; plated with thick, finely finished nickel, you cannot bend, break or otherwise damage them with the hardest possible test. To the smallest detail of shape and size every article has been carefully designed to be most thoroughly efficient.

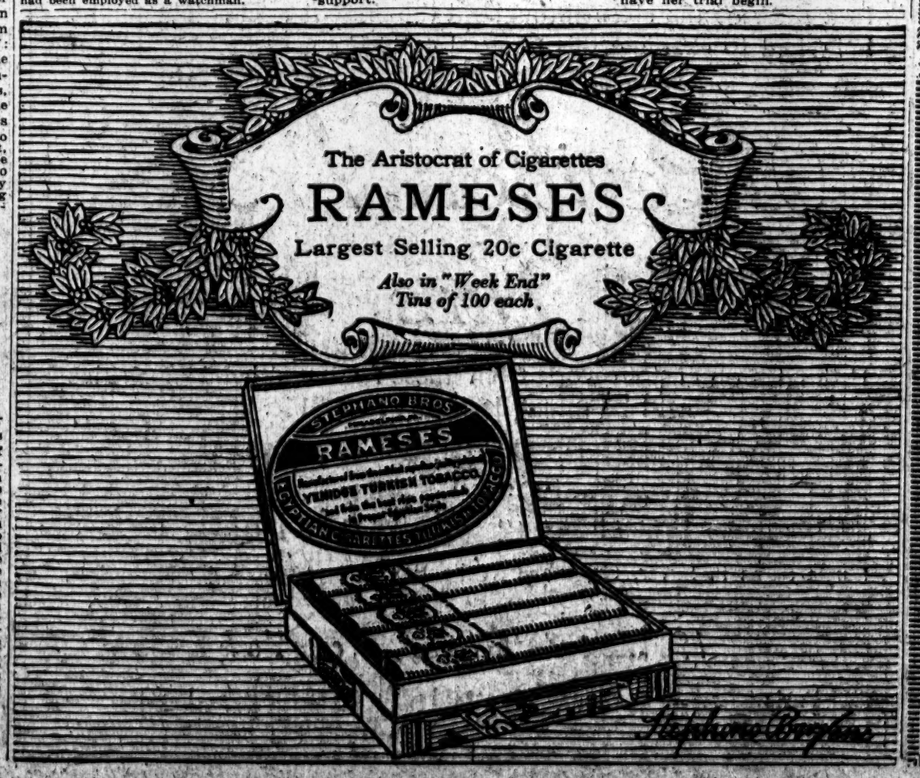
Included in the assortments offered in this sale are

$2.50 Glass Towel Bars., 18 in., $1.40.
$2.75 Glass Towel Bars, 24 in., $1.65.
$1.25 Metal Bars, 24 in., 75c.
75c Metal Towel Bars, 50c.
$1 Bathroom Hooks, triple, 75c.
75c Bathroom Hooks, 50c.
45c Tooth Brush Holders, wall, 30c.
75c Tumbler Holders, 50c.
$2 Soap Dish & Tumbler Holders, $1.25.
$1.50 Comb & Brush Holders, $1.
$1.10 Glass and Toothbrush Holders, 75c.
85c Soap Dish for wall, 50c.
85c Standing Soap Dishes, 50c.
$1.50 Toilet Paper Holders, $1.
40c Toilet Paper Holders, 25c.
30c Towel Hooks, 20c.
20c Razor Strop Holders, 15c.

$1.75 Glass Shelves, 18x5 in., $1.25.
$2.10 Glass Shelves, 24 in., $1.50.
$2.25 Combination Soap and Sponge Holders for Bath, $1.50.



Fifth Floor



Theodore Roosevelt

Will contribute an article that every one should read on

"What Can Be Accomplished in Helping Forward the Cause of World Peace"

The fourth of this important series in

Next Sunday's Times

Order it in advance of your newsdealer.
The Times is always sold out early.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Bacon Smoke and Balsam

In Maine or New Brunswick—the land of the moose and caribou.

Where the banker fries his own bacon at dusk, listening to the hoot of the owl, the howl of the wolf and the weird cry of the loon.

The memory of the swish of water on the bow of a birch bark canoe is luring men from the brainfag of the counting room.

Many a trip is being decided upon overnight.

The Abercrombie & Fitch Store is the Big Game Arsenal, where you may be fitted out for immediate departure.

Jeffery's Big Game Rifles

These London-made guns provide the flat trajectory, fine accuracy and heavy striking force necessary for American big game hunting.

No other rifles can compare with them as all-round sporting guns.

Every gun is sighted, shot and subjected to the severe English proof tests.

Abercrombie & Fitch are sole American agents for the manufacturers, W. J. Jeffery & Co., Ltd., London.
Five models, $60 up.
All the standard American rifles, specially fitted to you by an expert.

Sporting Coats and Suits for Women

All the new A. & F. Fall models, for country, town and big woods wear.

Suits of hand-made English Tweeds, $35 up.

Sport capes and waistcoats.

Corduroy and Tweed separate skirts.

White rubber raincoats, for the saddle or car, $20.

Sport Top Coats of Irish fleece and imported mixtures, $22.50.

Women's hunting clothes of approved design and materials.

Hats and boots for every sporting costume—as serviceable as they are smart.

A. & F. Co. Outfits for the Woods

Clothing and footwear that will stand the test—keep you comfortable and warm—made to suit the whims of the most experienced big game hunters.

Mess kits, packs—things that are indispensable when you get there.

Engladine coats—shed the water and keep out the wind; $18.50.

Forestry cloth trousers, $9.00.

Flannel shirts, woodsmen's socks, stockings that reach to the crotch.

Moccasins and hunting boots of all kinds and descriptions.

Compasses and match boxes.

Belt axes, belt knives, skinning knives, fry pans with collapsible handles.

Limousine Correspondence Cases

An example of the exclusive A. & F. novelties—gift things and articles for personal use.

Made of fine Morocco—has spaces for stationery, address book, memo pad, post cards, stamps, paper cutter, scissors, pencil, and fountain pen.

Exceedingly compact for touring or town use in the car. Price $19.50.

Write for Autumn Booklet on "Women's Sporting and Country Clothes"

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

WHITMAN BITTERLY ATTACKS GOV. GLYNN

"Mere Dust on the Wheel" in the Direct Primary Legislation.

LACKS MENTAL INTEGRITY

District Attorney Accuses Governor of Misstating Facts as to Vetoes of Appropriations.

A bitter attack upon the record and campaign methods of Gov. Martin H. Glynn was made last night by District Attorney Whitman, the Republican nominee for Governor, in an open letter addressed to the Executive. Mr. Whitman brought into play ridicule and sarcasm. He characterized Gov. Glynn as a mask for Tammany Hall, and accused him of using the office of Governor as a means to further his own ambitions.

"You were mere dust on the wheel," was the term used by Mr. Whitman in controverting Gov. Glynn's claim to any part in the passage of the direct primary legislation. Then he took up, one by one, statements contained in a pamphlet issued by the backers of Gov. Glynn. He alleged that the Governor was guilty of "deliberately falsifying the State's accounts" by inaccurate statements to aid his candidacy, and accused Mr. Glynn of an untruth in asserting that he had vetoed bills involving $7,272,000.

He further alleged that Gov. Glynn had hindered rather than aided the investigation of highway graft, and referred to the Governor's claim to any credit for the revision of the banking law as one that "staggers belief in the limitations on the capacity of man to claim the earth."

In the opening paragraph of his letter Mr. Whitman said that Mr. Glynn came into office as the result of the impeachment of Sulzer, which was a condemnation of the wisdom and sincercity of the party in nominating Sulzer. The voters showed their resentment, he wrote, by increasing the Republican membership of the Assembly of 1914 from forty-two to seventy-nine, a controlling majority. He added:

Your purpose was to secure immediate legislative action in disregard of the fact that the Legislature to which you appealed was not one to which the people of the State were willing to intrust the control of their affairs. I conceive that this act on your part was undemocratic in the full sense and spirit of that term.

Says Glynn Overshot the Mark.

Gov. Glynn, he wrote, "overshot the the mark" when he attempted to get the Workmen's Compensation act through the Tammany Legislature to aid his party interests, because the constitutional amendment made it necessary to resubmit the bill in 1914. Then he said:

A further illustration of your willingness to take hasty and inconsiderate advantage of temporary power is the passage, on your recommendation, of the election law amendments which tended to disfranchise rural voters and which, after a year of contention, has just been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. These illustrations are a clear betrayal of the lack of mental integrity with which you approach the great problems of the State when questions of your own fate and your own future are involved and supply the unanswerable evidence of your willingness to serve your party and yourself in preference to the sober and serious service of the State.

Mr. Whitman wrote next of the effort, as he termed it, to show that the "Tiger is non-existent." Gov. Glynn, he said, brought it before the people under the stage name of the Democratic Party.

He took violent exception to the Governor's assertion that more constructive legislation had been placed on the statute books in the eight months after Mr. Glynn became Governor than in any corresponding period in the State's history. The impression left was, he wrote, that the achievements were not of the community, but of Martin H. Glynn. He continued:

It is next claimed that you "directed the State departments to contract no debt which could not be met by money already available." Such a direction is one of kindergarten finance, but it was made without the proper limitation as to departments where the statutes require them to proceed with their work and incur debts, if necessary, whether the money is immediately available or not. The fact is that there have been grave delinquencies in Democratic offices, that they had improperly involved the State in debt, which debt, becoming an obligation, was inescapable. If it were not an obligation, it should have been contested. Your present claim to merit is nothing more than that you saw to it that either the tracks were covered or removed.

Discusses Governor's Vetoes.

An assertion by the Governor that he had notified the Legislature that he would veto any appropriation bill that exceeded the State's revenues and did veto special appropriation bills amounting to $6,000,000 was next taken up. Mr. Whitman pointed out that the State's revenues were not predeterminable. Much money was obtained from estates under the Inheritance act which could not be foreseen, he said. He charged that the Governor had simply attempted to make an individual record, at the expense of efficiency and of the very reason for the existence of the State itself. A reference in the pamphlet to former Governors who had signed special bills amounting to over $8,000,000 was characterized by Mr. Whitman as "not scrupulously straightforward," as it failed to name the Governors, who were, he said, of the Democratic Party and not Republicans. Then he continued:

You claim that you secured from the Legislature a general Appropriation bill of $10,000,000 less than the Appropriation bill of the year before. In that year your party was dominant in the Executive Chamber and both houses of the Legislature, and its appropriations were marked by the most ghastly wastefulness. You secured nothing from the Legislature of 1914, in which the Assembly was predominantly Republican. This Legislature, acting under the initiative of the Republican Assembly, refused to make appropriations which you and the Democratic Senate desired. It is their work for which you are laying claim to approbation. The character of your own effort to reduce the appropriations passed by the Legislature is sufficiently demonstrated by a general reference to your veto messages, in which you repeatedly refer to appropriations as being capable of being taken care of in the coming year, thus deliberately falsifying the State's accounts for purposes of comparison to your individual credit. You carefully avoided leaving to your successors in office the very clean slate which you gave yourself by insisting that the expenditures of the Sulzer government should be met by appropriations chargeable against the Sulzer year to the extent of over $2,000,000.

Calls Glynn "a Mere Passenger."

The fact that no direct tax would be levied this year was not due to Gov. Glynn's efforts but to the joint work of both houses of the Legislature, wrote Mr. Whitman, and added: "The financial history of the past year discloses the fact that you were in the strictest sense of the word a mere passenger."

Then Mr. Whitman said that the Tammany administration of the past four years had added to the payroll over 4,000 names.

"Your own record," he wrote, "illustrates the impartiality with which you have distributed the offices among the followers of the individuals in active leadership in your party. The history of the last four years is the history of the most audacious attempt on record to apply throughout the State the policies of Tammany Hall in the City of New York. In this connection it should not be forgotten that you are unable to classify in your list of achievements the removal of hundreds of office holders carrying thousands of dollars in salaries from the competitive lists in flagrant violation of the spirit of the Civil Service law."

The Governor's principal part in direct primary legislation, Mr. Whitman charged, was his refusal to permit the Republican Assembly to make changes that would have perfected it. In regard to the constitutional convention, he wrote that it was impossible to deal seriously with the contention that Gov. Glynn had any part in making it possible. Of the highway inquiry he wrote:

As for your alleged achievements in respect to highways, there is no evidence that you in any way sought to rectify the indescribably bad record of Tammany administration in that department. You did, however, deliberately prevent me from undertaking the investigation which would have laid all the facts clearly before the public; and to that end caused an investigation to be made by your own appointee, whose report you subsequently refused to act upon and which report most emphatically condemned the conduct of the department and imposed upon you a grave duty which you have failed to perform.

Taking up the subject of vetoes, Mr. Whitman said:

I am surprised that, as Governor of the State, and as the candidate for election to that office, you should claim to have vetoed bills amounting to $7,272,000, when you have not done so and have not approximated that result. I find, upon examination, that the total of your vetoes at the regular session, exclusive of reappropriation bills, and exclusive of items subsequently approved by you, was $1,695,000; that the total of vetoes in the general appropriation bill was $398,000; that the total of vetoes in the supply bill was $287,000, and of the construction bill items, exclusive of duplicates of items vetoed at the regular session, $429,000; that one special bill of $600,000 was vetoed at the extra session. This makes a total of about $3,800,000 instead of $7,272,000.

Mr. Whitman further said that in statements emanating from the Executive Chamber Mr. Glynn had overstated some of the amounts actually carried by the bills vetoed. In conclusion he said:

Carefully analyzed and summarized the attempt to demonstrate personal achievement on your part merely emphasizes your effort to escape the public condemnation which your party merits by its unexampled record of misgovernment. Of that party, in this Empire State, misnamed the Democratic Party, controlled as it is, root and branch, by Tammany Hall and all that Tammany Hall implies and stands for, you are the advocate and representative, with the full knowledge on your part of its century-long chapter of systematic subversion of the public welfare to personal political ends.

Mr. Witman said that the pamphlet containing the misstatements was being widely circulated throughout the State. He had been advised, he said, that Gov. Glynn was the sponsor for them.

HEDGES TO AID WHITMAN.

Democrats Contribute Largely to His Campaign Fund.

Job E. Hedges, defeated candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in the primaries, made a contribution to the Whitman campaign fund yesterday and will support the ticket. Frederick C. Tanner, the State Chairman, was greatly pleased.

"I have just come from luncheon with Job Hedges," he said to the newspaper men. "Mr. Hedges told me, 'I will vote the entire Republican ticket and know of no friend of mine who supported me in the primaries who will not do likewise.'

"Mr. Hedges is giving me the most cordial support and today made a very substantial cash contribution toward the campaign, an example which, by the way, I commend to other Republicans."

Mr. Tanner said that contributions were coming in rapidly. A peculiar thing, he said, was that almost as much money was being received from Democrats as from Republicans and the contributions from the Democrats had not been solicited.

REPLIES TO ROBINSON.

Mr. Whitman Explains His Position on Taxation Changes.

District Attorney Whitman gave out this statement yesterday in response to the criticism made by Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests, concerning his attitude on the proposition to reduce the tax rate on buildings in this city to 1 per cent. of the rate on land:

"Mr. Robinson is evidently trying to misrepresent my position. I have made no promise or agreement of any kind in return for votes or for promise of support. I am somewhat familiar with the law on that subject.

"As Mr. Robinson indicates, I stated, and I desire to repeat, that if it is the sense of both branches of the Legislature, as indicated by such a measure passing both houses, that there should be submitted to the determination of the electorate certain questions involving sound methods of taxation, I shall not invoke the power of the Executive to interfere with such a referendum."

McDONOUGH AIDS GERARD.

Defeated Candidate for U. S. Senator to Take Stump.

James S. McDonough, who was a candidate in the primaries for United States Senator against Ambassador James W. Gerard and polled 20,000 votes, called at the Gerard headquarters in the Hotel Martinique last night and offered John M. Bowers, Chairman of the Gerard Committee, his services in the campaign.

"The official canvass of the votes cast in the Democratic primary election showed a preponderence of sentiment for Mr. Gerard," said Mr. McDonough, "and it gives me pleasure to say that I will gladly give all possible aid to elect the Ambassador."

It was arranged to have Mr. McDonough take the stump up-State in Mr. Gerard's behalf. Chairman Bowers made public yesterday a letter he received from United States Senator William Hughes of New Jersey indorsing Ambassador Gerard.

PETITION GOES ASTRAY.

Seymour's Error May Keep Him Out of Congress Race.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 12.—As a result of the failure of Arthur B. Seymour, City Counsel of Orange, to file his petitions as a Democratic candidate for Congress from the Ninth District, with the Secretary of State, it appears that Mayor Julian A. Gregory will be the Democrat to oppose ex-Congressman R. Wayne Parker, the Republican nominee. Mayor Gregory is a Wilson Democrat, and was a pupil of the President's when the latter was a professor at Princeton.

Seymour was opposed to the nomination of Wilson at the Baltimore Convention, and one of the four who refused to make the President's nomination unanimous. He is being backed by James R. Nugent, the Democratic boss of Essex. Instead of filing his petition at Trenton he filed it in the County Clerk's office.

Union League Rally Tonight.

A reception to District Attorney Whitman and the other nominees on the Republican State ticket will be held this evening at the Union League Club. Addresses will be delivered by Senator Elihu Root, Mr. Whitman, James W. Wadsworth, nominee for United States Senator; William D. Guthrie, and others. Chairman Frederick C. Tanner and the other members of the State Committee have been invited. The gathering was referred to as a "special political meeting and rally" in a notice sent out by the Union League Club last night.

Daniels Starts on Stumping Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Secretary Daniels left Washington tonight for a stump-speaking tour that will continue all week. The trip will conclude with a speech at a Democratic mass meeting in Baltimore on Saturday night. He will speak at Knoxville tomorrow night and at Nashville on Wednesday night. On Thursday he will speak at Elizabethtown, Ky., and then swing into West Virginia for an address at Wheeling on Friday night.

SEES ON WHITMAN TWO BOSSES' BRANDS

Col. Roosevelt Slashes at Candidate, Saying "the Truth Is Not in Him."

HITS AT BARNES AGAIN

Says Theodore, Jr., Can Prove Offer to Repudiate the State Chairman Early in Primary Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOVERSVILLE, Oct. 12.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt made another bitter attack here tonight upon Charles S. Whitman, the Republican nominee for Governor. The Colonel brought in the name of his son, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., as one of those who could testify to the candidate's insincerity.

"It is an astounding thing that any sincere and upright man can support Mr. Whitman," said Col. Roosevelt, "when all he has to do is to acquaint himself with the facts in order to get a vivid picture of Mr. Whitman's double dealing and his utter unfitness to serve in any respect save as a tool certainly of Mr. Barnes and possibly of both Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy. Twice Mr. Whitman has sought eagerly to obtain my support for his ambitions."

Then Col. Roosevelt reviewed the story of the interview at Sagamore Hill, at which, he asserted, Judge Hoyt and Lucien Bonheur were present, at which Mr. Whitman reiterated "that he had been my supporter for President, and that he heartily believed not only in me, but in all the policies for which I stood."

Next Col. Roosevelt repeated his assertion that in the early days of the primary campaign Mr. Whitman had sought to get his aid by offering to repudiate William Barnes, Jr., then Chairman of the Republican State Committee. After Charles H. Duell, Jr., had taken the matter up with the Colonel in behalf of Mr. Whitman Col. Roosevelt's son investigated.

"My son made up his mind," said Col. Roosevelt, "that he would see Mr. Whitman himself, and find out whether Mr. Duell and others were authorized to speak as they did. He saw Mr. Whitman, and Mr. Whitman said in effect what he had said to Mr. Duell.

"Mr. Whitman now denies the statements he has made to Mr. Bonheur, to Mr. Duell, and to my son. It is idle to suppose that all misunderstood him. He said exactly what I have above described him as saying. The truth is not in him."

In speaking of Mr. Whitman's acceptance of the Tammany indorsement for District Attorney in 1913, Col. Roosevelt said:

"He has shown that he cannot be trusted when he says he is against Mr. Barnes. He is just as little to be trusted when he says he is against Mr. Murphy. He is branded with the brand of both bosses. In any sufficiently serious crisis he would do the bidding of either. Mr. Murphy would doubtless prefer Mr. Glynn, but he would have no reason to be dissatisfied with Mr. Whitman."

Mr. Barnes and Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, were also attacked by Col. Roosevelt, who said:

"If Barnes wins he will be the contractor and Murphy the sub-contractor. If Murphy wins he will be the contractor and Barnes the sub-contractor."

The Colonel was accompanied by Frederick M. Davenport, the Progressive nominee for Governor and Senator Josiah Newcomb. The tour started at Herkimer and more than a dozen speeches were made.

JERSEY'S CONGRESS FIGHT.

Party Chairmen Issue Appeals to Voters on National Issues.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Newton A. K. Bugbee and Edward E. Grosscup, Chairmen, respectively, of the Republican and Democratic State Committees, today made public their reasons for the election of their party candidates for Congress. Mr. Bugbee quoted figures from the tariff to prove that the Democratic Administration has been a failure, and gave reasons why he thinks the Republicans would improve upon it. He says that Republican Congressmen ought to be elected as a rebuke to the National Administration.

Chairman Grosscup based his appeal to the voters upon reforms that President Wilson has brought about. He stated his belief that the presence of friendly Representatives is absolutely necessary for the continuance of the work that the Executive has started.

TROOPS TO LEAVE COLORADO

Gov. Ammons Reorganizing State Militia to Relieve Federal Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Reorganization of the Colorado State militia in order to relieve the Federal troops now on duty in the coal strike region there is being planned by Gov. Ammons, according to information reaching President Wilson. The President said today, however, that he could not tell details of the plan and that nothing definite has been done.

Repeated efforts have been made to have the Colorado mine operators accept the strike settlement already adopted by the miners, but so far the President's attempts have been fruitless.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 12.—Gov. E. M. Ammons was at Wichita, Kan., today attending the International Dry Farming Congress. His most recent statement regarding the proposed withdrawal of the Federal troops from the strike district was that the ability of the State to take care of the situation depended on the sale of the $1,000,000 bonds voted by the Legislature last May for the payment of the military debt. None of these bonds have been sold. About $400,000 of them, it was stated today, have been exchanged for certificates of indebtedness issued to militiamen and other creditors of the State.

Several new organizations of the National Guard recently have been enlisted at Delagua, Hastings, Walsenberg, Forbes, and other points in the Southern Colorado strike district. It is expected that all of these new organizations, totaling from 500 to 600 men, will have been mustered into service by the end of this week.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The New York Hungarian Roosevelt Club and the New York and Harlem Hungarian Club adopted resolutions yesterday indorsing District Attorney Whitman for Governor. Paul Beltz is President of both organizations.

According to the canvass of the primary vote made by the Board of Elections, Oscar W. Ehrhorn, Republican nominee for Congress from the Fifteenth District, also obtained the Progressive nomination.

The Chandler Non-Partisan Association, which will work for the re-election of Walter M. Chandler, the only Progressive Congressman from New York, was organized last night at a meeting at the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d Street, in the Nineteenth Congressional District. James D. Andrews was elected President.

District Attorney Whitman will make a tour of the west side on Thursday night, and will speak at Colonial Hall, Columbus Avenue and 101st Street; Lesile Hall, Broadway and Eighty-third Street; Empire Hall, 116th Street and Eighth Avenue; Lenox Hall, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, and in the Auditorium of Polish Catholic Church, 408 West Fortieth Street.

SULZER CHALLENGE TO COL. ROOSEVELT

Taunts Him with Affidavit of Non-Residence in New York State.

INVITES HIM TO DEBATE

"Be a Man or a Mouse," He Writes —Suggests Tammany Is Financing His Campaign.

William Sulzer replied yesterday to the attack made upon him by Col. Roosevelt in his up-State speeches. The Colonel said the former Governor was dishonest in not accounting for his campaign contributions. Mr. Sulzer said it was up to the Colonel to tell who was financing his own campaign and he defied the Colonel to discuss these and other matters in a series of debates. Mr. Sulzer gave out this copy of a letter he had sent Mr. Roosevelt.

Several newspapers report that you said I deceived you. This is not so. I call for a bill of particulars. If either was deceived it was I. These newspapers report that you say—like your political ally, Murphy—that in my campaign statement of 1912 I did not account for all the money given to me. You are again wrong. Every dollar I did not account for, and more besides, Murphy got—and he has got it yet, so far as I know.

In this connection I want to inform you again, and through you, all others sailing in the River of Doubt, that I did not make a false statement concerning my campaign account of 1912. But how about the statement to which you swore—to avoid the payment of your taxes—that you were not a resident of New York?

Talking about campaign money, who is financing your campaign? Is it Tammany Hall? What have you to say about the Harriman campaign contribution of several hundred thousand dollars when you were a candidate! Who got, through the insurance companies, off the widows and orphans, contributions amounting to thousands of dollars, when you were a candidate? Who accounted for that? People who live in glass houses, Colonel, should not throw stones. If I must repent, when did you do penance?

There are other things the people want to know. To that end I hereby challenge you to meet me, before the people of the State, to discuss these matters and other matters of which I have some personal knowledge concerning you, and the men you and Tammany are trying to put in office to rob the taxpayers by continuing the iniquitous system of bipartisan graft called fifty-fifty. If you will agree to a series of debates for the rest of the campaign I shall be glad to meet you at times and places to be agreed upon.

If the bosses, graft, and fifty-fifty should not be interesting, we can vary the discussion by telling the truth about your alliance with Tammany, about the Tennessee Coal and Iron deal, about the Panama scandal, about the canal frauds, when you were Governor, and a few other matters of record that will make it impossible for you longer to deceive the people or to put me in the Ananias Club.

Now, Colonel, be a man or a mouse. Come to the front if you have the courage and let the people hear what you and I have to say. If you will agree to it, I can guarantee that neither your stalking horse, Davenport, nor Murphy's little Boy Blue will get many votes.

Mr. Sulzer started yesterday to send out letters to all the enrolled voters in the State asking each to contribute $1 to his campaign fund.

SULLY ART FOR NEW YORK.

Grandson of Painter Wills Specimens to Metropolitan.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Many valuable specimens of the work of Thomas Sully, including a portrait of Queen Victoria, are bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, by the will of Francis T. Sully Darley, a grandson of the famous portrait painter, which has been admitted to probate here. The testator, who was widely known as a musician, died on Aug. 22, aged 81 years.

Many Philadelphia institutions receive bequests from the personal estate, which is estimated at more than $1,000,000.

Boy Life Saver Gets a Medal.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Oct. 12.—For saving the life of Olive de Mott, 13 years old, when she fell overboard from a steamboat coming from High Hill Beach last July, Ralph Woodworth, 15 years old, today received from Congressman Lathrop Brown a silver medal awarded to him by the Treasury Department.

Ask Any Tailor About Stein-Bloch

He may cry down ready-for-duty clothes in general, but he looks up to a Stein-Bloch. Why?

Because only Stein-Bloch Clothes are doubles in style, tailoring and finish of Fifth Avenue custom garments. Prices, $20 to $45.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

The Oriental Rug Sale

WILL be continued Today and the remainder of the week, unusual conditions making it possible to offer the following special items far below their real values:

Beloochistan and Hamaden Rugs,
average size 2 ft. 6 by 4 ft.,
Values up to $15.00, at $5.75, 7.75 and 9.75

Kurdistan and Moussoul Rugs,
average size 3 ft. 6 by 6 ft. 6,
Values $22.50 to 35.00, at $12.75, 17.50, 19.75

Persian Hall Runners, at $19.75 to 49.50
sizes 3 to 4 ft. wide by 9 to 16 ft. long,
Values $35.00 to 70.00

Iran, Serebend and Fereghan Rugs,
sizes averaging 4 ft. 6 by 6 ft. 6,
Values up to $70.00, at $29.75, 39.75

Persian Mahal Rugs, at $75.00 to 198.00
sizes 8 ft. 7 by 12 ft. 3 to 11 ft. by 15 ft. 6,
Formerly $135.00 to 325.00

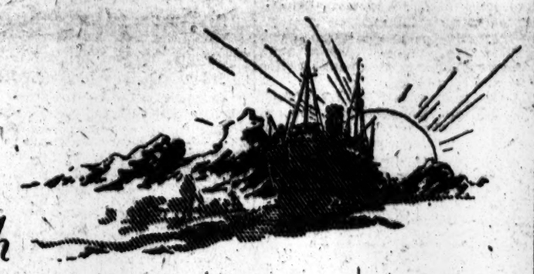
Serapie Rugs, at $95.00 to 190.00
sizes 9 ft. 3 by 11 ft. 6 to 11 ft. 7 by 13 ft. 5,
Formerly $145.00 to 275.00

Kirmanshah Carpets, at $140.00 to 278.00
sizes 7 ft. 5 by 10 ft. 5 to 10 ft. 5 by 13 ft. 6,
Formerly $225.00 to 400.00

Sarouk Rugs, at $145.00 to 378.00
sizes 6 ft. 9 by 10 ft. to 10 ft. 6 by 14 ft.,
Formerly $245.00 to 550.00

Bidjar Carpets, at $155.00 to 198.00
sizes about 8 by 12 ft., Values up to $325.00

The last Fur Packet from the North



THE Revillon steamer **Adventure** has just made her last trip of the season, bringing out via St. Johns the furs collected at our posts in the Hudson Bay region. This is the most valuable consignment of the year, and includes the Silver Fox, Natural Blue, Cross and White Foxes, Hudson Bay Sables and Mink in the darkest shades obtainable.

In former years this Autum shipment has been shared with our Paris and London houses. This year, owing to disturbed conditions of trade, the entire cargo must remain here, and be sold at prices dictated by present conditions.

These furs will be on exhibition in our window and on the first floor of the store throughout the present week. The public is invited to examine this unusual collection.

Revillon Frères Furs

ESTABLISHED 1723

Estimates on custom work from these fresh and handsome skins will be found decidedly favorable.

Silver Fox 2 skin set		**$500 to**	**$4,000**
Cross Fox	" " "	**75 to**	**250**
White Fox	" " "	**75 to**	**150**

Single Skins in Silver, Cross and White Fox at correspondingly low prices.

19 West 34th Street, New York

Paris **Montreal** **London**

Housekeeping Linen Month at McCutcheon's

"McCutcheon's Linens" is a household word with thousands of American families.

Many of them have traded here for over half a century! They know by long experience that McCutcheon's is the greatest treasure house of linens in America, that our prices are as low as similar goods can be purchased for elsewhere, and they buy with the assurance that every article is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

During this month, when most housekeepers are replenishing their linen supply, we are able to offer a bountiful stock of beautiful goods at very moderate prices.

Special Note: We have a number of other Departments, not yet as famous as our Linens, but where the assortments are most comprehensive and the prices most reasonable, such as French and American Lingerie and Underwear, Ladies' Neckwear, Hosiery, etc. We should be greatly pleased to have you inspect these Departments.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33rd Streets

Where Trustworthiness In Bootmaking Is Most and Foremost

The shop which keeps its clientele from the "anxious seat" knows no dull moments. The strength of this statement is continually in evidence *right now.* Safeguarding our patrons has made this shop.

For example, our present diversity of exclusive boot models clings fast to its established high standard, despite abnormal conditions in the hide and skin market. In last, leather and designing they are the boots of the aristocracy, made to coincide with its *ideas* and *ideals.*

Every sale of Sports, Dress or Walking boots is effected and directed by an organization of practical shoe men, who have long served the discriminating.

Rubsets, Blacks, Cloth Combinations, etc.

MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
1 East 35th St., New York

ADVERTISEMENT.

Most Employees Are Honest, But--

In spite of this fact, defalcations *do* occur—and frequently. Hardly a day passes but your newspaper tells you of another case. And unless adequate precautions have been taken, the loss often means disaster and lasting hardship to the employer and his family.

However great your confidence in the integrity of your own employees, it is folly not to guard against a danger such as this. The very next defalcation may affect you. When you consider that with all its facilities for investigation, this Company deals with eight new defaulters daily, you will understand how great this danger is.

The Bond which gives maximum protection is the Bond of the strongest Company, the Company which has earned a reputation for the prompt payment of just claims.

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POSTUM.

COFFEE CAUSES STOMACH TROUBLE AND OLD AGE

Physician Says It Interferes with Digestion and Hastens Death by Hardening Arteries.

Among other physiological effects of coffee drinking it is found that this beverage with its drug, caffeine, is one of the causes of premature old age, according to Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium. He says:

"The evil effects of coffee on all persons of whatever age may be briefly summed up as follows:

"First, the tannic acid in coffee interferes with digestion.

"Second, the caffeine of coffee is a nerve poison.

"Third, the effects produced are similar to those of alcohol. When long used, the result is damage to the poison destroying glands, particularly the thyroid gland, liver and the kidneys, as a result hardening of the arteries and premature old age. All medical authorities forbid the use of caffeine or coffee to persons whose arteries are hardened or who have high blood pressure. This condition is always present in elderly people.

"Coffee is particularly bad for young children, because the thyroid gland and other poison-destroying glands are not yet well developed. Any intelligent parent would not permit a child to use coffee."

NOTE.—Among invalids and those recovering from disease and surgical operation coffee drinking is almost invariably forbidden. On the contrary the pure food-drink INSTANT POSTUM finds extensive use in hospitals and sanitariums the country over. This delicious beverage is taking the place of coffee in thousands of American homes where health is valued. "There's a Reason."

Correct Dress for Men

Bannockburn Effects

are deservedly popular. Suits as low as $20 for serviceable domestic fabrics, while $38 buys the most luxurious Scotch Bannockburn.

We are even more particular than you are about the fit and style of your clothes. Our service does not *end* when your purchases are made.

Fall Overcoats $13.50 to $40.
Winter Overgarments $18 to $60.

George L. Berry
Fifth Ave. Building
Broadway, Cor. 24th St.

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10c CIGAR
MADE IN AMERICA
OF THE FINEST IMPORTED TOBACCO
BY SKILLED HAND WORKMEN.
Factory, Manchester, N. H.

ZAPATA ATTACKS CAPITAL SUBURBS

Reign of Terror in Mexico City Follows Fighting Until a Truce Is Arranged.

AGUA PRIETA ATTACKED

Five Americans Held as Prisoners Reported Condemned to Death.

STILL FIGHTING IN NORTH

Naco Garrison Again Under Shell Fire—Villa Attack on Agua Prieta Resumed.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 12.—An attack made on the night of Oct. 10 on San Angel, Xochimilco and other suburbs of Mexico City by adherents of Emiliano Zapata caused a reign of terror in the capital until today. The suspense was relieved when it was officially announced today that Zapata's followers had agreed to cease all fighting until the tremination of the peace conference at Aguascalientes. The troubles in the suburbs were satisfactorily adjusted.

The invaders entered San Angel at 7 o'clock Saturday night and heavy firing began. The telephone operators were compelled to flee from the exchanges, making communication between the suburbs and the city proper difficult. The Government immediately impressed a number of striking street car motormen into service and rushed 1,500 men with artillery to San Angel to reinforce the garrison. Severe fighting in the streets between the defenders and the attacking party followed.

Xochimilco was completely surrounded by the Zapata men. Reinforcements also were rushed to that place on tram cars impressed into service.

The authorities in Mexico City proper expressed fear of a general attack and families living in Coyoacan and Mixcoac began moving into the city. The feeling of intense suspense continued in the capital until the official statement made it sure that Mexico City proper would not be attacked.

The deadlock existing between the striking street railway men and the employers is causing great inconvenience to the public. The Government is considering the advisability of operating the roads until such time as an agreement is reached between the men and the company.

NEW AGUA PRIETA ATTACK.

Carranza Garrison Outnumbered—5 Americans Reported Condemned.

Special to The New York Times.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 12.—Fighting between the Yaqui Indians of Maytorena's command from Naco and Nogales and the Carranza forces in the Agua Prieta garrison was resumed tonight. The Yaquis, 800 of them, surround the town. There are only 300 Carranza forces in the Quartel, but they are holding out. It is expected that they will come across the border, as they are outnumbered nearly three to one and have no artillery and only one machine gun. The crowds are keeping off the streets here as Mexican bullets are falling in them.

Reports from Naco, Ariz., say that the Yaquis have been dynamiting bridges and tearing up railroad tracks to prevent Gen. Hill's Carranza troops from moving over the railroad to reinforce the Agua Prieta garrison. While attempting to attack Naco, the remaining Indians started into the town from the west, when they encountered a dynamite mine made of fifty boxes of explosive. The army officers watching from the American side say that there were at least 100 of Maytorena's men killed.

The five Americans held as prisoners at Nogales by Maytorena's forces are to be shot before the end of the week, according to a report brought here by "Jack Noonan," a soldier of fortune, from Sonora today. The Americans are accused of attempting to wreck Maytorena's troop train and Buena Vista Station in Sonora. They are in jail at Nogales and no one is permitted to see them. The men have appealed to American Consul Simplech to intervene in their behalf. It is said that, as a number of Americans have been fighting with the Hill forces, Maytorena has given orders to make examples of the five prisoners.

AGAIN SHELL NACO GARRISON.

Maytorena's Aim Better, and American Border Town Escapes.

NACO, Ariz., Oct. 12.—The Carranza garrison of Naco, Sonora, was today again subjected to shell fire from the guns of Gov. Maytorena. The Villista artillery, which threw four shells into American territory yesterday, doing considerable damage, seemed better handled today, and the shells fell in the Mexican town.

Gen. Hill, commanding the garrison, again ran trenches parallel to the boundary line to protect his men from the fire of Maytorena's Yaqui Indians, who, Saturday night and early yesterday, worked around to the American side of the border. Gen. Hill complained that the American border guard had failed to prevent this violation of American neutrality.

Gen. Hill said that several hundred Carranza troops were on their way from Cumpas to relieve the Constitutionalist garrison at Agua Prieta, which was attacked yesterday by a detachment supposed to be Villa supporters. The attack on Agua Prieta was beaten back after a brief skirmish. Gen. Hill said also that he expected a further consignment of ammunition and two more field pieces from the United States today.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Firing across the international border at Naco, Ariz., yesterday by American patrol troopers and Mexican soldiers was characterized by President Wilson today as a "local difficulty." Apparently he considered that the incident had no bearing upon the general situation in Mexico and was not inclined to attach much importance to it.

The President said that while arrangements were being made to withdraw the United States forces from Vera Cruz "immediately," the details of the transfer of municipal Government must first be arranged. He added that the city could not be left to take care of itself and that the United States was obliged to proceed with proper caution.

The Ninth and Tenth United States Cavalry were lined up along the international boundary again today to prevent the Villa and Carranza factions from bringing their warfare upon American soil. This followed the second appeal to President Wilson for protection of the town against stray bullets and shells, which for ten days have fallen here, instead of in the Mexican camps. Sheriff Harry Wheeler asked Gov. Hunt today to request the withdrawal of the Federal troops. He offered to gather 500 cowboys who would "protect the town without discussing technicalities."

PEACE PROSPECTS STRONGER.

Carranza, Villa, and Zapata All Represented at Conference.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Hopeful reports reached Washington today of the progress of the first day's work of the military convention being held at Aguas Calientes to determine the personnel of the future Government of Mexico. Not only are Gens. Carranza and Villa represented, but Gen. Zapata has sent three delegates, whose credentials have been accepted.

The official report of the meeting transmitted to the American Government said the convention formally met and organized last Saturday, adjourning until today. Gen. Antonio Villareal, Military Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon, was chosen permanent Chairman, with Gens. Robles and Natera as Vice Chairmen. The minutes of the previous convention at Mexico City were formally approved.

The basis of representation agreed upon was that each delegate must prove that he had command of at least 1,000 men in the army, or must have been identified as a General or Governor with the Constitutionalist movement before Zacatecas was captured from the Huerta Government. It was this point on which Gen. Villa had been insisting from the beginning.

Gen. Eduardo Hay, one of the men who opposed the acceptance of Carranza's resignation at the Mexico City convention, made an impassioned speech urging the adoption of a resolution calling on Gen. Carranza to release all political prisoners, as Gen. Villa should do. He was enthusiastically applauded as he suggested that the language of the resolution be changed from "a request" to an "order." He said that the acts and resolutions of the convention should be regarded as orders upon all chiefs, including Carranza. The convention passed the resolution in that form.

Official reports further state that the prevailing spirit of the meeting is one of harmony, and that a unanimity of feeling exists against further bloodshed.

Some delegates had not arrived when the convention organized on Saturday, and today's meeting was expected to develop a discussion of the form of government to be adopted. One of the plans under discussion would provide for a commission form of government, composed of representatives of all factions, with the idea that the general election could be conducted more satisfactorily to all under that system.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 12.—Delegates representing Zapata presented a land reform scheme at the Aguas Calientes conference today, and the matter was debated at length. It is reported that a plan calling for a commission form of government will be introduced and voted upon in the near future. This plan, which would do away with the vexing question of the provisional Presidency, calls for a commission of seven members representing all divisions.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 12.—Charges that Gen. Villa had published a manifesto inviting the people and the army to join him in overthrowing Gen. Carranza are contained in a telegram received today from the Carranza press bureau in Mexico City. The message said that the manifesto contained a proposition to make Fernando Iglesias Calderon President, but that Calderon previously had declared that he would not accept, knowing that the division of the north did not represent the Mexican people.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 12.—Code messages have been received here by Carranza officials saying that Gen. Carranza is preparing an ultimatum to the United States demanding the removal of the American troops from Vera Cruz. This is being done as a popular appeal to the Mexican people, who are becoming impatient for the American troops to depart from the principal port.

Silliman Is Hopeful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—John R. Silliman, special agent of President Wilson to Mexico, arrived here from New Orleans today and left immediately for Mexico. His son, E. Percy Silliman, Secretary of the American Consulate at Saltillo, was here awaiting his father's arrival, and was arrested, charged with assaulting a porter, who wished to help with the elder Silliman's baggage. He was cited to appear in court Tuesday, but sailed for Mexico with his father.

The elder Silliman declared himself confident that Mexican affairs would be straightened out without further trouble.

CUBAN COLONELS' APPEAL.

Want United States to Get Elections Deferred for Three Months.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—Three revolutionary Colonels, prominent Liberal leaders in Oriente Province, have telegraphed the United States Legation asking American intervention to assure postponement of the elections. They stated that they had appealed to the Secretary of the Government for a three months' postponement and asked the United States to urge this delay on the Cuban Government, averring that a great state of excitement existed owing to the elimination of the Union Liberals.

The Secretary of the Government answered the Colonels that neither he nor the President had authority to postpone the elections, something that was vested solely in Congress.

Gustave Schelle, the American Chargé d'Affaires, said today that he would not answer the telegram, as the matter was a purely internal one, with which the United States had nothing to do.

Congressman Ferrara, who made a revolutionary speech yesterday, held a long conference last night and this morning with the President. His announced resignation from Congress has not materialized.

SECRET RATE TO W. A. CLARK

Letters Indicate That Santa Fe Road Favored the ex-Senator.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—At a hearing here today before a special examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission alleged copies of private correspondence between President Ripley of the Santa Fé Railroad and ex-Senator W. A. Clak of Montana were introduced, purporting to show that the railroad had allowed a secret rate to Mr. Clark on machinery for his smelter works at Clarkdale, Ariz. The copies of the letters indicated that Mr. Clark and his interests enjoyed a transcontinental rate of $1.60 per 100 pounds on machinery, the open rate being $1.87½.

The hearing was held in response to a petition by W. C. Donnelly, formerly confidential secretary to Edward Chambers, Vice President of the Santa Fé. Donnelly seeks to obtain a refund from the Santa Fé of rate charges for the Western Machinery Company. An adverse ruling might force the railroads to refund an aggregate of $2,000,000.

UPHOLDS JERSEY STOCK TAX

Court Says Bank Measure Did Originate in the House.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Chief Justice Gummere filed an opinion in the Supreme Court here tonight sustaining the validity of the Pierce Bank Stock Tax act passed last Winter and attacked on the ground that the measure did not originate in the House, as required by the State Constitution, for all revenue-producing measures. The bill after passing the Senate was passed by the House and then was repassed by the Senate. The opinion holds that this in effect made it a House bill.

The decision does not dispose of the question of the constitutionality of the points raised in a separate suit argued before Supreme Court Justice Swayze in Newark last Saturday.

DISMISS INTERNES FOR HOSPITAL REVEL

Poker Game with Bacchic Complications Costs Jersey City Doctors Their Jobs.

THEY DENY THE CHARGES

But Superintendent Says Their Quarters Were in a "Deplorable State" on the Morning After.

Mayor Fagan and the Trustees of the Jersey City Hospital dismissed from the hospital yesterday four internes who were accused of disorderly conduct in their quarters on the hospital grounds last Wednesday night. The disorderly conduct consisted of a poker game, a bacchic revel, and a boisterous finale, in which the not quite empty containers of edibles and beverages were tossed about the room with careless disregard of walls and furniture. And, as evidence of guilt, it was testified before the Mayor and Trustees that the four young physicians did not report for duty on "the morning after" until late.

Miss Emma Henning, Acting Superintendent of the hospital during the illness of Supt. Morris Harrison, reported the four internes to the Mayor. She said that the housekeeper of the hospital dormitory had found the doctors' quarters in "a deplorable state" when she examined them on Thursday morning.

The dismissed internes are Drs. James Young of Kentucky, Paul Guernsey of Iowa, Robert Lunsford of Tennessee, and Bruce Lynch of Jersey City. They were summoned before the Trustees and, according to report, admitted only that a poker game had been played in their rooms early in the evening. Their evidence, supplemented by other evidence put before the Trustees, convinced the board, it is said, that Dr. Lynch and two other internes in the hospital did play poker until midnight, that Dr. Lynch's companions then went to bed, and that, in the early hours of the morning, Drs. Young, Guernsey, and Lunsford joined Dr. Lynch in a revel.

All of the physicians, in addition to denying in large part the charges against them, denied the right of the Mayor and Trustees to dismiss them, asserting that the City Commission alone had power of dismissal, and that only after a formal trial. Accordingly, they announced yesterday that they would appeal to the commission for a hearing next Thursday. The visiting surgeons of the hospital staff, Drs. Frank Gray, Morgan Jones, and Joseph M. Rector, have approved the action of the Trustees and have promised to back them up. They will drop their private practices and even ride the hospital ambulances, they said, if the places of the internes cannot be filled speedily. As there are only eight internes in the hospital, it is thought that the surgeons may have to do some of the work of the dismissed men for a few days.

SUFFRAGISTS IN ROCHESTER

Many Leaders Arrive for State Convention, Which Opens Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 12.—Name after name of notable suffragists was inscribed today on the register of the Powers Hotel, where the Forty-sixth State Suffrage Convention will open its sessions tomorrow. For a week automobiles, draped in the suffrage colors, have been covering the country between New York and Rochester in a leisurely manner, stopping at every town of importance, where their occupants made suffrage addresses.

The first arrival in Rochester was "Gen." Rosalie Jones, who was accompanied by Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the New York State Suffrage Association, and Miss Eva Brown. Miss Jones drove her own car from Long Island, and the trip was made in three days without mishap. Other arrivals are: Mr. and Mrs. Mason of New York, Dorothy Nicoll of Brooklyn, Cornelia H. Gregg of Binghamton, Mrs. Arthur Livermore and Mr. and Mrs. Dunlovy of Yonkers, Helen Hoye Greely of New York, Mrs. George Nottman and Mrs. J. O. Hyde of Massena, and Mrs. George W. Topliff of Binghamton.

Miss Jane Olcott of New York had a tale to tell of an honor conferred upon her at Portland. Her car was passing through town when an alarm of fire rang out. Miss Olcott offered her car to carry firemen to the burning house. After the blaze was out she returned with the firemen to their station, where she held a suffrage meeting and was made an honorary member of the department.

Tomorrow the suffragists will hold a mass meeting in Convention Hall. The speakers will be Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, leader of the suffrage movement in Hungary; Rabbi Stephen Wise of New York, and others.

TELLS OF TWILIGHT SLEEP.

Miss Tracy Returns After Studying German System of Childbirth.

Miss Margaret E. Tracy of New York, who has spent four years at Freiburg, near Baden-Baden, investigating the twilight sleep, returned yesterday on the Rochambeau from Havre, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Cecil Stewart, and her nephew, James Stewart, 18 months old, who is a sturdy twilight sleep baby.

"The method of painless childbirth as demonstrated in Freiburg," Miss Tracy said, "is a success. Eight thousand babies have been born under the new method. I hope to spread the good news in order that there will be special hospital staffs here for the purpose of administering the twilight sleep to expectant mothers. The proportion of death in the case of the mother and child are much smaller among those who undergo the painless method of childbirth."

Miss Tracy said that Drs. Gauss and Krönig, who were in the main responsible for the discovery of the twilight sleep, were surgeons at the front with the German Army. The Frauenklinik at Freiburg is now a hospital for the use of the wounded, the regular work of the institution having been given up for the present.

Miss Tracy said that she expected to return to Europe soon to serve as a Red Cross nurse with the French Army.

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15 POISONED AT FEAST.

Entire Family and Guests Made Ill by Eating Tainted Fish.

It is written that the last day of Sukkoth, the Feast of the Tabernacle, shall be a day of rejoicing, and that is the spirit in which Samuel Horowitz, an east side tailor, gathered his family of eleven children and their mother about him yesterday afternoon to celebrate the feast in their home at 230 Division Street, among the tenements whose fire escapes had been decked with miniature tabernacles with which the present-day orthodox Jew of the poorer quarters typifies the ancient spirit of the feast, thanks for the richness of the Autumn harvest.

The sister of Mrs. Horowitz, Mrs. Ettie Press, and her 5-year-old daughter also sat down to the repast, the principal dishes of which were soup, fish, chicken, and cake. But it turned out that this was not to be a day of rejoicing for the Horowitz family. Shortly after 3 o'clock neighbors telephoned to the Clinton Street Police Station that there was something wrong in the Horowitz rooms. A policeman found every one of the fifteen who had partaken of the feast in agony. He sent a hurry call to Gouverneur Hospital and an ambulance came to the house.

Dr. Badia, the surgeon, found the father and mother almost unconscious, and two of the children, Annie, 17 years old, and Harry, 12, in bad straits. He did what he could for them and then placed all four in the ambulance and took them to the hospital. He left instructions with the neighbors that all the others were to be given liberal doses of castor oil.

At 7 o'clock another call came to the hospital from neighbors, who said some of the children were again suffering extremely. Dr. Badia returned to the house and found Samuel, 13; William, 6, and Minnie, 2 years old, in a serious condition. They were removed to the hospital also. The others were treated again and placed under observation. The seven members of the family in the hospital are all said to be in serious condition, particularly the four brought there first. Dr. Badia diagnosed the trouble as ptomaine poisoning from the fish which had formed part of the feast.

BIRD GUEST AT WALDORF.

Starving, It Found a Friend with Food and a Warm Room.

"You gave me more than the worth of my money with that room," said a man from Buffalo as he greeted the room clerk at the Waldorf yesterday morning.

"How's that?" replied the clerk.

"Well, just after I got into it yesterday I noticed a little bird on the ledge outside the window. It was very weak, and could hardly stand. I opened the window, and the bird, instead of being frightened away, hopped inside. I have never seen a bird like it—of a brilliant blue, with the end of its tail yellow.

"I sent for some bread crumbs and milk, and the little thing fed gratefully. Several of my friends came in during the afternoon, and we were all entertained by the bird, which was apparently very tame. Toward nightfall, I opened the window and let it out. I was tempted to keep it, because the thought of a bird that might starve in New York somehow was rather saddening. I suppose nobody is throwing anything away just now. The bird didn't seem to have any fears for the future, for it readily flew away."

SUICIDE MAY CLEAR UNSOLVED MURDER

Marked Paper, Found Near Body of Man Who Shot Himself, Told of Mohawk River Crime.

HAD BEEN DEAD FOR WEEK

Clothed in New Suit, but All Identification Marks Had Been Carefully Removed.

Special to The New York Times.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The body of a man, who had committed suicide by shooting himself in the head, was found in a patch of woods on the outskirts of this town late this afternoon. There was nothing on the body to identify it beyond a New York Street Railways transfer of Sept. 8 last and the copy of a New York afternoon newspaper of June 24 last.

It was this newspaper which made the case of unusual interest, for it contained a marked article, captioned "Drag Pond for Clue in Sack Case," which told of the inability of the police to solve the mystery surrounding the identification of the torso of a girl that was found in the Mohawk River near Schenectady on June 19. The local police incline to the opinion that the identification of the body found this afternoon may possibly furnish the clue that will lead to the solution of the Schenectady crime.

On June 19 four Mohawk Rever fishermen in drawing in their net drew in with it a burlap bag. In the bag was the torso of a girl wrapped in a piece of red oilcloth. The head, arms, and legs were missing. The theory was that the girl had been a circus performer. It was recalled that a girl who had been with a circus that appeared in Schenectady a few weeks previous to the finding of the torso was missing when the show left the city. Color was given to the theory because of the fact that the circus kitchens used oilcloth similar to that in which the torso was wrapped.

The New York police were called upon to assist in the solution of the case, and Inspector Faurot, Chief of Detectives, identified the oilcloth as having been purchased in the Bronx. Beyond this no progress was made in solving the crime and no arrests have been made.

The body that Policeman Richard Dunn found this afternoon was that of a man about 35 years. All the clothes on the body were new. The suit, which was brown in color, was apparently tailor-made. The shoes were patent leather. Marks that would indicate where the clothes were purchased had been removed. No hat was found. The man had been dead about one week. The body is in the village morgue.

J. Borden Harriman Improves.

A marked change for the better in the condition of J. Borden Harriman, the former New York banker who has been in a dying condition at his home, Uplands, Mt. Kisco, for a week, has greatly surprised his friends. Dr. Charles Chapman of Mt. Kisco, who has been in daily attendance, said last night that there was a chance for Mr. Harriman's recovery.

ACCUSED OF $25,000 THEFT.

El Paso Post Office Clerk Held for Money Stolen from Mails.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 12.—Clare L. Rogers, a Post Office clerk in the local office, was arrested Sunday night and charged with taking $25,000 from the mails, which had been sent registered to the National Bank of Commerce of New York by the First National Bank of El Paso.

The money was sent in five packages of currency, and, according to the detectives, disappeared after leaving the bank here. Rogers was the last man to sign for them, and he was not on duty after that night.

Rogers went to Athlon, Cal., for a vacation trip. He was shadowed there by Post Office detectives, and arrested when he returned here.

He had a preliminary hearing before the United States Commissioner here today, and was held under a bond of $20,000. He denies having anything to do with the robbery.

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"Call a spade a spade" is the Cammeyer idea and it seems to be working out very well. Every one wants More and Bigger Business, including CAMMEYER, but we are striving to attain this end by giving the fullest value possible in CAMMEYER Shoes, not by attempting the sale of mediocre footwear, aided and abetted by claims of fictitious values.

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Russia Calf
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A CAMMEYER Boot boasting of all the style points that any man can wish for and still suited to the taste of the conservative dresser.

Worth every penny of its Five Dollar price, an Excellent Example of the CAMMEYER ability to sell Fine Footwear at moderate prices.

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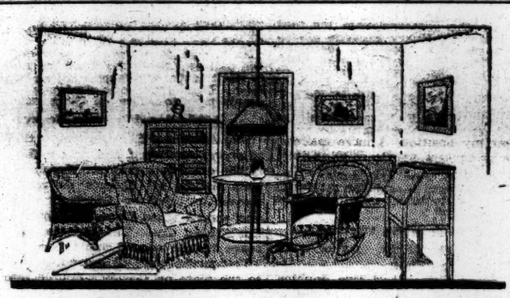

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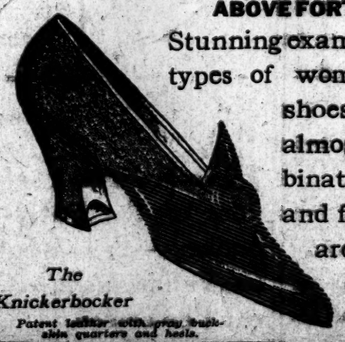

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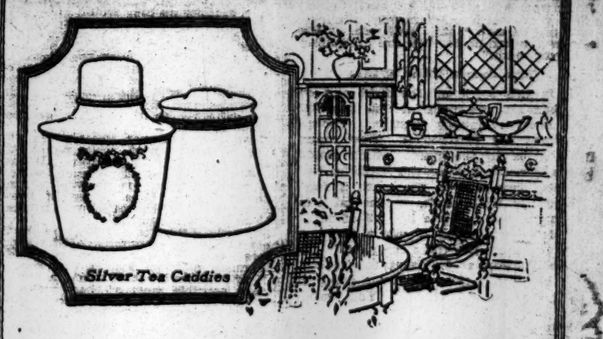

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Fix this point in your mind, that prices on sterling silver can't vary much from one store to another, because the margin of profit is narrow. The best satisfaction always comes from buying where you have the widest range of choice.

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BOSTON WINS THIRD WORLD'S SERIES GAME IN TWELFTH INNING---GIANTS DEFEAT YANKEES

FOUR STRAIGHT, EVERS PREDICTS

With Rudolph in Box, Braves' Captain Expects Boston to Win Series Today.

EVERY BATTER CONFIDENT

Team Victorious Through Splendid Spirit of Gameness—Versatility of Hitting Shown.

PRAISE FOR ROYAL ROOTERS

Players Helped by Fans' Support—Boston Field Leader Blames Himself for "Bone" Play.

By JOHN J. EVERS,
Captain of the Boston Braves.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—For the first time in twelve years, for the first time since I have been in big league baseball, I let my head hang in a game of baseball today, and the "bone" nearly cost us the contest. If I had not done this, we would have won the game in the tenth inning instead of the twelfth.

I want everybody to understand that I am not trying to spring any alibis for letting Murphy sneak home with a run in the tenth inning, a run that the Athletics should never have had except for my mistake. I am anxious to make it plain that I am assuming all the blame, for I have called so many other fellows in my time for pulling "bones" that I don't want to put myself in a position where they can say: "Well, when Evers kicked one himself he was there with the alibi after bawling all of us."

It looked as if that mistake of mine was going to cost the game, and perhaps the series, for a time. I would have felt it very deeply and keenly if my mistake had stopped us from winning. It would have been a desperate blow to me.

"It was my mistake," I said when I went to the bench after the inning. "I pulled a 'bone' and I am to blame."

"It's all right, Johnny," said the players. "We will get those two back."

I am glad to be able to say that I did something toward getting back those two runs with my hit in our half of the tenth inning. But what I want to lay particular emphasis upon in this story is that our club has one of the gamest bunches of ball players that I ever saw in uniform, and I played with the old Cubs, which were a fighting crowd. The gameness is not confined to the men on the field playing the game, but the men on the bench are also game. They did a lot to win the game today with their encouragement in the times when we needed it. Every time a man goes up to the bat they are all behind you there with encouraging remarks. "Come on now," they will yell. "We know you can do it. We are all pulling for you here."

The Spirit That Wins.

It is this spirit on the field and on the bench which makes a club play ball and keeps everybody hustling. George Stallings has fostered it. How many ball clubs in the game which would have come back after the Athletics had counted two runs in the tenth inning? Gowdy led the assault, and he led it in a way to put new life into all of us.

"He's been trying to slip a fast one over on me with the first pitch," declared Gowdy as he went to the bat. "If he tries it this time I am going to cock myself and kiss it. You watch that ball go."

Gowdy made good and drove the ball into the grandstand. After we got those two runs and tied the score we knew the Athletics were beaten, and they knew it themselves. In fact, they acted like a beaten club when they first went to work today, for their heads and hearts seemed to be down. They were inclined to be friendly and chatty, and this is always a sign of nervousness and loss of heart. But they did not receive any encouragement from us along these lines, because we were out there to play ball and not to chat. Therefore we adopted the same tactics as we have in the preceding games, and went after them as hard as we could in batting, fielding, and talking. We figured that we had them beaten from the start when we saw how they felt about it. We should have won the game long before we did.

I don't consider the Athletics have a chance now, and I look to see them beaten tomorrow. This club of ours is in the mood now where it can't be stopped. The players are full of success, and every batter that goes up there to the plate feels that he can hit any pitcher in the world, and he can. We don't care whom they start against us. To show the versatility of the hitting—Gowdy smashed a fast ball into the centre-field stand for a home run and a slow ball into the left-field seats for two bases on his next time up. He is supposed to be a fast-ball hitter, or so the Athletics think; and Bush was trying to get him off his balance with a slow one.

Not Bothered by Speed.

I guess that we have shown the Athletics in this series that we can hit speed. Both Bender and Bush tried to beat us with fast balls, and Bender had to quit, while we beat Bush's fast ball after the dusk had set in, when it should have improved in its effectiveness.

Before I go any further I want to call attention to the prediction made by "Hank" O'Day, once—or, in fact, twice—an umpire and now manager of the Chicago Cubs, just before the present series opened.

"The Boston Club," said 'Hank,' "won't win a game, and I don't care if you quote me."

Hank does not predict any better than he does some other things which he has tried.

I also want to say something about the Royal Rooters who have followed this club through the series and who have done so much to keep us on our toes with their real, sincere rootings. It helps a team when it is in there fighting to have a bunch yelling their throats out and pulling their heart strings loose for it to win. The Royal Rooters took up a collection on the train on the way from Philadelphia to Boston on Saturday to buy Stallings a scarfpin which carried a diamond about as big as the little finger nail. This sort of encouragement that this crowd, headed by former Mayor Fitzgerald, pulls would help any team. I guess the Giants and McGraw might have done better if they had received a little of that same sort of support from the New York fans when they were fighting for world's championships.

Both the Boston pitchers showed wonderful ball. James went into the box in the eleventh inning almost cold because things were happening so fast about that time that he had little chance to warm up. He did not go out to the "pen" until Whitted took his place at the plate, and instead of taking one or two and stalling, Whitted hit at the first ball and popped up a fly to Baker.

You can't blame a man for overlooking some things in an inning of stress like that. I know I was blind mad when I went to the plate, determined to do something to make up for my "bone." Whenever I make a mistake it always gets my temper and causes me to fight back harder. We all stalled as long as we could, while changing from the bat to the field, but James was pretty cold when he went to the box. He pitched superbly, and was never in danger. Don't think that Tyler did not pitch a very heady game, too, and it was only the necessity of putting a pinch hitter into the game that caused Stallings to remove him. Tyler got caught only once when the Athletics sprang the hit-and-run in the tenth inning when we were not looking for it—one of the few plays pulled by that club in the series that we have not been set for. Schang was away from first base with the pitch, and Tyler's toss of Murphy's roller to second arrived too late for the force out.

Tomorrow we will have Dick Rudolph in the box, and he knows the Athletic hitters down to hair lines when it comes to their likes and dislikes at the plate, as he showed in his first game, which was really the toughest of the series to pitch, because the first one always puts every one under the big strain. Rudolph should be as good or better tomorrow than he was last Friday.

The way these games have broken has been a great thing for our pitchers. We have had a good man in reserve all the time. If we should lose tomorrow, James will be fresh for Wednesday, since the two innings he worked today won't amount to more than a workout, but I don't think we are going to need James, because I believe tomorrow will settle it.

"Hank" Gowdy will be in there with his fighting spirit and talk and pep, and so will "Rabbit" Maranville and the rest, and "Hank" will probably hit a few, too, which are liable to end it.

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THRONG AT TIMES SQUARE.

Another Record Crowd Watches Result on The Times Scoreboard.

The fickleness of baseball crowds was illustrated in Times Square yesterday when another record-breaking throng of fans watched the reproduction of the third game for the world's championship between the Boston Braves and the Philadelphia Athletics on THE TIMES's scoreboard. For nine innings, during which time the rival teams engaged in a struggle that was filled with thrills, the spectators showed a decided partiality for the National League champions, but when the Philadelphians went into the lead in the tenth inning with two runs the majority of the vast crowd forgot their loyalty to the Braves and cheered the Athletics. In the second half of the tenth the Boston players, led by Gowdy, again tied the score, and the sentiment underwent another rapid change, and Boston was returned to its former position of favorite. This feeling was in evidence until the end of the game.

Admirable police arrangements relieved the congestion, which was so marked on the first day of the series, and, despite the fact that the holiday augmented the crowd, there was no unpleasant incident to mar the event. Although the first two games indicated an almost certain victory for Boston, and a crowd of about 14,000 witnessed the contest between the Giants and Yankees at the Polo Grounds, more persons watched the progress of the game at Fenway Park reproduced on THE TIMES's scoreboard than at any time during the series. It was a remarkable tribute to the national game.

For three hours nearly 20,000 excited fans waited with fevered expectancy for the result. It mattered not to the spectator that two outside cities were battling for the championship, while the Giants were facing the Yankees in the city series, and it is doubtful whether more enthusiasm could have been aroused had McGraw's men been the contenders instead of the Braves. It was baseball they wanted, and the brand they got was of a sufficiently inspiring quality to bring out all the latent enthusiasm.

One of the most remarkable features of the display of feeling was the seriousness with which the progress of the contest was followed. Fans forgot themselves for the nonce and acted in just such a manner as they would have done at the Polo Grounds when watching an actual game. Shouts of encouragement greeted the different players as they took up their position at the plate. A chorus of groans greeted a misplay or failure on the part of a favorite batter to make a hit, while the inanimate pitchers represented by the electric bulb were exhorted to throw this or that kind of a ball.

There were, however, two players who never failed to hold their popularity with the crowd. These were Catcher Gowdy, hero of the present series, and Capt. Evers, the Braves' second baseman. Each time either of these players came to the bat he was greeted with prolonged cheering.

When the Athletics scored two runs in the tenth inning a number of the spectators began to leave, but after Gowdy had made a home run in the second half of the inning and made a tie or victory possible most of them returned and stayed until the last play. And then the crowd swirled away and Broadway and Times Square resumed its normal conditions.

Troy to Honor Johnny Evers.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Members of Troy Chamber of Commerce, Lodge of Elks, Knights of Columbus, other fraternal organizations, firemen, and many citizens held a meeting here and formulated plans for a big reception to John J. Evers, a native of this city. Captain and second baseman of the Boston Braves, upon his return to his home after the world's series have ended. It will be the largest reception ever tendered to an individual in the history of the city. There will be a parade, followed by a ban uet in the State Armory.

BOSTON TAKES THIRD GAME, 5-4

Continued from Page 1.

which were placed in their path by the tall tactician and his players. On the Boston bench Stallings held the whip and he lashed his players on with an overwhelming discipline.

There were moments in this game that have never been equaled on the diamond for dramatic intensity. The setting itself was fitting for one of the greatest spectacles in American sports. Beautiful Fenway Park was filled to its last seat. The first impression as one glanced over the banks of faces which surrounded the field on every side was that there must be a million onlookers. Handsomely gowned women were there in great numbers. Men of all walks of life, from the Boston banker to the big, good-natured stevedore, who was enjoying his Columbus Day holiday, forgot all toil and care, and were rooting vociferously for Jim Gaffney's Boston Braves.

The Royal Rooters, some of them in war paint and feathers, with bowie knife and tomahawk, were the life of the party. There are cities in this country which will never know what a fourteen-carat baseball fan is until they see Boston raving about its baseball team. The Royal Rooters are not all men. Their wives and families strung along in the long line yesterday and helped the men cheer Stallings's men on to victory. Their band played "Tammany," and Jim Gaffney was about the happiest man in the world.

Gates Opened at 9 A. M.

Many of the fans had been waiting from the time the gates opened at 9 o'clock this morning. They chewed sandwiches and drank bottles of pop to while the time away. At 12 o'clock there were thousands packed outside the park, and the police were at their wits' end to keep them quiet. This mob wouldn't budge an inch. It waited patiently right up to the end of the game and got the news about what was going on from the boys on the top of the bleachers, who cheerfully yelled down the glad tidings from their lofty perches. On the big tall flagpole in centre field two boys hung on and watched the game. Sometimes they were hanging on with one hand and sometimes only by their feet entwined about the pole. They yelled down the news to the crowd in the street which watched them popeyed. For three hours their necks were worth about a nickel, but they didn't fall.

"Honey Fitz," Boston's ex-Mayor, led the Royal Rooters, and although Mayor Curley was present, "Fitz" stole most of his thunder. There were a lot of frills before the game started. Johnny Evers got his automobile and took the Boston team tearing around the field on a joy ride. Stallings received half a dozen presents, and Gowdy and Evers received other gifts. "Honey Fitz" made one presentation speech and not to be outdone Mayor Curley came back strong with another. It was just like Christmas morning for the Braves as the gifts showered on them.

Large batteries of camera men trained their 24-centimeter siege cameras on all the notables, and for once in his life William Klem, the greatest umpire who never made a mistake, declined to have his picture taken. What's the matter with Klem? When he turned his back to the cameras even his best friends said that Harry Stevens giving away his peanuts wouldn't occasion more surprise. This is the age of wonders! "Honey Fitz" wore his stove pipe hat. No occasion is complete up here without that gorgeous silk "Kelly" shining out like a lighthouse in a fog. Some say that John F. Fitzgerald sleeps in that dicer, but he doesn't.

Most of the way it was an even thing between Tyler and Bush. The Braves' southpaw made the Mackian hitters appear amateurish at times, and the Braves got nine hits and the Athletics eight, but the Bostons made their hits do the most good.

Gowdy's Terrific Hitting.

Gowdy hit with all the fury of a Ty Cobb against a weak pitcher. He crashed out a homer and two doubles. What team could stand up in front of that long range artillery fire? Echo answers, "No team." Gowdy was the main incentive for three of Boston's five runs. If Hank doesn't watch out he'll be done in bronze on the Boston Common. A whale of a hitter is Hank, even if the New York Giants didn't discover it. The best of it is Hank is one of those happy-go-lucky cusses that doesn't know he has done anything out of the ordinary. Butch Schmidt made a great play in the eighth inning when he made an almost impossible stop of Bush's drive, and blocking the ball in its wild flight he turned about, scooped it out of the dust, and threw Bush out at first.

The tenth inning with the Athletics at bat gave the crowd a thrill it will never forget. Two out, the bases full, and "Home Run" Baker at the bat.

For once in the game the multitude was still. It was so quiet that one could hear the big fat man sitting next to him breathing hard. Boston's fans clutched tightly to the arms of their seats. The tireless drummer held his drumsticks suspended above his drumhead. Thirty-five thousand pairs of eyes were glued on Baker. Thirty-five thousand bodies swayed with him as he swung at the ball.

The batting Hercules waved his ashen club with fury. A sputtering bouncer burned the grass on its way between first and second base. Evers boldly attempted to arrest it and his hands were badly blistered for his trouble. Smartly Schang, set at third, romped home with the run which broke the 2 to 2 tie and put Philadelphia in the lead.

Evers Asleep at the Switch.

Then something unbelievable happened. Johnny Evers was rubbing his burning hands and the ball was tucked under his arm. Eddie Murphy, who had traveled from second to third on the hit, watched him like a cat. Not only Evers, but all the other Boston players stood stupidly in their tracks dumbfounded as they saw the White Elephants scurry into the lead. Murphy at third was forgotten. Cautiously, step by step, he edged nearer home, and then made one wild dash for the plate while the ball was still caressed under Evers's arm.

Evers, the smartest and sharpest player in the game, caught fast asleep! Tomorrow Stallings will pin alarm clocks all around him, and tonight he will send him to bed early to get enough sleep.

Quickly the Braves were able to tie the score, and all because of the muff of a foul tip by Wallie Schang. It's a small thing to bang a ball game on, but in this case it was all important. In this tenth after Gowdy had punched a great hole in the centre field atmosphere with his home run, Devore, batting for Tyler, Stallings's last resort to retrieve those two Mackian runs, struck out and the Boston leader was in a torrid frenzy on the bench. Impressed that Bush could not get a pass, Evers was at the bat. Bush got two strikes and a ball on him, and then shot one over the outside of the pan. Evers reached for it and just tipped it foul. The ball bounced into Schang's mitt and—again. Unlucky muff! If Schang had held that ball it would have been the second out, and a moment later Connolly lifted to Walsh for what would have been the third out.

As it was, Evers got another crack at the ball and this time whanged a single to right centre which sent Moran to third base. Connolly's long fly gave Herbie ample time to score the tying run.

Athletics First to Score.

The American Leaguers were the first to score, sending a run across the plate in the opening inning on Murphy's two-base salute off Tyler's delivery. He moved to third on Oldring's sacrifice, and scored when Connolly dropped Collins's high fly. The Braves tied the score in the second inning on Maranville's walk, steal of second, and sprint to the plate on Gowdy's double into the left-field bleachers.

In the fourth the team added another run. For the Athletics McInnis doubled in the same spot and scored on Walsh's single to left. Schmidt responded for the home team with a single over second, advanced on Deal's out, and counted on Maranville's single to right. With the score 2 to 2, the play continued without advantage one way or the other until the tenth inning.

Today the Athletics showed the best they had, and the Braves more than matched them. Athletic sympathizers, and there are legion, for many a tidy sum of money which would have been won by the Winter's coal has been bet on the Mackian machine, are about ready to throw up the sponge.

The Braves are dead sure that they will accomplish something that has never been done before in a world's series, take four games straight. And if you saw them today you'd be confident that they will do it, too.

Three to one was being offered here tonight that Boston would win the series, with few takers. There were several bets made, however, on tomorrow's game at even money and 10 to 8 in favor of Boston.

WORLD'S SERIES, 1914.

First Game—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 1.	
Second Game—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 0.	
Third Game—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 4.	
THIRD GAME.	
Attendance, (paid) ...	35,520
Receipts	$63,808.00
Nat. Com.'s share.....	6,380.80
Players' share	34,456.32
Clubs' share	22,970.88
Each club's share	11,485.44
TOTAL FOR THREE GAMES.	
Attendance (paid)	76,653
Receipts	$163,086.00
Nat. Com.'s share	16,308.60
Players' share	88,066.32
Clubs' share	47,223.64
Each club's share.....	29,355.54
ATTENDANCE AND RECEIPTS, 1913.	
First game, attendance	36,291
Receipts	$75,255.00
Second game, att'nd'ce	20,563
Receipts	$39,640.00
Third game, att'nd'ce..	36,888
Receipts	$75,763.00
ATTENDANCE AND RECEIPTS, 1912.	
First game, attendance	35,730
Receipts	$75,127.00
Second game, att'nd'ce	30,148
Receipts	$42,962.00
Third game, att'nd'ce..	34,024
Receipts	$63,142.00

HOW IT WAS PLAYED.

Detailed Account of the Braves' 12-Inning Victory Over Mackmen.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—The Athletics started out with more aggressiveness than they have yet shown in the series. Eddie Murphy ripped a double down along the left-field foul line, and Oldring sacrificed him to third. Collins sent a line drive to left, which sailed straight for Connolly's outstretched hands. The ball rested coyly in his glove and then fluttered to the lawn, Murphy scooting home. Tyler outwitted "Home Run" Baker, and the stands rocked as the slugger walked sheepishly to the bench. Collins stole second. McInnis waited and was rewarded with a walk. Collins took too great a lead off second and Tyler whirled about quickly and caught him napping. This was the second time Collins had been surprised slumbering in this series.

Moran, the first batsman to face Bush, tried hard to outguess "Bullet Joe," but couldn't. Bush pitched ten balls to Moran before he finally hoisted to Collins. Evers, amid wild applause, singled to left and stole second, but his mates failed to advance him.

The Mackmen went down in order in the second, but in the Braves' half, with two out, "Rabbit" Maranville got a pass. Gowdy bravely poled the ball into the bleachers among the frenzied Royal Rooters, and Maranville romped home, evening up the score. Gowdy had to rest at second, a ground rule limiting his bang to half the circuit. Tyler grassed out, Barry to McInnis, and terminated the Boston joy.

The third inning didn't arouse any enthusiasm; but just see what the Mackmen did in the fourth. Collins drove a liner into Evers's hands, and Baker, for the second time, succumbed to Tyler's twisters. McInnis then cudgeled the ball into the left-field bleachers for two bases. Connolly made a desperate try to nab the ball and fell over the short outfield fence head first. Walsh then singled through short and scored McInnis.

Undismayed, the Braves came right back in their half of the inning. Collins made a beautiful play on Whitted's grounder and tossed him out at first. Schmidt smashed a single to centre and went to second on Deal's demise at first. Maranville was then the author of a terrific bang to right which fell foul by inches. The "Rabbit" tore around the bases like a limited express and the multitude went crazy. The disappointment to the Boston fans was heartbreaking when Umpire Hildebrand in right field decreed it a foul. Manager Stallings on the Boston bench almost tore his hat to pieces. Maranville then singled to centre, Walsh barely missing the ball. Schmidt scored and tied the count at 2 to 2. Gowdy drew a pass, and on an attempted double steal Maranville was caught off third, Schang to Collins to Baker.

With two out in the fifth, Eddie Murphy made his second bagger, a mighty smash to left. Rube Oldring went hopelessly after Tyler's rampant curves and ignominiously whiffed. Shame on him!

Collins opened the sixth by reaching first on a bouncer which eluded Deal at third. Here was another glorious chance for Baker, and again he fell down. Baker rolled a hopper at Evers, who whipped to Maranville, forcing Collins. Although knocked off his balance, Maranville made a wonderful throw and doubled Baker at first.

With two down in the second stage of the same inning, Deal smacked a double into the left field bleachers, which was fair by an eyelash. Maranville cut off Boston's hopes by hoisting a high fly to Schang.

The eighth inning saw Schmidt execute the best defensive play of the series. Bush, the first batsman up, soaked a sizzling grounder down close to the first base line. It was plainly ticketed for two bases. But Schmidt whisked himself over to where the ball was rolling, and with one hand halted the course of the truant ball. He overran it, then came back, scooped up the ball, and snapped it to first, retiring Bush. Thunderous applause followed the German's great play.

Opportunity tried to force itself over the Athletic threshold in the first of the ninth, but got a chilly reception. With one out Baker whaled a double to right field. McInnis followed, Connolly Jimmy Walsh looked so dangerous that Stallings rushed a message to Tyler to give him a pass. Then it was plainly up to Barry. The Mackman shortstop wasn't equal to the task and blighted a golden chance by hoisting a high foul to Hank Gowdy.

The Athletics got a grasp on the game in the tenth which they never should have relinquished. Schang, the first man up, hit Tyler for a single. Bush struck out. Murphy rolled an easy grounder at Tyler, who turned around to force Schang at second. His throw was slow and everybody was safe. Collins waited patiently and with the count three balls and two strikes on him, Eddie drew a pass and the bases were filled. Baker faced this situation with a wicked eye. Could the pressure up to the situation? The crowd waited. Baker hit a grounder at Evers, which was going so fast that it singed the second baseman's hands and the ball got away from him. Schang raced across the plate. Evers stood still with surprise, put the ball under his arm and began to rub his hands. The alert Eddie Murphy watched him from third base and stole home while Evers had the ball tucked out of sight. There were two runs and they looked good enough to win. McInnis skied to Whitted for the third out.

Those who believed that the Braves would be subdued by this sudden turn of affairs were fooled. Gowdy hit the first ball tossed at him to centre field and the ball bounded over the short fence into the crowd for a home run. Josh Devore, batting for Tyler, struck out. Moran was foxy and drew a pass. Evers was up and the crowd yelled for him to vindicate himself. Right here it may be said that Schang made a misplay on which the struggle turned. With two strikes on Evers Schang dropped a foul tip which would have put Evers out. This muff gave Evers a life and on the next pitched ball he singled to right centre, sending Moran to third. Moran scored on Connolly's sacrifice fly and the core was tied at 4 to 4.

Big Bill James pitched the eleventh inning for Boston and was invincible. He was Bush. In the first of the twelfth Murphy walked and Oldring struck out promptly. James intentionally walked Baker. Then McInnis hit to Evers and Baker was forced at second.

The last of the twelfth is a sad story for the Athletics. Gowdy, the batting terror of this series, again did the seemingly impossible. Hank cracked the ball into the left field bleachers for two bases. Then he retired credited with a remarkable day's work, and Mann was put in to run for him. Larry Gilbert was nominated to pinch hit for James. It was growing very dark now, and the game would have to end at the end of the inning.

Bush, with orders from the bench, passed Gilbert to get a man on first and second and make possible a force out at third or a double play. Gilbert accepted the offer gracefully.

Then Moran tried to sacrifice. He laid the ball down near the third base line. This was exactly the play that the far-seeing Mack had figured on. Bush romped for the ball and picked it up to make a quick throw to third to force Mann. Bush, frustrated and nervous under the strain of the situation, made a wretched throw to Baker and the ball went on a wild career. Mann ran home with the victory. It was a crushingly disappointing ending for a great game.

YANKEES HELPLESS AGAINST FROMME

Giants Hammer Out 6-to-1 Victory in Fourth City Series Contest.

14,040 CROWD VIEWS GAME

Peckinpaugh, Yankees' Young Manager, Plays Brilliantly in Field for the Defeated Team.

Between bulletins on the progress of the Boston and Philadelphia battle, the Giants amused a crowd of 14,040 persons at the Polo Grounds yesterday by defeating the Yankees by the score of 6 to 1 in the fourth game of the series for the championship of Manhattan. The early part of the afternoon might have been rather dull for the crowd with only the bulletins to amuse them had it not been for the bitter contest between the rival clans of McGraw and Peckinpaugh. The victory makes the city championship almost a certainty for the Giants, who have now won three games to the Yankees' one.

The attendance was larger than at any of the previous city series' games, and the official report showed that 14,040 paid to get in. It was the last game in which the players get a share of the receipts, and the big crowd came at an opportune moment to increase their share of the spoils.

The game gave the well-known Arthur Fromme an opportunity to accomplish one of the desires of his young life. Arthur started and finished the same game. Polo Ground regulars have seen Arthur start many games and finish many, but they seldom got the chance to see him pitch an entire nine innings, as he did yesterday.

Fromme did exceedingly well and gave the Yankees only five hits. While the Giants were hammering away at McHale, Keating, and Cole, Fromme held the Yankee batting leaguers helpless. He usually shows signs of weakening after the fifth inning, but yesterday he pitched steadily through the nine innings without a sign of cracking.

Even in defeat Roger Peckinpaugh, the Yankees' young manager, played the most brilliant game of any one on the field. He played almost the entire infield himself, and his great playing robbed the Giants of several opportunities to add to their score. In the fifth inning he ran over behind third base and took a speedy ground ball by Fred Merkle after Maisel had made an unsuccessful attempt to handle it, and threw out the runner at first base. Again in the sixth he brought a cheer from the crowd by stabbing a low throw of Sweeney's with one hand and getting Grant at second as he tried to stretch a single into a double after a throw to the plate. Peck made the play so that it almost seemed easy.

Eddie Grant was the Giants' batting hero for the day. The former collegian secured three runs for the National League team, two of them on singles and one on a long sacrifice fly to right field.

The Giants got away to a flying start in the second round of the contest, in which they collected two runs. Fletcher got a single to start things and then Fred Snodgrass got a lucky double over first base. Sacrifice flies by Grant and Merkle scored both runners. The Giants followed these with one run in each of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh innings.

The Giants' tally in the fifth was the result of Art Fromme's triple to the right field exit. If Fromme could have mustered up any speed it would have been an easy home run. He scored from third on Bob Bescher's single over second base.

"Big Ed" Sweeney gave the Yankees their only run when he singled in the fourth inning with Mullen on second base. Mullen had reached the middle station on a base on balls and Peckinpaugh's out.

After the game was over hardly 10 per cent. of the big crowd left the grounds. They poured out into the field and lined up in front of the scoreboard in centre field, where they awaited the final result of the game in Boston. The enthusiasm when it was announced that "Hank" Godwy had made a home run and later that Boston had tied the score in the tenth was almost as great as if the crowd was actually watching the game. Hats were broken and men danced around when the final bulletins came in which showed that Boston had won. The score:

GIANTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'sc'r, lf.	5	0	1	3	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	1	4	5
Burns, rf.	3	1	0	3	0
Fl'c'r, ss.	4	2	2	2	3
Sn'g's, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Grant, 3b.	3	0	2	0	2
Merkle, 1b.	3	1	1	12	0
Meyers, c.	4	1	1	2	0
From'e, p.	4	1	1	0	1
Total..	34	6	10	27	11

YANKEES.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mais'l, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
H'ke'l, lf..	4	0	2	3	0
Cook, rf..	4	0	1	3	0
Cree, cf..	4	0	0	2	2
Mul'n, 1b.	3	1	0	8	0
F'k'gh, ss.	4	0	0	2	4
Peck, c..	3	0	1	6	1
Boone, 2b..	3	0	0	2	3
McHale, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Daley ..	1	0	1	0	0
Keat'g, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Tru'sdale.	1	0	0	0	0
Cole, p...	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	32	1	5	27	11

Giants	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0—6
Yankees	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Errors—McHale, Keating, Fletcher, Sweeney.

*Batted for McHale in the fifth inning.
†Batted for Keating in the seventh inning.

Two-base hits—Snodgrass, Merkle. Three-base hit—Fromme. Sacrifice flies—Grant, Merkle. Stolen bases—Fletcher. First base on errors—Yankees, 1; Giants, 1. Left on bases—Yankees, 6; Giants, 6. Double play—Doyle and Merkle. Struck out—By McHale, 1; by Keating, 3; by Cole, 1; by Fromme, 2. Bases on balls—Off McHale, 1; off Keating, 1; off Cole, 1; off Fromme, 2. Passed ball—Sweeney. Hits—Off McHale, 5 in five innings; off Keating, 4 in two innings; off Cole, 1 in two innings. Umpires—Messrs. Evans, Rigler, Connolly, and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

GIANTS-YANKEES SERIES.

1st Game—Giants, 6; Yankees, 5.	
2d Game—Yankees, 2; Giants, 1.	
3d Game—Giants, 6; Yankees, 5.	
4th Game—Giants, 6; Yankees, 1.	
FOURTH GAME.	
Attendance (paid).....	14,040
Total receipts.....	$10,665.25
Players' share.....	5,759.23
Clubs' share.....	3,839.50
National Commission's share	1,066.52
RECEIPTS FOR FIRST FOUR GAMES.	
Attendance (paid).....	38,662
Total receipts.....	$29,348.00
Players' share.....	15,890.51
Clubs' share.....	9,997.70
National Commission's share	2,943.79
EACH PLAYER'S SHARE.	
Each Giant (win).....	$353.25
Each Yankee (win).....	476.88
Each Giant (lose).....	235.50
Each Yankee (lose).....	317.93

WHITE SOX DEFEAT CUBS.

Scott Scores Second Victory in Chicago Championship Series.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The Chicago American League Club won from the Nationals in the fifth game of the city series, 3 to 1, today. The game now stands, Nationals 3, Americans 2. The Nationals were first to score. In the fourth inning Schulte tripled, and, on Sweeney's infield out, scored the only Cub run of the game.

The American Leaguers rallied in the fifth inning. Schalk led off with a clean double down the third base line. Breton sacrificed, Weaver tripled to deep right centre, scoring Schalk. Weaver came on home when Blackburn shot a single to right field.

The Americans' final run was scored in the seventh inning on Schalk's single, Cheney's wild pitch, which allowed Schalk to reach third, and Faber's sacrifice fly.

Scott gets credit for the victory. He was taken out to let a pinch hitter bat for him in the fifth, but the game was won when Faber went into the box. Scott has pitched both of the White Sox victories. Brilliant fielding kept down the Cub score. Score:

WHITE SOX,	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	4	1	2	1	2
Bl'b'n, 2b.	3	0	1	1	1
Collins, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
F'ner, lb.	3	0	1	12	0
Roth, rf.	3	0	2	2	0
Dem'tt, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Schalk, c.	3	1	1	8	0
Breton, 2b.	1	0	0	0	3
Scott, p.	0	0	0	0	3
Faber, p.	0	0	0	0	1
§Bodie	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	26	3	9	27	10

CUBS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Good, rf.	4	0	1	4	0
Saier, 1b.	4	0	1	9	1
Z'm'n, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
Sch'te, lf.	2	1	1	2	0
Der'r, ss.	2	0	0	2	2
Wil'ms, c.	2	0	0	5	0
B'han, c.	3	0	1	3	1
Cheney, p.	2	0	0	0	4
•Will'ms	1	0	0	0	0
‡Knisely	1	0	0	0	0
‡Jnston	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	1	5	24	11

•Batted for Sweeney in ninth inning.
†Batted for Cheney in ninth inning.
‡Ran for Breenahan in ninth inning.
§Batted for Scott in fifth inning.

White Sox	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3
Cubs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Schalk. Three-base hits—Saier, Schulte, Weaver, Roth. Struck out—By Cheney, 1; by Scott, 1; by Faber, 4. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 3; off Scott, 3; off Faber, 1. Stolen bases—Fournier, Roth, Leach. Sacrifice hits—Blackburn, Derrick, (2.) Scott, Breton, Faber. Wild pitch—Cheney. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, (Schulte.) Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Mr. O'Loughlin, behind the bat; Mr. Quigley, on the bases; Messrs Eason and Chilli in the field. Attendance, 19,700.

BRESNAHAN TO LEAD CUBS.

Chicago Hears That Hank O'Day Will Be Supplanted.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Roger Bresnahan, catcher with the Chicago National League team, has signed to succeed Henry O'Day as manager of the club for 1915, according to a story printed here today. President Charles Thomas of the Chicago club would neither deny nor affirm the report, according to the paper.

Winners in Harlem Billiards.

E. Conway and L. Friedman were the winners last night in the two games decided in the Harlem Amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. The former defeated L. Frazer in the first contest by the score of 20 to 15. Both contestants were playing at 20 points and the game was closely contested throughout. Conway completed his string in sixty-three innings, making three high runs of 3 points. In the second game Friedman and A. Schlatter, both playing for 18 points, were the contestants, and the former was returned the winner by the score of 18 to 9 after thirty-eight innings of play.

Otis Wins with the Cue.

Charles Otis, the Brooklyn billiardist, defeated John Dankelman of Manhattan last night in the first block of their match for the three-cushion carrom billiard championship of Greater New York at Keeney's Billiard Academy in Brooklyn, by the score of 50 to 36. The match is of six nights' duration, 300 points for each night, for a total of 300 and a purse of $200. Dankelman's best effort was 3. The second block of the match will be decided this evening.

Miss Gubner Wins Tennis Title.

The tennis season of the Marine and Field Club closed yesterday on the club courts at Bath beach, when Miss Aurelia Gubner won the club championship in women's singles, defeating in the final round Mrs. A. T. Salisbury in straight sets at 6—1, 6—1, 6—4. Owing to the lateness of the season the entry list was smaller than usual, but the standard of play was fully up to the average. Miss Gubner drew a bye in the first round and defeated Mrs. J. E. Bailey, 6—2, 6—1, in the semi-finals. Mrs. Salisbury was compelled to work hard to reach the final round. In the first round Miss Elise Webster forced Mrs. Salisbury to a hard three-set match at 6—3, 2—6, 7—5, while Miss Josephine Perfect played well in the semi-finals. The summary:

First Round—Mrs. J. E. Bailey defeated Miss M. B. Pottle, 6—3, 6—4; Mrs. A. P. Salisbury defeated Miss Elise Webster, 6—3, 2—6, 7—5; Miss A. Gubner and Miss Josephine Perfect drew byes

GOLFERS SWARM ON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT LINKS--FOOTBALL PRACTICE--TURF

HOLIDAY BRINGS OUT GOLFERS IN FORCE

About 250 Play the Montclair's Course in All-day Competitions.

In view of the holiday yesterday large fields were the rule at all the clubs within the Metropolitan district, and nowhere was the popularity of the royal and ancient game so well demonstrated as at the Montclair Golf Club. When the field was sent away in the morning competition, a sweepstakes in three classes, 152 competitors teed up. It was estimated that fully 250 golfers played at Montclair alone.

Overshadowing the other competitions was the final match for the club championship, in which W. E. Marcus, Jr., defeated Howard J. Gee, some years ago a tournament player of note. The margin was 2 up at 36 holes. A large gallery followed the match. Marcus found himself in the uncomfortable position of 3 down at the end of the morning round, but he drew level by the time the sixteenth green was reached. He won the next two holes and the match. Approximated scores showed that both men had gone around in the low seventies each time.

The class winners in the early sweepstakes were J. A. Philbrick, R. P. Barbour, and A. D. Brower, while later the headliners proved to be J. de Z. Baton, tied with A. C. Pratt, E. B. Stevens, and F. C. Lowery. Pratt, C. E. Van Vleck, and C. J. Turner tied in the first division of the selected score affair, as did G. E. W. de Clercq, C. E. Merrill, and W. H. Loftus in the second set. A. D. Brower won in Class C. In the best ball foursomes de Clercq and Brower topped the list with 79, 16—63. The scores:

Sweepstakes, Morning.—Class A—J. A. Philbrick, 81, 12—69; T. L. Gallagher, 83, 12—71; C. J. Turner, 77, 6—71; A. C. Pratt, 79, 7—72; F. W. Egner, 83, 10—73; Charles E. Van Vleck, 82, 7—75; W. B. Bremner, 81, 5—76; E. F. Miller, 91, 11—80; J. B. Kremer, 92, 10—82.

Class B—R. P. Barbour, 84, 17—67; W. H. Clough, 88, 18—70; W. B. Cravath, 86, 14—72; E. Eakin, 91, 18—73; A. R. Capper, 92, 18—74; R. L. Curry, 94, 19—75; T. P. McGlynn, 91, 16—75; Charles Gowing, 90, 13—77; C. E. Merrill, 92, 15—77; B. T. Wilcox, 98, 18—80; Ralph Starrett, 97, 16—81; J. Noyes, 95, 15—80; W. H. Loftus, 86, 13—73.

Class C—A. D. Brower, 86, 22—64; William Ewald, 97, 30—67; F. W. Jackson, 99, 30—69; C. B. Backus, 98, 26—72; C. R. Christy, Jr., 100, 26—74; A. S. Clement, 104, 30—74; C. H. Yallallieu, 99, 24—75; R. C. Blancke, 95, 20—75; B. J. Richardson, 97, 22—75; F. C. Lowery, 92, 24—78; H. B. Hayes, 102, 20—82; A. H. Alvord, 115, 13—85; L. A. Cerf, 113, 25—88.

Afternoon Sweepstakes.—Class A—J. de Z. Baton, 79, 11—68; A. C. Pratt, 75, 7—68; F. W. Egner, 80, 10—70; S. C. Munoz, 81, 10—71; J. B. Kremer, 83, 10—73; Joseph Hodgson, Jr., 79, 6—73; T. L. Gallagher, 86, 12—74; J. I. Simmons, 84, 6—78; H. J. Wright, 88, 9—79.

Class B—E. B. Stearns, 85, 16—69; E. H. Wells, 90, 18—72; C. E. Merrill, 87, 15—72; W. H. Clough, 91, 8—73; Alexander Eakin, 93, 18—75; T. P. McGlynn, 92, 16—76; W. H. Loftus, 91, 13—78; J. Noyes, 95, 15—80; R. L. Curry, 100, 19—81; D. E. W. de Clercq, 99, 18—81.

Class C—F. C. Lowery, 89, 24—65; J. J. Mangan, 93, 20—73; A. D. Brower, 98, 22—76; B. J. Richardson, 98, 22—76; Dyer Smith, 105, 28—77; C. R. Christy, Jr., 106, 26—80; H. B. Hayes, 103, 20—83.

36-Hole Selected Score.—Class A—A. C. Pratt, 72, 4—68; Charles E. Van Vleck, 72, 4—68; C. J. Turner, 71, 3—68.

Class B—D. E. W. de Clercq, 81, 9—72; C. E. Merrill, 80, 8—72; W. H. Loftus, 79, 7—72.

Class C—A. D. Brower, 80, 11—69.

As the result of the semi-final round of match play for the Governors' Cup at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club yesterday Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the Metropolitan Golf Association, will play Dudley B. Lawrence in the decisive test. Lawrence defeated C. G. Comstock, Jr., on the eighteenth green with a margin of one hole, while Kingsley came through at the expense of Henry B. Godfrey, 2 up and 1 to play. The first round of match play for the President's Cup also was run off, with the following results:

President's Cup.—First Round—S. C. Judson beat W. S. Kies, 1 up; O. C. Macy beat W. D. N. Perine, 1 up, (20 holes;) A. W. Lawrence beat Eugene Van Schaick, 2 and 1; L. W. Kinnear beat A. L. Linn, Jr., 6 and 5; J. A. Moore beat J. W. Benning, 8 and 1; M. R. Howe beat H. B. Guthrie, 1 up, (20 holes;) Darwin P. Kingsley beat A. N. Petersen, 3 and 1; E. R. Campbell beat C. G. Comstock, Jr., by default; C. V. Rich beat Harry E. Hayes, 2 and 1; J. McM. Hamilton beat J. Larkin, 4 and 3; G. B. Francis beat R. G. Babbage, 1 up, (20 holes;) D. B. Lawrence beat A. H. Johnson, 6 and 5; F. Sweeny beat Wilson S. Kinnear, 2 and 1; C. F. Schmidt beat J. Osler, 3 and 2; J. D. Thomson beat E. R. Finch, 4 and 3; W. G. Bibb beat H. S. Harrington, 4 and 3.

J. P. McFadden won the Michael G. Barrett Memorial Cup yesterday at the Forest Hill Field Club when, with a card of 82, 12—70, he topped the list of those men fifty-five years of age or older who competed. Sweepstakes were played both in the morning and in the afternoon in two classes, Paul Heller winning the first with 80, 12—68, and E. R. Brown taking the second with 93, 24—69, while later A. G. Brooker with 83, 14—69 topped Class A and C. C. Remsen took Class B with 86, 20—66. The Scores:

Michael G. Barrett Memorial Cup.—J. P. McFadden, 82, 12—70; E. H. Goeffrey, 85, 14—71; T. J. Lintott, 85, 14—71; Dr. W. Washington, 86, 13—73; William S. Gummere, 93, 20—73; S. W. Ball, 93, 20—73; W. W. Lyons, 91, 17—74; F. C. J. Wiss, 100, 25—75; Alexander Linnett, 99, 15—84, and J. O'Connor, 104, 20—84.

Sweepstakes, Morning.—Class A—Paul Heller, 80, 12—68; W. I. Allsopp, 82, 11—71; J. A. McCurdy, 82, 11—71, and E. H. Goeffrey, 85, 14—71.

Class B—E. R. Brown, 93, 24—69; A. M. Linnett, 95, 25—70, and C. E. T. Scharps, 95, 23—72.

Sweepstakes, Afternoon.—Class A—A. G. Brooker, 83, 14—69; H. J. Lintott, 85, 14—71, and W. I. Allsopp, 83, 11—75.

Class B—C. C. Remsen, 86, 20—66; L. M. Andrew, 88, 18—70; L. Hutchinson, 98, 25—73, and S. W. Paul, 93, 20—73.

Mixed foursomes were in order at the North Jersey Country Club yesterday, the winners being Miss Booth and A. Deumont with a card of 104, 27—77. The scores: Miss Booth and A. Deumont, 104, 27—77; Miss Rowson and Archie Graham, 98, 17—81; Miss Horndt and F. Blauvelt, 106, 24—82; Miss Ayres and C. Ayres, 107, 23—84; Miss Shaw and Mr. Leal, 112, 26—86; Miss Haenniecher and Mr. Mooney, 110, 23—87; Miss Scott and Mr. Russell, 99, 10—89; Miss Kearns and Mr. Van Dervort, 116, 26—90; Mrs. W. I. Lewis and Mr. Sumner, 115, 23—92; Miss Post and Mr. Quackenbush, 118, 24—94; Miss Louise Graham and Mr. Chapman, 104, 10—94; Mrs. D. Bridges and Dr. Johnson, 122, 28—94; Miss M. Heinson and C. Smith, 118, 23—95; Miss Piaget and Mr. Chiswell, 119, 24—95; Miss Jean Cook and Mr. King, 125, 30—95; Miss Cowperthwaite and Mr. Pritchard, 120, 24—96; Miss McKee and John Ayres, 126, 30—96; Miss Rosenheim and Mr. Hoxsey, 124, 25—99; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Blauvelt, 129, 29—100; Miss Reynolds and Mr. Reynolds, 124, 23—101; Miss Doremus and H. Mallieu, 147, 20—127.

More than 200 members of the Ardsley Club and their guests took the opportunity afforded by the holiday yesterday to play golf. There was an eighteen-hole medal handicap in two classes, R. S. Thomas winning in the first division with a card of 82—13—69 and J. S. Matthews topping the second set with 88—25—63. Evidently the Handicap Committee was a trifle liberal with allowances, for five players in the field had net scores of better than 70.

Class A.—R. S. Thomas, 82—13—69; Dr. G. T. Smith, 87—15—72; Otto G. Smith, 88—15—73; M. S. Paton, 88—15—73; B. Horner, 87—13—74; B. Dallan, 87—11—76; F. L. Eldridge, 92—15—77; H. S. Stearns, 87—10—77; J. H. Williams, 86—8—78, and H. S. Green, 86—6—80.

Class B.—J. S. Matthews, 88—25—63; J. A. Townsend, 86—20—66; A. H. Van Brunt, 95—28—67; B. W. Hewitt, 92—24—68; A. K. Wood, 93—19—74; J. A. Burckel, 99—24—75; C. N. Aborn, 98—18—80; S. E. Kittridge, 98—17—81; Douglas Henry, 99—17—82, and J. F. Johnson, 106—18—88.

In addition to a sweepstakes at the Apawamis Club yesterday, in which L. H. Lapham was the winner, with a card of 83, 13—70, there also was an eighteen-hole medal handicap, the first prize in which went to Edward A. Choate for his score of 83, 12—71. The following returned cards:

Sweepstakes.—L. H. Lapham, 83, 13—70; Edward A. Choate, 83, 12—71; J. S. Raymond, 85, 10—75; A. B. Ashforth, 82, 7—75; E. B. Coles, 94, 18—76; George V. Haggerty, 94, 17—77; Charles F. Matthewson, 85, 7—78.

Handicap.—Edward A. Choate, 83, 12—71; A. B. Ashforth, 82, 7—75; E. B. Coles, 94, 18—76; George V. Haggerty, 94, 17—77; Charles F. Matthewson, 85, 7—78; Harold L. Downey, 82, 3—79; W. J. Peck, 94, 15—79; Harmon S. Graves, 85, 6—79; D. R. Hartshorne, 84, 5—79.

NEW YORK ATHLETES WIN.

Colored Runners Take Three Races at Englewood Field Day Games.

New York athletes made a clean sweep of the prizes at the games of the Mount Carmel Council, Catholic Benevolent League, and Madonna Council, Knights of Columbus, yesterday, at Mackay Park, Englewood, N. J. The events were held in connection with the Columbus Day celebration. Three of the races went to representatives of colored athletic organizations, all of whom made good time in their respective events.

Peter J. Wright, Salem-Crescent A. C., who won the century and furlong dashes at the small clubs' championship last Saturday, starting from scratch, won the 100-yard handicap by several feet from C. V. La Rose, Knights of St. Anthony, who was on the 5½-yard mark. Thomas I. Harris, Smart Set A. C., another colored runner, finished first in the six-mile road race, with a handicap of 4 minutes 30 seconds. This event resulted in an unsatisfactory finish, and the Registration Committee has been requested to straighten the matter out. Pending the decision of the committee the point trophy has been withheld. The trouble arose over the scoring, and several runners asserted they had covered more laps than they were credited with.

Howard Seney, the Bronx Church House middle-distance runner, scored an easy victory in the 300-yard run, covering the distance from the 4½-yard mark in the fast time of 33 1-5 seconds. The one-mile handicap proved easy for W. J. Bamfield, Knights of St. Anthony, and the Salem-Crescent A. C. quartet sprung a surprise on the teams from the Knights of St. Anthony and Bronx Church House by easily winning the 1,200-yard relay. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Peter J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C., (scratch;) C. V. La Rose, Knights of St. Anthony, (5½ yards,) second; J. Cunningham, Federal A. C., (4 yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. F. Gilmore, Dominican Lyceum, (2 yards;) M. S. Hunter, Knights of St. Anthony, (35 yards,) second; Richard J. Egan, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—2:00 1-5.

High School Relay, Scratch.—Won by Dickinson High School, Jersey City, team composed of Fred Beddeigis, Oscar Koloff, Howard Buckman, and A. Purvis; Bloomfield High School, team composed of F. M. Cook, J. Unger, E. Bell, and E. Garlick, second. Time—3:51.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Howard Seney, Bronx Church House, (4 yards;) Philip K. Walter, Ozanam A. C., (6 yards,) second—C. Vester, Salem-Crescent A. C., (9 yards,) third. Time—0:33 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. J. Bamfield, Knights of St. Anthony, (45 yards;) James Unger, Bloomfield High School, (95 yards,) second; J. P. A. Daly, Bronx Church House, (20 yards,) third. Time—4:38 3-5.

1,200-Yard Relay, Handicap.—Won by Salem-Crescent A. C. first team, composed of Lionel Le Beet, P. J. White, A. C. Gorman, and O. Adamson, (24 yards;) Knights of St. Anthony team, composed of D. McVickers, T. McGrievey, R. Hutchinson, and S. Hedberg, (23 yards,) second; Bronx Church House team, composed of H. Seney, E. Tattery, Jr., H. I. Buhler, and W. Wise, (24 yards,) third. Time—2:13.

Six-Mile Road Race, Handicap.—Won by Thomas S. Harris, Smart Set A. C., (4 minutes 30 seconds;) William J. Jordan, Pastime A. C., (3 minutes 30 seconds,) second; Paul Motta, unattached, (4 minutes,) third. Time—39:25.

440-Yard Run, (closed to Knights of Columbus and Catholic Benevolent League,) Handicap.—Won by M. Shea, Harlem Council, K. of C., (4 yards;) R. M. Hutchinson, Lexington Council, K. of C., (2 yards,) second; V. J. Casey, Brendon Council, K. of C., (scratch,) third. Time—0:54 1-5.

3 RACES FOR WAHNETAHS.

Nonpareils Take Two and Sheepshead Bay the Other on Harlem.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the local rowing season, fair success attended the first Fall regatta of the New York Rowing Association, over a mile course along the Speedway on the Harlem River yesterday. Only one of the seven events failed to fill and had to be canceled by the Regatta Committee. The Wahnetah Boat Club of Flushing was the only Long Island organization to enter a junior four crew in the race for the Eagle Club, and as the rules specify there shall be no race for the trophy unless more than one club takes part, the event had to be called off.

The Long Island oarsmen were not disappointed, however, for they entered their Eagle Cup crew in the race for junior four gigs, and in a thrilling finish, with the quartet carrying the colors of the Atalanta Boat Club, finished first by less than a length. This race was the best of the regatta.

In two other events Wahnetah oarsmen crossed the finish line first, Lawrence Hartung carried away the honors for intermediate single scullers, defeating Joseph Brodigan of the Hudson Boat Club in a hard-fought contest, and Harting and Harry McCutcheon triumphed over two rival crews in the junior doubles sculls race.

All the races were rowed over the mile course, starting at Washington Bridge and finishing a short distance beyond the Nonpareil Rowing Club's quarters. Much difficulty was encountered by the oarsmen because of traffic on the river.

A big launch cutting through the course almost spoiled the junior four-gig race. With the finish line not more than 150 yards off, this craft shot between the Atalanta and Wahnetah boats, which were almost on even terms. The swells rocked both gigs, but the Wahnetah four, Richard, Stapleton, Wagner, and Hughes, managed to gain control of their boat much sooner than the Atalantas, and were caught by the judges passing the finish about three-quarters of a length in front.

The original start of the junior singles sculls was marred when Charles F. Froehlich of the Metropolitan Rowing Club lost an oar shortly after the start and then capsized trying to recover it. He was picked up by the press boat, and a new start was ordered by the referee, according to the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen's rules. Percy O. Smith of the Nonpareil Rowing Club broke in front and remained there throughout the mile, completing the distance three lengths in front of J. S. Roberts, a clubmate. Summaries:

Junior Single Sculls Race.—Won by Percy O. Smith, Nonpareil Rowing Club; J. S. Roberts, Nonpareil Rowing Club, second; Dominick Mulo, Wahnetah Boat Club, third. Time—6:33.

Junior Single Gig Race.—Won by Lawrence Hartung, Wahnetah Boat Club; Joseph Brodigan, Hudson Boat Club, second. Only two starters. Time—6:54.

Intermediate Single Sculls Race.—Won by Spencer G. Bennet, Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club; George Froelich, Metropolitan Rowing Club, second. Only two starters. Time—6:58.

Junior Double Sculls Race.—Won by Nonpareil Rowing Club, (Edwin C. Mayers stroke, Frank E. Mullen bow;) First Bohemian Boat Club, (A. Kabbac stroke, F. Hanacik bow,) second; Wahnetah Boat Club, (W. J. Ryan stroke, Edward Kelly bow,) third. Time—5:50.

Junior Four Gig Race.—Won by Wahnetah Boat Club, (Joseph Richard stroke, Albert Stapleton No. 2, Frederick Wagner No. 3, George Hughes bow, Henry Greiser coxswain;) Atalanta Boat Club, (David Mulcare stroke, Herbert Hewitt No. 2, William Whitbeck No. 3, Morris Owens bow, J. J. F. Mulcahy coxswain,) second; Bayonne (N. J.) Rowing Association, (J. MacGillray stroke, William Lee No. 2, J. Boylan No. 3, F. E. Hight coxswain,) third. Time—5:40.

Intermediate Doubles scull Race.—Won by Wahnetah Boat Club, (Lawrence Hartung stroke, Harry McCutcheon bow;) Metropolitan Rowing Club, (Charles F. Froelich stroke, George Froelich bow,) second; Nonpareil Rowing Club, (Edwin C. Mayers stroke, John J. Fitter bow,) third. Time—5:45.

Al McCoy to Box Willie Lewis.

The Broadway Sporting Club will stage a middleweight bout tonight between Al McCoy of Brooklyn, who knocked out George Chip, and Willie Lewis of New York, who was the fistic idol of Paris for a number of years, in the club arena at Broadway and Halsey Street, Brooklyn. The outcome of the match will be awaited with interest, as Lewis has a host of friends in Manhattan, who believe he will defeat McCoy in a decisive manner. McCoy is confident that he will give the east side favorite the surprise of his life, and he intends to force him from the tap of the gong. The ten-round semi-windup will be between Irish Patsy Kline of Harlem and Young Recter of Jersey City.

HARVARD FOOTBALL INJURY LIST GROWS

Pennock Has Water on Knee and Sweetser Hurts an Ankle in Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 12.—Because of the world's series ball games in Boston there was no football at Harvard this afternoon, the regulars having the entire day off, but most of the substitutes came out in the morning and had a long, hard scrimmage against the second team. Willcox was used at quarter back and continued to show promise, while on the line Bigelow, now at tackle again, and Wallace, the new centre, both played well.

Following the many injuries and setbacks that have come to Harvard this Fall, two more were added today. Stanley Pennock, the right guard and for two years an all-American man, has developed water on the knee and will be out of the game until Harvard plays against Michigan. Sweetser, the most promising of the new tackle material from the freshmen, hurt an ankle this morning, and it is feared that he has pulled a tendon.

Of the men who came through Saturday's game Hardwick is in the poorest shape, although not injured. He is almost covered with bruises and will not play until the end of the week. There was some sunshine today, however, for Parson, the big lineman, who recently left the football field to row, decided to return, and Cleary, a big tackle who has been out with an injured knee, put in an appearance and is in shape to play. Francke, another tackle, and who has been recommended as a regular for the late season, also is in trim and will be primed to play against Tufts.

There will be only the lightest work tomorrow, but on Wednesday and Thursday there will be some real football. Not until then, however, will it be possible for the coaches to decide on the lineup of the team.

The condition of Capt. Brickley, who was operated on for appendicitis on Saturday, continues favorable to a quick recovery.

BOYS' HIGH DOWNED.

Commerce Eleven Scores a Touchdown Against Brooklyn School.

In a dusty, hard-fought football game, the Commerce High School eleven downed the Boys' High team yesterday afternoon by the score of 6 to 0. The game was played at Manhattan Field, which was deep in dust, and the plays were enveloped in clouds kicked up by the teams. In spite of this drawback, however, and the Summer weather, the two elevens struggled furiously for the laurels, and the game was an exciting one.

The superiority of Commerce was seen early in the game, when the New Yorkers pounded through the line of the Brooklyn team for long gains. From the kick-off to Commerce the Sixty-sixth Street lads never let up on their opponents' line, with the result that they marched almost unchecked across the entire field to a touchdown. Clapp in four plays made twenty-seven yards through the line, and with the help of Worth and Whither brought the pigskin to Boys' High's four-yard line from the other end of the field. Gallagher then went around right end for the touchdown.

St. George's Soccer Victory.

Playing for the benefit of the American Red Cross Society in the presence of several thousand spectators at Lenox Oval, the soccer eleven of the St. George's Field Club administered defeat to the Columbia Oval Football Club by the score of 3 goals to 0 yesterday afternoon.

YALE TEAM IN FINE SHAPE.

Wilson Only Regular Eli Player on Hospital List.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12.—Although three changes in the rush line and two in the backfield went into effect at the opening practice of the week for the Yale eleven, none of them was meant to be permanent and the lineup tomorrow, when scrimmaging begins for the week, will be unchanged from that of last week for the entire team.

Recitations detained Jim Sheldon and Oakes, guards, and Ainsworth and Knowles, who are slightly lame, were not used except in the passing and punting drill, Scoville and MacLeish replacing them. Both were at the field, however. Conroy and Walde, the former freshman pair, were used as guards.

The only change of significance was that of Paul Betts for Charley Sheldon at right tackle and Sheldon will probably get his position back within a week. Sheldon was relegated to the second eleven. The only regular member of the eleven who is on the hospital list is Alec Wilson, and Trainer John Mack said this evening that he would be in the signal lineup on Wednesday with a chance that he would start the game against Notre Dame on Saturday.

NO REST FOR THE TIGERS.

Coaches Put Them Through Long Drill—McLean Breaks Collarbone.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 12.—The Tigers had little rest today, despite the hard battle they had on Saturday, the coaches sending the squad through a long practice. Stew Baker, who has been out of the game for several weeks, was in the scrimmage for the first time, and put up a sterling game at end. Baker caught two forward passes from Boland for as many touchdowns. Ed Shea, who has also been laid up on account of an injury, was on the field and scored another touchdown against the scrubs, this one, too, being on a forward pass from Boland.

Even though the Tigers were severly bruised as a result of the tussle with the Syracusans, there was plenty of ginger in the workout, and the scrubs were able to offer only a feeble opposition to the attack of the regulars. Law's running showed improvement, and his kicking, as usual, was deliberate and for good distance.

Gloom was thrown into the Princeton camp tonight when it was announced that Bill McLean, who has been a regular at left tackle, had cracked a collarbone in Saturday's game, and would be out for ten days or two weeks. McLean played through the first half with the injury, which was not discovered until the men went to the field house after the first half ended.

No Score in Bay Ridge Game.

Poly Prep's football eleven held the Bay Ridge schoolboys to a scoreless tie yesterday afternoon in their game at Washington Park. The Bay Ridge team had been counted upon to make an easy sweep of the field, and Poly Prep felt well pleased when the whistle sounded without their goal being crossed. Several times the Bay Ridge team came within striking distance of the Poly goal, but the strong line of the latter team and poor judgment by the Bay Ridge team effectively checked them.

Two of the players were injured during the game. Capt. Quinn of the Poly Prep team had his right hip wrenched and had to be carried from the field. "Jack" Bright of the Bay Ridge eleven was knocked unconscious and did not regain consciousness for five minutes. He continued in the game.

Commercial High School came back with a rush in the second half of the football game with Manual Training High School yesterday afternoon at Suburban Oval, Brooklyn, and won by the score of 20 to 13. The game was exciting from the opening whistle, and both teams sprang intricate plays during the contest. Manual Training led at the end of the first half, and the followers of that school started to celebrate, when Capt. Johnson of the Commercial team let loose in the next two quarters. He scored the three touchdowns, and Williams kicked two goals.

WRIGHT A CLEVER RIDER AT TERMINAL

Pilots Web Carter and Willing Home in Front in United Hunts Races.

Ideally perfect weather for racing brought out a fair throng of the Long Island hunting set, with a few stragglers from the city who could tear themselves away from the baseball bulletin boards long enough to see and enjoy the opening races of the United Hunts' two-day meeting at the pretty track at Belmont Terminal. After luncheon many women joined the male contingent and found seats in the roomy chairs on the lawn, in the little boxes at one end of the stand, or strolled about the paddock. Following the example of Mrs. Payne Whitney many of the younger set went to the infield to get a better view of the jumpers as they took the stiff brush jumps, while at the edge of the field on the back stretches of the course a dozen picnic parties were scattered about.

Those at the track saw "Tommy" Wright, the favorite among the gentlemen jockeys, win two races, one for Mrs. Whitney with Web Carter, and finally and most spectacularly, one for Clement N. Williams with Willing. Although the latter was the last race, it was the one which aroused the liveliest enthusiasm, for it was only by the cleverest of riding that Mr. Wright got Willing home in front of Cloud, the hot favorite, by a scant half length, outgeneraling John Tucker in a finish that lasted for more than a quarter of a mile of the run of a mile and a quarter. Cloud was the top weight and so waited on Willing until a mile of the journey had been run and Day Bell, the only other starter, had been so far outrun that Mr. Alpers pulled him up and was content to witness the finish from the rear at an easy canter. As the leaders made the last turn Tucker ranged Cloud alongside Willing and challenged for the lead. Wright baited him along, just keeping exasperatingly in front by the narrowest of margins. Every time Tucker let out a link Wright responded, and so they had it hammer and tongs to the end, with Wright the final victor to a chorus of cheering.

This clever success rather wiped out the defeats Wright had suffered in the first race, cleverly won by Coreopsis—in which Wright's mount, Bergamot, never had a chance—and his loss of the fourth, when his mount, Overseer, was beaten handily by Caswine, they being the only two starters. But it was plainly the fault of the horses and not of the jockey that Mr. Wright did not win these, though Overseer was made favorite, mainly because Mr. Wright had the mount.

A couple of accidents marred the sport. In the section of the seemingly endless Piping Rock serial handicap run yesterday Election Bet, which has been winning these races pretty regularly, was beaten by Armament. During its running the filly Virginia Lass, owned by J. E. Aldred, stepped in a hole over in the strip of forest through which the horses ran on the far turn, broke her leg, and had to be destroyed.

In the steeplechase, which was won by Cherry Malotte, Brother Folk, a jumper owned by J. E. Davis, ran away soon after the start, and, though his rider was able to keep him to the course and guide him safely over the jumps for more than a mile of the journey, the horse finally came a cropper at the seventh jump, directly opposite the grand stand, and rolled over his rider, a lad named Murphy, hurting the boy so badly in the back and hip that he had to be rushed to the hospital for more attention than could be given him on the grounds. He was badly jammed up, but the injuries were not considered so serious that a fatal result was anticipated. After the accident Cherry Malotte and Swish had a lively brush to the finish, in which the latter was ultimately successful. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse, $300; about six furlongs. No time taken.

Coreopsis, C. R. Fleischmann's, 155 pounds, (Haynes,) 9 to 10, out.......1[1]

Culvert, 145, (H. Tucker,) 8 to 5, 2 to 5, (coupled with Johnny).......2[4]

Johnny, 148, (J. Tucker).......3[2]

Devotee, Lad of Langden, and Bergamot also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Piping Rock Subscription Serial Handicap, for three-year-olds; purse, $500; about seven furlongs. No time taken.

Armament, Clement N. Williams's, 112 pounds, (Crowley,) 8 to 5, 1 to 2.......1[4]

Election Bet, 130, (Nicklaus,) 9 to 5, 3 to 5.......2[3]

Lily Orme, 105, (Tice,) 11 to 5, 7 to 10..3[10]

Aurora also ran. Virginia Lass stumbled, broke her leg, and did not finish.

THIRD RACE.—Hamsah Cup, a handicap steeplechase for registered hunters; purse $400 and cup valued at $250, presented by Robert L. Gerry. About two miles and a half. No time taken.

Web Carter, Greentree Stable's, 156 pounds, (Mr. T. Wright,) 2 to 5, out....1½

Duke of Duluth, 150, (Mr. James Park,) 8 to 1, 8 to 5.......2[38]

The Elephant, 148, (Mr. R. Mortimer,) 5 to 2, 2 to 5.......3

FOURTH RACE.—United Hunts Road Riders' Plate, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward which have started at least three times in steeplechases in 1914; purse $300 and plate of the value of $100. About two miles on the flat. No time taken.

Caswine, J. L. Coyle's, 132 pounds, (Mr. Fred. Alpers,) even.......1[20]

Overseer, 140, (Mr. T. Wright,) 7 to 10...2

FIFTH RACE.—Between the Flags Plate, a handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; purse, $750, with plate valued at $100 to the rider of the winner; about two miles. No time taken.

Cherry Malotte, Greentree Stable's, 160 pounds, (Powers,) 4 to 5, out.......1[8]

Swish, 135, (Joly,) 3 to 1, even.......2[1]

The Evader, 153, (Haynes,) 3 to 1, even..3[10]

Rock Abbey and Kingpin also ran. Brother Folk fell at the seventh jump and did not finish.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for registered hacks and hunters; purse, $300; open to gentlemen riders only; about a mile and a quarter on the flat. No time taken.

Willing, Clement N. Williams's, 150 pounds, (Mr. T. Wright,) 5 to 2, out....1½

Cloud, 175, (Mr. J. Tucker,) 1 to 3, out..2[50]

Day Bell, 138, (Mr. F. Alpers,) 12 to 1, 2 to 1.......3

Hartley Defeats Ryan.

In ten hard-fought rounds at the Olympic Athletic Club last night Pete Hartley of Harlem, weighing 139 pounds, defeated Richie Ryan of the west side, who topped the scales at 140 pounds. Hartley's margin was small, and was gained in the first five rounds, during which he hammered Ryan almost into submission. The west side boxer improved rapidly in the last four sessions, and at the conclusion of the contest had almost wiped out Hartley's big lead. Ryan missed many hard swings, any one of which might have ended the bout had it reached its mark.

Young Fulton of this city fouled Young Cardell of Newark, N. J., in the fourth round of the opening exhibition, which was scheduled to go ten sessions, and Referee Roache refused to permit the Newark boxer to continue. The contest was about even up to the time of the foul punch. Ducky Holmes of Cleveland, who came here with a good record, received his first trial in a special four-round bout with young Joe Rivers as an opponent and was found wanting. After taking half a dozen blows to the stomach, he was unable to continue in the third round.

Inman Beats Hoppe.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Melbourne Inman, champion English billiardist, tonight defeated Willie Hoppe, champion of the world, at balk-line billiards, 602 to 111, in the first session of their second match in America. Hoppe's showing at the English game is the poorest he has made. Score:

Inman—0 8 3 0 0 6 130 40 28 171 74 23 2 0 61 0 56. Total—602.

Hoppe—9 0 2 0 5 5 28 0 3 0 0 20 31 2 4 2. Total—111.

Hoppe's average, 6 5-16; Inman's average, 35 7-17.

CORNELL FINDS TWO STARS.

Shuler and Kleinert Showed Fine Football Ability in Indian Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 12.—As a result of the fine playing of Shuler and Kleinert in the last half of the Indian game last Saturday shifts in the Cornell back field are not improbable, according to the belief of men in close touch with the situation. No changes were made today, as the 'Varsity team held no regular outdoor practice, but the developments of the week will be awaited with keen interest on the hill.

Shuler's splendid work against the Indians was a bit of the best backfield playing of the year here so far. He was very fast, dodged cleverly, and his warding off of tacklers was most effective. Should he gain speed at starting he will become one of the best backs seen here in some time.

Kleinert's line plunging also attracted much favorable comment Saturday, and he, too, is likely to make a strong bid for a place. His defensive work was not as good as Hill's, but he has been playing in the backfield only a short time.

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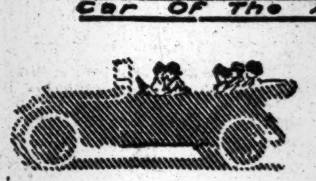

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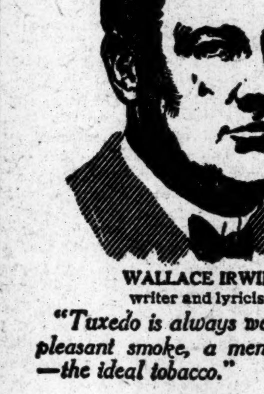

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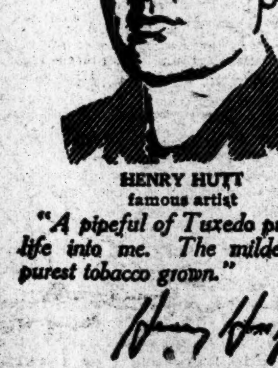

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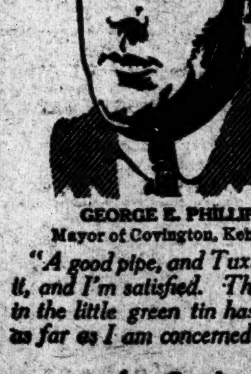

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WHAT TO DO FOR COTTON.

President WILSON has struck a new note in the discussion of what to do regarding the calamity of an excess of cotton, a universal necessity. Upon second thought he sees that the thing to do is not to contribute a dole to the planter, but to "increase the demand "and open new fields for the use of "the fleecy staple." The "buy a bale" movement directly opposes the consumption of cotton. Every bale bought above the market drives out of the market all buyers who are under the necessity of considering the cost of what they sell. Even the best of the proposals, the one which has received the qualified approval of such an authority as the Federal Reserve Board, leaves out of consideration what shall be done with the cotton bought with $150,000,000. There never has been a corner run upon that scale, and the general history of corners is highly cautionary regarding their effect upon stimulating the market for cotton.

The thing to do for cotton is suggested by the most successful corner ever run, and the one which the Government prosecuted as a conspiracy in restraint of trade. In that corner there was provision made for putting the cotton bought into consumption by making the mills party to the arrangement. They were enabled to spin the cotton because they knew where their supplies were coming from, and were assured that nobody could get the same thing any cheaper. That gave stability to the industry, something more important than "pegging" the price or assisting the planter. The error of the "buy a bale" movement is indicated by the operations of the $100,000,000 gold pool. Its object is to depress the price of exchange, but it does not proceed by underselling, thus reducing production by selling artificially low. The object of the cotton movement is the opposite, and the procedure should be opposite. The supply being excessive—as though cotton could be a curse to a world which must clothe itself, even in war times—the indicated strategy is to increase the consumption by reducing the price and discouraging overproduction. The pools, therefore, should not buy at a price above the market. The price offered should be such as to relieve distress, but contributed funds should not be used to guarantee profits. The figure should be such as to stimulate consumption by making a price which the mills can pay, and not to deter them by overbidding. In that way distressed cotton could be taken off the market at a reduced loss to the planter ruined by the production in excess of the demand of the time, and the surplus could be assured of a consumptive demand which would be more permanent than any of the movements otherwise will supply.

Experience shows that the true remedy for excessive crops is to spread their consumption over a longer time than usual. That allows opportunity for the excess to disappear, and for the corrective to be applied by reducing production. It follows that credit is the proper instrument rather than cash. The cotton could be bought on time for credit with a much smaller cash investment than any contemplated. It could also be sold to the mills on credit, their takings being applied on the reduction of the purchase price. The consumers thereby would be guaranteed that the price would not go out of sight, as in the case of a sudden ending of the war. And they would be guaranteed a supply at a fair price rather than one dictated by the necessities of impoverished planters with borrowings demanding payment. A movement of this sort is buying for consumption, not for speculation. It is commerce, not gambling. A movement of that sort is a stimulus to trade and suitable for bankers' consideration. It is not false benevolence, nor false finance, nor a scheme for partial profit at general cost. It is the method of "malefactors," to be sure, but of malefactors who know the ways of markets.

BOSTON'S THIRD VICTORY.

It was a favorite comment in Philadelphia upon the result of the first game of the world's series that "one swallow does not make a Summer," but the third swallow of the Boston team yesterday seems to magnify that bird to the dimensions of the eagle. The winning of three games in succession in the world's series by the same team is without recent precedent. Yesterday's game, however, was a hot contest, and it cannot be said that the Athletics did not do well. This is Boston's baseball year so far, and doubtless the partiality for the Braves, so clearly shown around the bulletin boards in New York, does not indicate that this is an exclusively National League town but the common belief of our baseball enthusiasts that a team which made the year's going so hard for the Giants deserves to win in the big series.

From first to last the Bostons have made a splendid showing, and in order to lose the world's series they must now lose four games in succession, which is not at all likely. One lesson of the series is that baseball is honestly played. It would be easy to have the teams alternately win, prolong the series to the limit, and make the receipts much larger. There may be a little too much craft in the ticket speculation, but, on the whole, our professional baseball is honestly managed.

SENATOR ROOT'S SUCCESSOR.

It is apparent that the Democrats considerably strengthened their ticket when they nominated JAMES W. GERARD for Senator. The hearty interest taken in that nomination by national leaders from other States would have been much less in some other candidate. It is decidedly fortunate that Mr. GERARD has had the opportunity to show the possession of qualities needed in public life, and that he is still showing them. It is said that his candidacy is unusual, in that he is not making a campaign; but in one sense he is making the best sort of campaign. He is not making any speeches, as Mr. WADSWORTH is, to inform the voters how he will represent them in the Senate, but he is daily doing things that give the clearest possible idea what sort of representative he will be. Instead of being at a disadvantage, he is at an advantage; what he is speaks so loudly that we cannot hear what Mr. WADSWORTH says. He and Ambassador HERRICK are the two diplomats who above all others have distinguished themselves in the War of the Nine Nations by the display of intrepidity, resourcefulness, and executive capacity; and they have won the commendations of Germany, France, and Great Britain, while the praise of them from their own countrymen has not, so far as we know, been diluted by any criticism even from the most captious and self-centred refugees.

"A diplomat who in the most trying period has shown wisdom of the "highest order," is how Secretary DANIELS describes him. "His varied experience in public affairs, his superior learning, and his high character "especially qualify him for effective "service in the Senate," says Senator STONE, who knows what kind of men are needed in that body.

This State suffers a severe loss in the departure of Mr. ROOT from the Senate. That loss should be mitigated as much as possible. Mr. WADSWORTH is a bright young man, one of many bright young men in the State; maybe one of these bright young men would make a good Senator; maybe Mr. WADSWORTH would. But there is not the slightest doubt what kind of Senator JAMES W. GERARD would make.

AFFLICTED ANTWERP.

The fall of Antwerp is a bitter blow to the Belgian people already subjected to terrible losses by a war in the causing of which they bore no part, but it was clearly wise policy for Burgomaster DE VOS to surrender the city before any of its notable monuments were destroyed, while it should be remembered, to the credit of the conquerors, that there is testimony so ample of their effort to spare from destruction the historic buildings of the old port in spite of the determination and fierceness of their onslaught. The result is sad enough to contemplate even though the Cathedral stands unharmed and the flying shells have not caused much damage to other buildings of note. Indeed, it is said in the later dispatches that destruction was not general except in the suburb of Berchem, though if the Burgomaster had not surrendered the town, no doubt it would all have been laid in ruin, as the big Krupps are the most destructive war machines ever devised, and, with the best intentions that a hostile force can have, it is not possible to go softly for long with such guns.

The siege and fall of Antwerp, the prodigiously gallant, though hopeless, defense by the Belgians, and the flight of the stricken and frightened populace, which, as has been well said, exceeded in the numbers involved "any "migration of Israelites, Kalmucks, "or Tatars," will long be remembered in history. A wonderfully graphic description of the happenings in Antwerp under bombardment and the flight of its people was that printed in yesterday's TIMES from the pen of LUCIEN ARTHUR JONES, son of the distinguished playwright, who is serving as correspondent of The London Chronicle and NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. JONES is only 20 years old and has had brief experience in journalism, but his powers of observation and his descriptive skill were equal to the great occasion of which he was privileged to be historian.

The horror and pathos of the calamity are set forth in this account with no straining for effect, the narrative is clear and simple, there is no striving for "picturesque" expression, the reader feels that he knows just what happened in the afflicted city, and cannot but feel grateful that such experiences in the long run can fall to comparatively few of the world's inhabitants. The burning oil tanks, the fires lighted by the retiring Belgian troops to destroy that part of their equipment they could not carry away, and those started in many parts of the town by bomb explosions, lent to falling Antwerp the aspect of an inferno, but, after all, the damage is comparatively little, and we may hope that the famous old city will be a delight to tourists for many years to come.

GOV. GLYNN'S STRENGTH.

The growing sentiment up-State favoring Gov. GLYNN's candidacy is due, more than to any other thing, to his rigid policy of saving the taxpayers' money. Money talks when it is kept in the Treasury, and to reduce the State's expenditures for ordinary purposes from $49,979,091 in 1913 to but $39,338,150 in 1914, while the up-State taxpayer's cost of living mounted, was a feat that has won his appreciation.

There is no question about this substantial saving. The total of expenditures, usual and extraordinary, over which the Legislature and Executive have control sank from $42,923,286 in 1913 to $42,590,817 in 1914—$333,000 net saving, despite the extraordinary requirements for free scholarships and school salaries, judicial increases, the schools of agriculture and forestry and new charitable institutions, for restoring the Capitol and building a new Education Building, establishing the new Health and Labor Departments, and retiring bonds for the Saratoga Reservation. Those eight extraordinary items cost $5,727,000. To have omitted them would have been to stop provision for State necessities.

THE RAKE'S PROGRESS OF OUR CITIES.

This week's ANNALIST contains a statistical picture showing that among nine leading cities six spend habitually more than their income. New York is the shocking example of profligacy. Boston is the shining example of thrift. But, if we are not mistaken, there are other reasons than good finance for Boston's creditable showing, at least in part, and New York's showing is not so bad as it seems, although too bad to be condoned.

New York's expenditures are for productive purposes to an unusual extent, and may even become sources of revenue, if calculations are verified. Thus New York spends more than any other city and almost twice as much in proportion as Boston for land and other properties and public improvements in connection either with the city's governmental functions or for the comfort of its citizens. It is true that Boston spends more per capita than New York for interest on debt, but if the population figures were reversed so might be the comparison. In any case these two cities stand in a class by themselves regarding per capita cost of debt.

Whatever be said in extenuation, the fact remains that all cities spend too much, and that a steady excess of expenditures over income, or a steady addition to debt, is little different from steady progress toward embarrassment, since city bankruptcy is hardly possible. These figures are timely in connection with the present discussion of the budget, and all interested will find them bristling with information and arguments. There are many signs that the approaching campaign will turn in unusual degree upon questions of finance and taxation, and here there are stores of ammunition for the thinkers and talkers.

THE BOERS AND THE WAR.

A remarkable thing has happened, and it is the logical result of another remarkable thing. It is a picturesque episode in the history of liberal government. Gen. BOTHA, the Premier of the Union of South Africa, in an address to the Assembly of the Union at Cape Town, promised the support of the Union to the Imperial Government in the war, and announced that the Government of the Union had undertaken to carry out military operations in German South Africa. He said "the empire is at war and "consequently the Union of South "Africa's future is being decided on "the battlefields of Europe, and al-"though there may be many here "who in the past have been hostile "to the British flag, they would to-"day ten times rather be under the "British than the German flag." Now it is announced that Gen. BOTHA will take the field against the Germans in command of the South African forces.

For more than two years and a half the Boers of South Africa fought the British in what they considered to be a war for their homes and their liberty. In the greater part of that war this same LOUIS BOTHA was their Commandant General, having succeeded the gallant old JOUBERT after JOUBERT's death. He was in direct command at Colenso and Spion Kop, those battles so disastrous and so humiliating to the British. Germany was particularly friendly to the Boers, and the Kaiser committed some of his most notorious "studied indiscretions" to show that friendship. And now BOTHA says that the future of South Africa is being fought out on the battlefields of Europe, and the Boers are fighting the Germans in Africa.

This change has come about as a result of an act of statesmanship that has not often been equaled in breadth of spirit and in courage. No nation other than the English, unless it may be ourselves, would have been capable of such a deed. By the South Africa act of 1909 the Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River were united in a legislative union as the Union of South Africa. The popular body of the Legislature, the House of Assembly, is elected by the whole people on a broad franchise, and from the start the Dutch Boer members, known as the Nationalists and led by Gen. BOTHA, have outnumbered all other political factions combined. The English and Dutch languages are both official and are both used in the schools. The Governor General is appointed by the King, but the English turned over the popular control of the Union to the Dutch, whom they had been fighting eight years before. Now we see the result. These Dutchmen "would ten times rather be under the British than the German flag." It is a splendid triumph for the bold and broad statesmanship of the British Empire.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Red Cross Activities Explained.

So many are the phases of suffering and need that have been created by the war in Europe that naturally there has been some division of the energy available for providing relief. Each of the various minor organizations engaged in the work directs its attention to the class of victims with which its members for one or another reason—usually a special knowledge of its condition—are in more than ordinary sympathy. For that class its appeals are made and in behalf of that class its expenditures of the funds received are made.

These activities are all admirable in intention and result, and it is not the purpose here to withhold appreciation from these more narrowly directed manifestations, and still less to criticise them adversely. Over them all, however, and exemplifying exactly the impartial neutrality which Americans have been wisely advised to show toward the various combatants, is the Red Cross, which distributes its benefactions quite without regard to distinctions of nationality.

To the Red Cross funds, therefore, can and should contribute not only all who view as a whole the war and its deplorable consequences, but all those who, having given to or for those in whom their interest is as it were personal, feel an obligation and an ability to do still more. The Red Cross, moreover, though it does not solicit funds for non-combatants, or for the combatants of any particular army, is yet ready to accept funds offered for designated purposes, and has facilities for transmitting them to the organizations best qualified for carrying out whatever may be the giver's desire. It therefore provides a safe and convenient instrument both for those who wish to aid in its generalized philanthropy and for the others who may be in doubt as to the best means of helping this or that group of sufferers.

Her Reminder Really Was Needed.

Some of the criticism directed against the verses printed on this page under the title "Charity Begins at Home" seems to us to have been of needless severity, and to contain an element of injustice which, as it may have been in part the result of our own comment on the poem, we are under a special obligation to remove if we can. This can best be done, perhaps, by frank admission that the sentiment underlying what Mrs. BISPHAM wrote is one which naturally arises in the mind of any one with more than ordinary knowledge of the fact that right here and now there are not a few groups of workers, not inconsiderable in number, who have been deprived of employment by the war and are facing the Winter with well-grounded apprehensions of what it will bring them.

That these innocent and helpless victims of a war which they have had no part in causing or conducting are not receiving as much or as thoughtful attention as they should get is true, and true is it, also, that they stand in some danger of having their position and needs overlooked in greater or less degree, merely because the more numerous and more desperate afflictions abroad are so much better advertised as part of every day's news and made the stronger appeal which the unfamiliar and the sensational always carry.

Those who best understand home conditions are most likely to see them most darkly. At the same time they are most likely to forget that after all our troubles are not and will not be sufficiently serious to necessitate the withholding of any help which sympathy for the foreign victims of the war may prompt.

A greater drain, in all probability, upon our capacity to give than is made by either the organizations sending money abroad or those attending to its distribution here, and greater than both together, is one of which hardly a mention has been made. It comes from the sending by individuals here of funds to individuals there—by relatives and close friends, that is, to relatives and close friends in the old home land who have been reduced to bitter need and are now dependent on what they can get from America as the alternative to the acceptance of charity from strangers. A little inquiry in the right quarters will convince anybody that thousands and thousands of people in the United States are thus using all the money they can spare, and many of them more than in other circumstances they would think they could spare.

Umbrellas Must Not Be Discussed.

For a controversy that began with promising vigor, that in regard to stepladders and their ownership is turning out a cruel disappointment. A few letters in attempted disproof of our contention that stepladders are "of wild nature," not to be considered property except by temporary and precarious possession, are still coming in, but the writers reveal by their quibbles and sophistries the conviction that they are wrong. Even the painters and house decorators cautiously refrain from denying that the stepladders they use are really theirs and not borrowed—if that euphemistic word, for the sake of peace, must be used.

With more courage, we would transfer the debate to umbrellas. A valued friend suggests doing that and supplies a relevant anecdote of Emersonian origin, but probably he has secret reasons for wishing to have the subject changed—reasons not unrelated to a stepladder he calls his—and a discussion of umbrellas is too dangerous at a time when so much fighting for other causes is going on.

UNIVERSAL DISARMAMENT.

Prof. Adams Says We Should Prepare to Voice the Demand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the time when President Taft's arbitration treaties were before the Senate (the exact date I cannot determine here) I contributed an article to The North American Review under the name "Observer" on arbitration and disarmament. In this article I argued that the great obstacle in the way of general arbitration and disarmament was Germany; that no such policy could be adopted so long as Germany refused to give up her military system, as no practical statesman of France or England could be expected to favor disarmament until Germany would agree to it also. Recent events prove that such action on their part would have been the height of folly, and Germany's contempt for treaties and disregard of other moral considerations prove that there could have been no recourse against her to anything except brute force. If now, however, the war is carried to the point advocated in England, as it should be, where it will be possible to destroy forever Germany's military system, then there will be a probability that the whole world may be brought to adopt a policy of arbitration and disarmament. Public opinion in England, and in France, with the possible exception of the professional military class, and I think also in Italy, would support such a plan, and the other two great powers, Russia and Japan, ought to be easily persuaded, if indeed persuasion proved necessary.

I write now to suggest that THE NEW YORK TIMES, and all papers of like mind, should urge upon the world that this result ought to be looked forward to and prepared for as the necessary outcome of this struggle. It is not possible that there should ever be a worse instance of the barbarous results which flow logically from Germany's policy, and the opportunity ought not to be lost to prevent forever any recurrence of them. Particularly, I believe the American public should insist that the United States adopt a demand for universal disarmament as its contribution to the international settlement at the close of the war. The war will be closed by the greatest of all world congresses, in which the United States will have its place. At the present moment Rome and Washington seem to be the only two great capitals likely to be chosen for such a meeting, and the immediate interests of Italy in the settlement are so great that Washington seems the more likely selection. If so, the voice of the United States urging a universal disarmament will have especial opportunity of influence, and should be prepared for by a general demand in the American press and by a strong force of public opinion.

GEORGE BURTON ADAMS.

Florence, Italy, Sept. 24, 1914.

PRISONERS IN GERMANY

Number 350,000, According to This Calculation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's TIMES I notice a dispatch from Mrs. Gerard, wife of the United States Ambassador at Berlin, referring to the presence of some 350,000 prisoners of war in Germany.

I have before me German newspapers up to Sept. 23, when the total number of prisoners taken in battle was officially stated to be near the 300,000 mark. It, therefore, seems entirely probable that by now the total reaches 350,000. The dispatch by the Central News, which you quote as stating the total as only 50,000, must be based upon some misapprehension, the explanation probably being that up to the date in question the actual listing of names had not proceeded beyond 50,000. Going over the official statement of the German Quartermaster General and checking them up in the light of actual events as they have since become known through other sources, I cannot see the slightest occasion for doubting their intrinsic accuracy.

The fall of Maubeuge, for instance, was officially announced by the Germans to have occurred on Sept. 8, and, although the French and English official communiqués denied this up to Sept. 21, we now know that the surrender did take place on Sept. 8. Liege is another example. According to British reports the city was still holding out on Aug. 20, twelve days after its surrender and eight days after the surrender of the last fort surrounding it.

Altogether I am more than ever convinced of the absolute reliability of the German official announcements, and I am glad to observe that THE TIMES has continually accorded them positions on the front page, side by side with the official French reports. I am also qualified to find upon reference that THE TIMES, of all New York papers, alone corrected at the time an Amsterdam dispatch of an official German announcement of Sept. 11, which had undergone deliberate falsification at the hands of the British censor, the dispatch as printed in The London Times and Telegraph and as cabled to you originally announcing a French victory and the taking of some fifty guns and several thousand prisoners when the reverse was true.

"GERMANICUS."

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1914.

German Women's Devotion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As soon as war broke out the English ladies unanimously agreed that they would not wear mourning for their menfolk killed in battle, but, instead, would wear white ribbons on their sleeves.

The French ladies outdid the English in patriotism. They decided to adopt the uniform style of wearing a small tricolor rosette, over black, pinned to the corsage.

The German "barbarian" women, with their characteristic lack of refinement, gave not a thought as to what war mourning style to adopt, but all agreed to sell their jewelry in order to care for the poor. Jewelry to the value of 4,000,000 marks was thus obtained, among it being 8,000 wedding rings from the Province of Posen alone. Women better off decided to omit all luxuries and delicacies from their tables, serving the plainest food, and devoting the money usually spent for luxuries to the care of the needy. What can one expect from barbarians!

As the above facts are all taken from American newspapers, which no one can accuse of being unneutral in favor of the Germans, I suppose they are true.

HARRIET SCHRAMM.

New York, Oct. 10, 1914.

About Lieut. Marix.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By way of supplementing the information already published concerning the identity of Lieut. R. L. G. Marix, who so valiantly raided the Zeppelin sheds at Duesseldorf, may I be permitted to say that he is the son of James Marix, a brother of Admiral Marix, U. S. N. In 1888 and 1889, during my editorship of The Financial Times, (London,) James Marix was the advertising manager of that journal, and subsequently became the business representative of other publications dealing with finance. He enjoyed much personal popularity, and seldom missed an opportunity to proclaim his American citizenship and his pride in his brother Adolph's distinction as a naval officer.

It may be of further interest to add that during his connection with The Financial Times, Mr. Marix usefully assisted me in unearthing the details of a wide conspiracy at that time existing in London to defraud foreign bankers by means of fictitious South American bills of exchange, the exposure of which led to an unsuccessful action for libel against the paper, then in its early stages of existence. The trial resulted in a complete victory for The Financial Times, whose then proprietors presented to each of the counsel in the case, to me as editor, and to Mr. Marix for his share in the exposure a gold pencil case bearing the inscription, "Godfrey v. Financial Times, January, 1889."

LEOPOLD GRAHAME.

New York, Oct. 12, 1914.

AMERICA'S GREATNESS.

A Central American Editor Contrasts It with Europe's Debasement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This country has proclaimed the 12th of October as a national holiday; so has my native State, Guatemala, and various other Latin-American countries have followed the worthy example. The happy initiative taken by the Spanish-American Union of Madrid in celebrating the anniversary of the discovery of the New World may be considered as a sort of prophecy, for did it not in a certain measure tend to foretell the catastrophe into which Europe was to be plunged in 1914?

Truly, never before did America present so interesting a personality, and it looks as if she has now entered into a new era of influence in the world's destiny. Every happening in Europe reflects a contrast marked by sharp contours on this side of the ocean. While its own shore envelops a chaos of tortured victims, destroyed capitals, and misery on devastated fertility, its other shore extends its helping arms from an atmosphere of wealth and progress.

The personality of the United States stands proudly out over all world powers, belligerent and neutral, and the eyes of civilization will be forced in a magnetic gaze upon the world's peace champion by its economic resource, fullness, and progress.

Has not this war pointed out the moment when civilization crosses the sea from continent to continent and burns its bridges?

Prof. Stowell, the eminent American international jurist and Professor at Columbia University, recently made this amazing classification of the present world powers: England, United States, Germany, Russia, France, Japan, Italy, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Spain, and Turkey. First of all, we must note the disappearance of Austria-Hungary, justified by its recent proofs of abominable weakness. But what mostly surprises the reader is the appearance of three South-American States. Their elevation over their parent State, Spain, by so eminent a historian as Prof. Stowell, will not fail to attract attention. Hardly a few decades have they been politically settled, and already they are recognized as occupying so prominent a position. With the United States controlling the second place among the nations of today, what will be the place commercially of the United American Continent in the near future?

V. RODRIGUEZ BETETA,
Editor of the Diario de Centro America and Director of The Associated Press of Central America.

New York, Oct. 12, 1914.

IRISH FRIENDS OF GERMANY.

A Statement by the Chairman of the Terrace Garden Meeting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel it my duty to demand from your paper corrections of the report of the meeting held under the auspices of the American Committee of the Irish National Volunteers at Terrace Garden on Friday evening. The declaration of principles which was read at the meeting was prepared the day before the meeting and there was no "whispered conference" about it at any time, nor was the denunciation of Redmond an afterthought. Your statement that the Kreutzer Quartet Club crowded the Irish off the stage is incorrect. As the Irish who participated in the battle of Yorktown yielded their quarters to their French and Irish allies, so our committee gave this German Singing Society the courtesy of the stage, while prominent Irish-Americans were content with boxes and the floor.

You did not say that the declarations read began with the statement "that it is the ambition of Irishmen to be a free and independent nation," which statement was immediately followed up by other declarations tending to show that the American people committed to the principles of free government were at the same time committed to Ireland's highest ideals. Neither did you say that it was proclaimed that the principles of the Declaration of Independence were universal, and that whosoever contravened them in any part of the world was an enemy to American institutions. The references to Germany were based entirely upon the good which must come to American interests by German success upon the seas, that is, the resurrection of the American merchant marine which was destroyed by Great Britain during the civil war.

The fact that you appended the name of Dr. John G. Coyle and an announcement about a rump meeting held by him to our meeting was unfair. Your statement that "four-fifths of the 4,000 were German-American men and women" was incorrect. We refer you to The Evening World of Saturday, which stated that the audience was "half and half."

Your statement that "prominent Irish-Americans telephoned to THE NEW YORK TIMES to protest against the Terrace Garden meeting" is extraordinary. No such protest was received by the committee, although it has been organized for several months, although its headquarters are well-known, and although tickets for the meeting were in circulation for at least ten days.

Your headline, "'Die Wacht am Rhein' sung to the Irish," was misleading, in that it was not offset by a statement that "God Save Ireland" was sung to the Germans and that the Germans pledged their influence and support with their Fatherland to the end that Ireland would become a free and independent nation when the power of English tyranny was broken by the Teuton.

We are confident that no patriotic American will question our motives, which are the same as those which moved Washington, Jefferson, and the rest.

DAVID NAUGHTIN, Chairman.

New York, Oct. 10, 1914.

German Friendship for Ireland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The tender affection so suddenly conceived by Germany for Ireland, as shown in the meeting of German-Americans masquerading as Irish Nationalists, is delightful. That sympathy was not always for the Nationalists' side of the Irish question. No, indeed! At the very time that German secret agents were wooing Irish extremists here in America, the Teutonic Government was turning what they thought to be a very pretty trick against England. Allow me to tell the story. It will open the eyes of any Irishman, no matter how extreme, unless his hands are soiled with German gold.

Some time before the great war was thought of (in England, at least) the Orange hotheads of Ulster sent an order to Germany for 20,000 rifles to be used in their projected campaign against home rule. The German reply to the order was to send, not 20,000, but 50,000 guns to the Ulster Orangemen. How is that for genuine love for Ireland, unselfishly but very quietly displayed? It is a real comfort to know that many of these self-same rifles are being very effectively used against their donors today.

Irishmen have their lesson plain before them. Prussian Poland tells the story of what a Prussian Ireland would be. It would be back to the days of Cromwell for Ireland. England has advanced in humanity as the centuries rolled on. Prussia stands still. Belgium tells us that.

J. N. J. BELL.

New York, Oct. 10, 1914.

The War and Cent Per Cent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our neighbor nations are in a mighty life-and-death struggle while we await the issue. We bemoan our small discomforts and financial loss and our papers and public men stand nobly (?) by and urge us to seize their trade now that they are at war, urging that it will not be selfish, not be unjust, to do so. So far as the necessities of life can be supplied by one nation to another during this struggle it will not be so. To stand by and watch cold-blooded murder in Europe as we are now doing and plan and figure how we can benefit as a nation is too low for the lowest beast.

Help them in their suffering and pain! Help their widows and struggling orphans and keep them from starving instead of planning to take away the little they will have left. Do not rob the dying! Prove for once a Christian nation exists on earth.

HORACE K. TURNER.

Newton Centre, Mass., Oct. 9, 1914.

FAVOR COENTIES REEF BILL.

Reported to House with Amendment for City's Help in Removal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The bill introduced by Representative Fitzgerald of New York authorizing the Secretary of War to use any part of the $20,000,000 river and harbor fund, recently appropriated by Congress, for the improvement of the East River and Hell Gate, New York, was ordered favorably reported to the House by the Rivers and Harbors Committee today. The bill, which calls for the removal of Coenties Reef, is identical with the O'Gorman bill passed by the Senate a few days ago, except for an amendment adopted by the House Committee; this will make it necessary for the legislation to go back to the Senate before it is ready for the President's signature.

The amendment provides "that the work hereby contemplated shall not be commenced until assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of War shall have been received that the City of New York or other local interests have made provision for the removal of said rock, beyond the depth specified in the project, to a depth of forty feet." Also it is provided "that nothing herein contained shall be construed as adopting the said project beyond the removal of said Coenties Reef to an extent and in the manner specified."

Chairman Sparkman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee said he expected to call up the bill for early action in the House.

The New York delegation under Mayor Mitchel, which saw President Wilson this month in regard to the Coenties Reef improvement, gave assurances that if the Federal Government would remove the reef to a depth of thirty-five feet the City of New York would undertake to deepen the channel another five feet.

SUPREME COURT CONVENES.

McReynolds Takes His Seat as Associate Justice—652 Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Supreme Court of the United States today convened for the Fall term and then paid the customary call of respect on President Wilson. James C. McReynolds, ex-Attorney General of the United States, took his seat as an Associate Justice of the court, and T. W. Gregory was received in his new capacity as Attorney General. No business was transacted, but the courtroom was crowded with the relatives of Justices, a number of lawyers, and sightseers.

Mr. McReynolds had already taken the oath to support the Constitution, but today, according to the established custom of recent years, in open court he took the second oath to administer justice "without respect to persons and do equal right to the poor and to the rich." The oath was administered by Mr. Maher, the Clerk of the court.

Before the oath was administered to Mr. McReynolds, Chief Justice White paid a high tribute to the late Associate Justice Lurton, whom Mr. McReynolds succeeded. Mr. White said the country suffered in the loss of his great learning, while his more personal attainments made his death a personal bereavement to the members of the court.

The court convened this year with 652 cases ready for consideration, but with fewer important decisions to be delivered than in recent years. A case from Oklahoma will elicit the high court's opinion on the grandfather clause, while a motion to advance the hearing of the extradition case of H. K. Thaw will be made at an early date.

Papeete and Dar-es-Salaam.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. H. Nowajewski, in criticism of my letter on the bombardment of Papeete by German cruisers in the South Pacific, desires me to compare this with the bombardment of Dar-es-Salaam, on the African coast, by English ships. The comparison is interesting. Mr. Nowajewski's letter quite ingenuously shows the difference between the two performances. He describes "the City of Dar-es-Salaam" as "the most important harbor of German East Africa," while Papeete, he tells us, is "a most insignificant town." Thus we see that the English bombard Dar-es-Salaam because it is important, and the Germans bombard Papeete in spite of the fact that it is "a most insignificant town." The Encyclopaedia Britannica explains the differences between the two places in detail. Dar-es-Salaam contained a floating dock, is the seat of Government in German East Africa, and consequently the base of military operations against British East Africa.

HARRISON W. SMITH.

Boston, Oct. 10, 1914.

The "White Papers" as Textbooks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may interest you to know that I am requiring the purchase of fifty copies of the "White Papers" published by THE TIMES, containing the Russian "Orange Paper," for use in a class in international law, since they are most important international documents.

A. W. RISLEY.

State College for Teachers, Albany, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1914.

Time "Profitably Spent."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please accept my congratulations on the issue you published today. In spite of the good tennis weather, I spent four hours reading THE SUNDAY TIMES—this is one of the best compliments I could pay you—and the time was indeed profitably spent.

GEORGE N. O'NEIL.

New York, Oct. 11, 1914.

Belgium and the Congo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considering that the discussion of atrocities is in order, wouldn't you kindly publish a few facts relating to the Belgian behavior in the Congo?

L. E. KOHN.

New York, Oct. 11, 1914.

THE SOLDIER.

Why do you smile with your poor dead face,
Soldier?
"I feel my soul fly up thro' space
To where my wife and child keep place
For me beside them, by God's Grace."

What do you see with your staring eyes,
Soldier?
"The open Gateway in the skies,
My loved ones waiting as I rise,
To draw me thro' to Paradise."

Who else d'you see at this Heavenly feast,
Soldier?
"The warriors of West and East
And all the souls that are released
From duty—those whose pains have ceased."

You should lie in state in a church's nave,
Soldier!
"Don't mourn for me, but go and lave
With your gentle hands, the wounds I gave
To the man who killed me, kind and brave."

What has he got in his bloody grip,
Soldier?
"The bottle he held to my dying lip
'Til I had taken the utmost sip,
Ere the leash of life my soul let slip."

What will you ask at our Lord's feet,
Soldier?
"I will ask that I once more may meet
That man whose heart was strong and sweet
And walk with him in Heaven's street."

How did you feel at your soul's release,
Soldier?
"I felt a gentle, deep surcease
Of rage and horror, 'mid th' increase
Of conflict: Only Death brings Peace."

And yet you took men's lives away,
Soldier!
"Yes, but they who caused this war must pay
When they hear the voice of the Lord God say:
'Come forth—this is your Judgment Day!'"

CAROLINE RUSSELL BISPHAM.

SCHOOL BOARD FIGHT ON EXAMINERS' CASE

Maxwell's Renomination of W. L. Hervey Held Up, but Incumbent Remains.

TESTING METHODS ASSAILED

Coaching of Applicants to Teach Is Called Unfair—Question of Civil Service Raised.

What will the Board of Education do with William L. Hervey? was a question that was asked generally among the teachers in the public schools yesterday.

Mr. Hervey's term as a member of the Board of Examiners expired on Sept. 27. Twice the Board of Education has postponed action on his renomination, and the matter is to come up again tomorrow. Meantime Mr. Hervey has remained in office and his salary of $6,000 a year has gone on.

Back of Mr. Hervey's case is a lively controversy over the Board of Examiners, which passes upon the eligibility of teachers and their promotion. Charges have been made that the examiners' methods are faulty and especially that a system of coaching which they permit enables some applicants who pay for special tuition to procure an advantage over others.

A report has been in circulation for several weeks that there is likelihood of a change in the present make-up of the board. City Supt. Maxwell is its Chairman. There are four examiners—Mr. Hervey, Jerome A. O'Connell, James C. Byrnes, and George J. Smith. The annual salary of each is $6,000, and the term of office is six years.

Question of Legality.

When the Board of Education met on Sept. 14 Mr. Hervey was renominated by Mr. Maxwell for another full term. When the matter was reached on the calendar certain members of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation declared that there was a question as to the legality of the renomination in that way. Owing to this opposition the case was put over until the next meeting on Sept. 30. On that occasion it was postponed again.

Mr. Hervey will continue to hold the place until it is filled officially. It appears that when the post of examiner in the New York Department of Education was established it was decided that it came under the Municipal Civil Service Commission's jurisdiction. Accordingly, an examination for the place was held. The eligible list when promulgated contained only five names—those of Messrs. Hervey, O'Connell, Byrnes, Smith, and William McAndrew, who is now Principal of the Washington Irving High School. Mr. McAndrew did not care for the place.

Mr. Hervey, who headed the list, received the first appointment, and then came the other men now forming the Board of Examiners. Mr. O'Connell's term will expire on Sept. 27, 1915; Mr. Byrne's on Sept. 27, 1916, and Mr. Smith's on Sept. 27, 1917.

It is held by some that, as the position is a civil service one, Mr. Hervey's renomination in the manner it has been made is not regular, and that he ought to have been named from a new eligible list, provided his name headed it. There is now no such eligible list in existence, and a new one would have to be ordered to meet the so-called emergency.

Board's Methods Criticised.

For a long time there has been more or less criticism of the methods of the Board of Examiners. One of the tests it made applied to the high schools and was known as "superior merit." A committee of the Board of Education, of which Abraham Stern was Chairman, undertook a long and thorough investigation of the examiners' methods, and in its report some of those methods, including "superior merit," were criticised severely. Recently another committee has been appointed to make further investigation, but it has not turned in its report.

Among the things in the system of examination that has been condemned by some teachers is coaching. When a test is to be held, certain men in the department have a pretty good idea, it is said, of what it will be. An applicant anxious to pass the test successfully employs one of these men to coach her. She pays him to do so. It is explained that he does this coaching during his leisure time, when he is not on public school duty. It is contended that the coached candidate thus obtains an unfair advantage over the applicant who is not coached, but stands on her own merits.

In the investigation by Mr. Stern's committee a witness, who was a District Superintendent, frankly admitted that he had been a coach and started to defend his right to be one, but was told that it was not necessary.

Personally, Mr. Hervey is a popular official. He is considered to be a man of learning who performs his duties conscientiously. The position is not a pleasant one to fill. No matter how hard an examiner tries to do his duty, there is apt to be criticism from those who fail to succeed. Friends of Mr. Hervey express regret that if a change is really needed it should be made at his expense.

RUSSIAN TREATY APPROVED.

Favorable Report on Peace Convention—Nicaraguan Treaty Put Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Committee on Foreign Relations this morning ordered a favorable report to the Senate of the peace treaty with Russia. While the committee has received no word from the Department of State indicating that any progress has been made toward negotiating a new treaty of commerce with Russia to take the place of the treaty of 1832 abrogated by the United States because of Russia's treatment of American Jews, there is a feeling of gratification that the general friendliness between the two countries makes the peace treaty possible.

Secretary Bryan was present when the committee disposed of the treaty. He asked similar action on the modified treaty for financing Nicaragua. Mr. Smith of Michigan, a Republican member of the committee, made the point of order that a quorum was lacking. This was taken as sounding the death knell of the convention for this session.

Mr. Bryan tried to convert Mr. Smith to support of the treaty by saying that he was informed that Brown Brothers & Co. of New York, whose interest in the National Railway of Nicaragua had excited Mr. Smith's criticism, were ready to sell their holdings to the Nicaraguan Government. Mr. Smith replied that now that the Platt amendment, under which the United States would have established practically a protectorate over Nicaragua, had been stricken from the treaty, it was natural that American financiers should be willing to part with investments in that country.

It is practically certain that no action will be taken at this session on the treaty giving Colombia compensation for the loss of the Panama Canal Zone.

NEW YORK INVITES WILSON.

President Non-Committal as to Attending Tercentennial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A delegation of New Yorkers today invited President Wilson to attend the opening of the New York City Tercentennial Celebration at the Hippodrome on Oct. 25. The President said that he could not commit himself to an acceptance at this critical time, but would give the invitation earnest consideration.

The President has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the Young Men's Christian Association at Pittsburgh on Oct. 24. He has declined nearly all invitations to visit places away from Washington, and is not inclined to break the rule he adopted recently of remaining close to the White House to meet emergencies arising from the European war.

The delegation from New York consisted of Oscar S. Straus, the Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., the Very Rev. Edward Gregory Fitzgerald, and the Rev. George U. Wenner.

SHAW'S 'PYGMALION' HAS COME TO TOWN

With Mrs. Campbell Delightful as a Galatea from Tottenham Court Road.

A MILDLY ROMANTIC G. B. S.

His Latest Play Tells a Love Story with Brusque Diffidence and a Wealth of Humor.

PYGMALION, a romance in five acts, by G. Bernard Shaw. At the Park Theatre.

Henry Higgins.....Philip Merivale
Col. Pickering.....Dallas Cairns
Freddy Eynsford-Hill.....Alexrros Greig
Alfred Doolittle.....Edmund Gurney
A Bystander.....Herbert Ranson
Another One.....E. J. Ballantine
Eliza Doolittle.....Mrs. Patrick Campbell
Mrs. Eynsford-Hill....Mrs. Edmund Gurney
Miss Eynsford-Hill....Olive Wilmont Davies
Mrs. Higgins.....Moire Creegan
Mrs. Pearce.....Nelle Mortyne
Parlormaid.....Maude Phillips

"Pygmalion," the latest play from the pen of George Bernard Shaw, was shown to Broadway for the first time last evening at the Park Theatre. All that was essential in cast and production for its hearty success in London is most happily reproduced in its preparation for the enjoyment of New York. In chief, it presents Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who is delightful in the delightful rôle of Eliza Doolittle, and, in the part of Prof. Higgins, Philip Merivale rather more than reconciles one to the fact that Sir Herbert Tree did not elect to come over with the rest of the company, and the play itself is as simply entertaining a piece as the author has ever deigned to write.

For the new Shaw play is a romance or as near an approach to one as the Irish dramatist is likely to proffer in the course of a decade. The surprising word "romance" appears not only on the programme, but in arresting, incandescent letters in front of the big Columbus Circle playhouse, which was thrown open last night for the first time as a New York home for the Liebler productions. And the word is legitimately used, for "Pygmalion" does set out to amuse with a variation on the eternal theme of the way of a man with a maid. It is highly characteristic that the variation should involve the way of an irritable, self-absorbed professor with a flower-girl fresh from Tottenham Court Road.

The flower girl is the latter-day Galatea, and the Pygmalion of Mr. Shaw's nimble fancy is no statuary of ancient Cyprus, but a specialist in the science of phonetics, who vows he can take a girl off the slums and by attention to her vowels and consonants make a perfectly good duchess out of her in six months. Not as a man thinks, but as he pronounces, so is he. To prove his contention and to win a wager with a sceptical colleague, Prof. Henry Higgins takes as his subject an awful-spoken flower girl rejoicing in the name of Eliza Doolittle.

What happens afterward must be fairly familiar to many theatregoers, for Mr. Shaw created a gratifying amount of discussion nearly a year ago by first producing his play in German. It was seen here in German last Spring at the Irving Place Theatre, and it was hugely successful in its Spring and Summer season at Daly's in London. By the time the training is done and the wager won the abstracted, phonetical Pygmalion finds he has wrought a creature from whom he cannot part without unbearable discomfort to himself and who, seeing himself cast from him something of the treatment due a duchess even of his own creation.

Now this is a romance, but the man who has devoted so much of his incomparable brilliance to writing "plays for Pleasant People about telling Mrs. Dove sorry with a sby bruqueness" will amuse yourself by detecting a certain fierce fastidiousness in this relation of the romance of the once lawful Eliza and her growling professor. There is love in "Pygmalion" but no loving.

The nearest that the distinctly Shavian professor will come to making advances to his Galatea is his gruff admission, amid snorts to the effect that he is a "liar" and a "confounded idiot," that it has been nice to have her about, and that her regard for his comfort has been comfortable. But he violently refuses to admit that her services to him even begin to match all he has done for her. This simply infuriates her, and about. It is apparent that she intends to. As she flounces out for the last time he calmly bids her bring him home some gloves from the shop. Mr. Shaw left his German audience to speculate as whether she would or not, but the play as prepared for London's consumption—and ours—ends with Eliza poking her head in the door to inquire:

"What size glove?"

In the development of Eliza from the really ghastly mouthings of her first appearance to the smooth patter of her later speech there is a world of fun. This comes in greatest abundance when her course of instructions is half covered, and the professor reckons it decides to exhibit her at a small reception. The sound of her speech—when she is careful—is beyond criticism, but the professor has neglected all attention to its content and the result is some fearful reminiscences of gin-drinking aunts in Whitechapel gravely related in flawlessly Vere de Vere tones. This is hugely amusing and was received last night with a delight quite independent of the utterance of the word to which London takes such vigorous exception and to which Mr. Shaw more tart English critics were wont to ascribe the unquestioned success of "Pygmalion" at his Majesty's.

Nor is the fun all on account of Eliza, for Eliza's father, Mister Halfred Doolittle, is a rare character, a golden dustman, a most unctuous representative of the "hundeservin' poor," far more in need of assistance, as he plaintively explains, than any deserving widow who gets aid from six charity societies on the strength of one dead husband. He feels that "hall is loife" has been a victim of middle-class morality, which he resentfully defines as an excuse to keep him from getting what's coming to him. But Mr. Doolittle himself, through an unwelcome inheritance, becomes a silk-hatted member of the middle class before the play is done, and his consequent exchange of his 'appiness for respectability is tragic.

The rôle of the unhappy Mr. Doolittle is played with great gusto by Edmund Gurney. Mrs. Campbell is Eliza, and her performance is a pleasure to watch from first to last. She is a marvel of slovenly inarticulateness at the start and most amusing in the scenes of Galatea's first cautious entrance into society. Of course she is complete mistress of such emotionalism as the play requires. More difficult is the work called for in the nice shading of the gradations of Eliza's development. The doubt as to whether the apparent defeat touch suggests the lingering impression that the old Eliza is not so very far below the surface after all—and that that does not matter.

Mr. Merivale, who played a minor part in the London production, steps into Sir Herbert Tree's rôle of the modern Pygmalion. He did the stepping rather shakily last evening, for he was obviously suffering from acute nervousness, but despite the weight of his anxiety he gave a performance that was none only highly intelligent but alight with humor and charm. His playing is one of the welcome features of a production that is itself most welcome to New York.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Andreas Dippel announces that the first performance of "The Lilac Domino" will take place at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre Oct. 29.

The opening of "Kick In" at the Longacre Theatre has been postponed until next Monday night.

Rose Stahl is to be seen in "The Perfect Lady" at the Hudson Theatre Thursday night, Oct. 22.

Manuel Quiroga, the Spanish violinist, arrived here yesterday on the Rochambeau.

Adelle Arthur is to return to the stage for a few performances for the Red Cross Fund in Boston, and may be seen here in a play for the fund with William Faversham in December.

The company which will support Elsie Ferguson in "Outcast," by Robert Hilary Davies, includes Charles Cherry, Marguerite Leslie, Warburton Gamble, Anna Meredith, Malcolm Tearle, Mabel Archbald, and Leslie Palmer. Miss Ferguson will be seen in "Outcast" for the first time in Atlantic City, shortly.

REV. DR. G. G. VOGEL WEDS.

Ex-Pastor of Newark Centenary M. E. Church Marries Miss Kiernan.

Miss Lillian May Kiernan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Kiernan of 872 Parker Street, Newark, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. George G. Vogel, formerly pastor of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church in Newark, were married yesterday at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Ralph B. Urmy, pastor of the Centenary Church, officiated. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Jacob A. Cole and the Rev. Dr. George W. Smith of Passaic and the Rev. Dr. Frederick J. Hubach of Plainfield. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Edythe Kiernan, as maid of honor. Her brother, John B. Kiernan, was best man.

Dr. Vogel is well known in the Newark Conference, and since April has been District Superintendent of the Newark District of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an alumnus of Lafayette College, New York University, and Drew Theological Seminary.

MISS LANDON'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Her Marriage to M. T. Pyne, Jr., to be Held in St. Bartholomew's.

Miss Agnes Landon, whose marriage to Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr., will take place at 4 P. M. on next Tuesday in St. Bartholomew's Church, will have her sister, Miss Cornelia Landon, as her maid of honor, and the six bridesmaids are to be the Misses Catherine Hamersley, whose marriage to Samuel Neilson Hinckley is set for Oct. 22; Evelyn Witherbee, Mary Ostrander, Janet Kissel, Beatrice Pratt, and Helen Russell.

Mr. Pyne will have his brother, Percy Rivington Pyne, 2d, as his best man, and the ushers selected are Malcolm Sloane, Stephen Landon, Winstar Kendall, Emlen Drayton, Newton Rae, Marshall Russell, Norman Armour, and Kilaen Van Rensselaer.

Miss Landon will give a dinner to her bridesmaids on Thursday evening, and Mr. Pyne will give his bachelor dinner the same evening at the Union Club.

WEDDED IN GREENWICH.

Lorne A. Scott of New York Married to Mrs. Lutie Wilson Babb.

The wedding of Mrs. Lutie Wilson Babb, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. William Peyton Wilson of Dallas, Texas, and Lorne Albert Scott of this city was celebrated yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in the First Methodist Church, Greenwich, Conn., the Rev. Dr. Clausen Whitney officiating. Only the immediate members of the families witnessed the ceremony.

The bride was unattended. Electus T. Backus, son of the late Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus, who was rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, this city, for many years, was best man.

Mr. Scott is a graduate of Harvard University, class of '04, and is well known in real estate circles in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott will be at home at 888 West End Avenue after Nov. 15.

GUARD BRINGS OPERA NEWS.

Metropolitan to Produce "Mme. Sans Gene" and "Prince Igor."

William J. Guard of the Metropolitan Opera House returned yesterday from Paris on the Rochambeau as the advance guard for those of the executive staff who had been abrad this Summer. Mr. Guard brought with him some news as to the personnel and repertoire of the company for this season, included in it being the fact that the Metropolitan will produce as a novelty here this season Borodin's "Prince Igor," which was successfully brought forward last Summer at Beecham's season in London. This opera was finished after the composer's death in 1887 by Rimsky-Korsakow and first produced in 1892.

Mr. Guard said that the day before he left Frank Lyman received a cablegram from General Manager Gatti-Casazza authorizing him to announce the opera season here to begin on Nov. 16 without any material changes in the programme announced originally.

"Unless something extraordinary intervenes all the novelties and revivals promised by Mr. Gatti-Casazza," said Mr. Guard, "will be given. This means that Giordano's opera, 'Madame Sans Gene,' with Miss Farrar in the title rôle, will have its world's premiere. Weber's 'Euryanthe,' which is practically unknown to the present generation, will also be presented, and not the least interesting novelty will be the Russian opera, 'Prince Igor.' Carmen, of course, will be revived, and Beethoven's 'Fidelio' will be heard again after an absence of many years.

"Mr. Gatti-Casazza, Mr. Toscanini, Mr. Caruso, and a large part of the company, together with General Secretary F. C. Coppicus and Alfred Seligsberg of the company's counsel, will sail in a few days from Italy on the White Star liner Canopic. Miss Farrar, who has been in Munich during the war, will, I understand, arrive in a few days by way of Holland.

"The fact that the repertoire will include the usual amount of Wagnerian works speaks for itself. I am not directly informed as to all that Mr. Gatti-Casazza has accomplished in securing the services of the necessary German artists, but from what I do know I have no hesitation in saying that the Metropolitan Opera Company is very fortunate in having him at its head, for I know a little about the diplomatic wires which he had to pull and which he could not have worked had it not been for his high standing personally and his close personal relationship to the Italian Government."

Mr. Guard brought with him Leon Dieux, a war refugee, he found in the streets of Paris. Leon is 13 years old and is an orphan. He is a typical specimen of the gay, darting, alert Parisian gamin, and will have no difficulty in getting a job here when he learns to speak English.

AMERICA HAS OPPORTUNITY.

Musical Supremacy May Be Won During War Abroad, Says Seagle.

Oscar Seagle, the American baritone, who has just returned from a Summer of teaching in England, says that he and his students had no war experience and lived in such a calm atmosphere that they were sorry to depart. The war preparations were so quietly and methodically carried on, he says, that the peace of the Sussex villages was scarcely marred.

"The desired musical supremacy which has been claimed for America, and particularly for New York," says Mr. Seagle, "is now achievable, owing to the deplorable state of Europe, a condition that has driven both American and foreign musicians to these shores and has forced the return of hundreds of American students. If the presence of scores of teachers and thousands of students, together with the quantity of musical events that occur here, make for supremacy, then the title is won, but there is an important factor too often overlooked. It is not the quality of the concerts and opera nor the ability of the teachers, nor is it the ability of students; these cannot be questioned. It is the attitude of the students which so faithfully reflects the position of the public.

"Of course, that thing we call artistic atmosphere is at present smashed beyond hope of immediate recovery in Europe, and America will have to furnish the available supply this year. Those who know what this atmosphere is talk about it often and long, while those who have not experienced it 'pooh-pooh' often and long. It is not made up entirely of concerts and the number of persons engaged in the study of music, but depends upon a background supplied by people who know the worth of art and time, and have a high regard for the professions that require years to perfect."

"There are many favorable signs, but if we could only do something in this, the year of our greatest opportunity, if we could bring the American mind to understand that now is the time to place our imprint upon art, to make it as much our own as possible!"

Belt & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the coming week, beginning Monday, October 19th, are as follows: Rumsmo beef, 21.1c cents; imported beef, 16.2c cents per pound.—Adv.

MRS. TRASK'S PLAY APPEALS FOR PEACE

"In the Van Guard" Acted by Northampton Players in the City's Municipal Theatre.

VAST AUDIENCE IMPRESSED

Drama Makes Eloquent Attempt to Dispel Illusion That War Is Morally Justifiable.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—The third season of the Northampton Players, the stock company occupying Northampton's municipal theatre, the Academy of Music, opened tonight under conditions calculated to attract even more attention throughout the country to this experiment in the community theatre. The occasion was marked by the first performance on any stage of Mrs. Spencer Trask's peace play, "In the Van Guard," which advocates of the peace cause hope to see acted widely in this country, on account of its eloquent attempt to dispel the illusion that war is morally justifiable, even a glory for a country and its citizens.

The Academy of Music was filled with a brilliant audience, composed of representative citizens of Northampton and peace workers from other cities, and Smith College girls, who were solidly massed in the balcony and made a brave showing in their bright evening dresses. The theatre was decked with flags. Before the curtain rose on the first act Mayor W. H. Felker of Northampton gave an official welcome to the players, and mentioned the generous support the company had received in the last two seasons from Frank Lyman of Brooklyn and Northampton, son of Edward H. R. Lyman, who donated the theatre to the City of Northampton. He made known the fact that in two seasons Mr. Lyman had contributed not less than $15,000 to the support of the stock company.

It is understood to be the present object of the backers of the enterprise to make the productions self-supporting, with the aid of the citizens. To this end the citizens are being made to feel more and more a sense of community ownership in the undertaking, and on all posters advertising the theatre is printed for the first time the words, "Owned and operated by the citizens of Northampton."

The audience was deeply impressed by Mrs. Trask's play, which is less a play in the conventional sense than an argument, constructed by means of scenes illustrating one or another aspect of the war illusion. The author has been content to let the play take the shape that was obviously inherent in her plan, and has not sought, by bolting in dramatic action which would have no place in it. She has made the individual scenes effective, the more so by reason of the pointed dialogue which often cuts cleanly with a nice sense of irony through the fallacies which give apparent color to the author's views. Yet the scenes have a strong pictorial character which adds to their impressiveness, and which, indeed, helps to convey the lesson.

The play begins on a village green, the location of which village not being indicated, but probably intended to be in any country which happened to be in the throes of the war fever. Among the villagers only Mr. Greart, an elderly citizen of great wealth and influence, is resolutely opposed to the war. The girls pause in their May-day wreath-making to talk of heroes and the glory of being a soldier, or failing that, a soldier's wife. Elsa, the heroine, is loudest in her praises of war.

She is the daughter of a military family, and for her true manhood means military valor and the doing of deeds. Her sweetheart, Philip Gordon, who intends to become a lawyer, is largely of her mind, though it is apparent that he has reckoned somewhat to the prevalent glorification of arms. The village rector repeats heedless phrases about the virtue of war, and even quotes the saying of Jesus, that he came bringing a sword.

Mrs. Trask's most unkind to her clergyman, making him a doltish literal-minded fop, whom the wealthy Mr. Greart, evidently a better scholar than the rector, easily worsts in argument after argument.

The subsequent scenes of the play are not less, but more, effective, for being, to use a cant term, "ecstatic." We are transported from the village to the scenes of battle. First we get a glimpse of a house in the enemy's country, where the soldiers from the village make the most slaughter serve them liquor. One of them, who tries to steal a kiss, is checked by Philip, who refuses to grant that insults are properly a part of "civilized warfare."

The scene then shifts to a battlefield, dark save for a tremulous red haze and deserted save by dead and dying soldiers. Philip, coming in, pauses by the side of a dying enemy, who talks with Philip about the illusions of war. As he is leaving life he suddenly sees things clearly which all his life had been obscured by rhetoric and the waving of banners. "War is wrong," he says.

Philip tells him he is mad. He replies that all who say that war is wrong are called mad. But how about fighting for principle? Philip asks. There is no such thing as fighting for principle, since each side believes that it is fighting for righteousness; righteousness must settle her problems in some other way. War is wrong because the object of war is to kill, and to kill is to commit sin. One may die for one's country, but should one sin for one's country?

He is going to meet his God with the thought that he has killed 90,000 men—for his army has killed that number, and the army is united, one and indivisible. That whole guilt is his. His words grow fainter and the red light slowly fades away. Philip is held as it in a trance, but he is convinced.

His new convictions cause him no end of trouble. His General will not dismiss him from the army, having a fondness for him, and lets him carry the colors when he refuses to fight. His comrades shun him. He goes back home, and the village people, even his own parents, turn against him. The girl whom he love will, he fears, desert him, but she fortunately sees a new light. She ends her prating about the glories of war. And the wealthy man, able to provide a way out of the hero's difficulties, promises him a lucrative position in his own employ.

The play tells its lesson well, and its presentation throughout America will do good toward suppressing any incipient traces of jingoism. The European countries that need it even more will unfortunately not see it.

There was a warm welcome for all members of the company, old and new, who gave a creditable performance and made Mrs. Trask's characters lifelike. Between the acts the international peace song "Let us have Peace" was sung by the audience. President Burton of Smith College felicitated the players and the community upon the occasion. Among the guests present were George Foster Peabody of Saratoga, Thomas Mott Osborn of Auburn, N. Y., Col. and Mrs. Rice of Albany, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, and Miss Eva Von Bauer of New York.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Educational Chamber Music Society will begin its second season of concerts at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, on Sunday night. The members of the quartet are Maximilian Pilser, Jacob Altschuler, Max Karger, and Modest Alexander, with Leo Levy at the piano. Quartets of Dvorak and Gliere and a Haydn trio will be played.

The Brooklyn musical season will begin Thursday night with a song recital by Mme. Louise Homer in the Opera House of the Brooklyn Academy of Music under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Under the same auspices Carl Flugel will give a lecture recital tonight in the Academy of Music on Richard Strauss's "Salome."

PALACE MUSICAL SKIT.

"Alma's Return" Brings Kitty Gordon Here in Vaudeville.

Kitty Gordon returned to New York yesterday, this time as a vaudeville star in a little partly musical comedy in two scenes called "Alma's Return." The piece was written by Jack Lait, who also was responsible for "Help Wanted." It was presented at the Palace Theatre as the feature act on a long programme.

"Alma's Return" is a sort of sequel to "Alma, Where Do You Live?" a play in which Miss Gordon once played the leading rôle. In the new piece Alma, a retired stage beauty, is married and in society. Harrison Hunter plays the rôle of "Get There" Dixon, a very up-to-date reporter, and Miss Helen Goff is charming and clever as Cleo, Alma's maid. Others in the cast are Tony Galie and E. O. Marvin.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The following plays began new weeks of their New York engagements last night: "The Money Makers," at the Booth Theatre; "The Phantom Rival," at the Belasco Theatre; "Bylieve," at the Lyric Theatre; "My Lady's Dress," at the Playhouse; "Dancing Around," at the Winter Garden; "The Hawk," with William Faversham, at the Astor Theatre; "Daddy Long Legs," at the Gaiety Theatre; "The Law of the Land," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre; "Consequences," at the Comedy Theatre; "The Man Who Came," at the Astor; "On Trial," at the Candler; "Pretty Mrs. Smith," at the Casino; "It Pays to Advertise," at Cohan's; "Under Cover," at the Cort; "Innocent," at the Bijtinge; John Drew in "The Prodigal Husband," at the Empire; "Twin Beds," at the Fulton; "Wars of the World," at the Hippodrome; "The Girl from Utah," at the Knickerbocker; "He Comes Up Smiling," at the Liberty; "The Beautiful Adventure," at the Lyceum; "The Story of the Rosary," at the Manhattan Opera House; Lew Fields in "The High Cost of Loving," at the Republic, and "The Third Party," at the Thirty-ninth Street.

"Any Night," by Edward Ellis, the former Princess Theatre's play, is the headline attraction at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre. It tells a vivid story of New York City life, and takes place in a Raines law hotel. Willard, the man who grows, is an added attraction. Bonita, whose run at the Gaiety and Hippodrome, London, was interrupted by the war, is another feature for the week, offering new songs. Fields and Lewis, old favorites at Hammerstein's, make their reappearance after a long absence, and Sir Harry Lauder is the big another feature. Other acts include Disro, master of piano-accordion; Diamond and Brennan, in songs, dances, and patter; Ray Dooley Trio, in a vaudeville revier; Bunny Gray, Lewis Leo, and Harry Carroll and Ballard MacDonald in "How they wrote their biggest song hit." Capt. Louis Sorchos and his deep-sea divers in their final week show the bottom of the ocean to some purpose.

Kitty Gordon heads the Palace Theatre bill this week in "Alma's Return," a comedy drama tabloid by Jack Lait, author of "Help Wanted." This is a playlet of the stage and relates the further adventures of the heroine of "Alma Wo Wohnst Du?" Miss Gordon is given logical reasons for changing her gowns several times and for revealing the dimpled graces of her opulent back. Joan Sawyer entered upon her second week at the Palace with Nigel Barrie in modern ballroom dances. The featured, tabloid musical comedy this week is "The Society Buds," in which Jesse L. Lasky presents Clark and Bergman and a large company. The piece is well mounted, and tells a story of Castle House and modern dancing which is timely. Belle Baker was heard in new songs. Bickel and Watson appeared in "A New Offering," and Nonette in "Offered a dainty act made up of songs, novel dances, and comedy. The Sharrocks presented a burlesque fortune-telling act, and Al Rayno's bull terriers completed the bill.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle are revealing their latest dancing steps at Keith's Colonial Theatre this week. Florenze Tempest, another vaudeville luminary, is also on the bill here this week, and is offering a series of songs and dances, assisted by Herbert Hofman, with Harry Wilson at the piano. Harry Beresford and company present "Twenty Odd Years," written by Harry Durant, the subject of the sketch presented by E. Rousby. It is a drama of living and combatting colors, and is a creation of weird and strange phenomena. Other acts here include George Lyons and Bob Yosco; Foster Ball and Ford West in an eighteen-minute character study. "Since the Days of '61"; Darrell and Conway in a novelty, "Behind the Scenes"; Harris and Nolan, offering their comedy-act; Uncle Jerry at the Opera, and Maxine Brothers and Robby, athletes and a dog.

The chief attraction at Keith's Alhambra Theatre this week in Sylvester Schaffer. Master Marie is seen in her clever and versatile act. She sings and dances, and on the flying trapeze is the personification of grace. Franklyn Ardell is on hand in the up-to-the-minute political skit, "The Cigarette," showing the modern woman in her effort to break into politics. The Parker Girls sing, dance, and exchange bright patter. Others on the bill include Holmes and Buchanan, singing songs old and new; Edwin George, comedian and almost juggler.

Keith's Royal Theatre has Valerie Bergere who makes her initial presentation of "The Locks at Panama," and is assisted by a clever capable company. Panzer and Rolfe's latest production, "The Lonesome Lassies"; Percy Bronson and Winnie Baldwin, Moran and Wiser, comedy boomerang hat throwers; Pietro, the accordion virtuoso, with Dorothy Regal, with several selections; Claude M. Roode, slack wire artist; Corelli and Gillett are seen in a number of acrobatic evolutions, while Johnson and Wells entertain with new songs and dances.

The Broadway Theatre has new vaudeville and moving pictures.

At the Grand Opera House is George M. Cohan's mystery farce, "Seven Keys to Baldpate."

Bronx Opera House has Julian Eltinge in "The Crinoline Girl," which was seen last season at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Standard Theatre presents "Peg o' My Heart," with Miss Elsa Ryan in the rôle of Peg.

At the Columbia Theatre is Dave Marion and his burlesque company in a two-act burlesque, "Stageland," with many added vaudeville attractions.

Murray Hill Theatre has the Fay Foster Company in two one-act burlesques and an olio of specialty acts.

At the Eden Musee is Dunninger, the magician; new wax figures and new Kinemacolor pictures.

At the Vitagraph Theatre yesterday there was an entire change of programme. The two feature films are "The Tangle" and "The Locked Door." The latter is a fire-prevention romance in three parts, written by Special Feature Writer William J. Northrop, and produced by Terrt Johnson. "The Locked Door" was taken in collaboration with the Fire Department, assisted by the Police Department of New York City, and teaches the lesson that many employers of labor should take to heart, especially those who do not look after the safety of their workers and to the cleanliness of their establishments. The other feature, "The Tangle," by Poster Moore and Ewing Brady, in which a detachment of regular United States Army troops are used with permission of the War Department, is likewise a story of love and war. "Midst Woodland Shadows," in which Anita Stewart and Earle Williams play the principal characters. Today a special two-part feature produced by the Poster-Moore Co. Wednesday, "Norma Talmadge, Van Dyke Brooke, and Antonio Moreno in "The Forces That Draw," a comedy-drama. Thursday, a drama, with the desire for wealth as its motive, entitled, "His Dominant Passion," featuring Lean Sedley and William Humphrey. Friday, Eight Week in the Country, Fatty's Sweetheart." Saturday, the two-part feature drama, "The Girl in the Case," in which Maurice Costello plays the lead.

The New York Theatre has as its feature attraction prior to the opening of John Mason Friday night in "Big Jim Garrity," "The Mystery of the Poisoned Pool," a melodramatic five-reel film. A news film and a war picture help sustain the interest.

At Hammerstein's Lexington, Carlyle Blackwell is presented by The Favorite Players Film Company in "The Key to Yesterday," pictured in four parts from the book of Charles Neville Buck. Comedy, drama, romance, and love subsequently are also shown. Bruce Emmett, the Irish comer, makes his appearance this week. The opera is the garden scene from "Faust."

The film presentation of "When the Trail Divides," in which Robert Edeson is seen in his original rôle of "Roy" Lander, took place at the Strand Theatre yesterday. The production was made in California under the direction of Cecil B. De Mille. It contains 600 scenes. Another feature of the Strand's picture bill is the seventh lot of war pictures taken on European battlefields. A new Keystone Comedy and travel and scientific pictures complete the film end of the entertainment. The Strand orchestra, under the direction of Carl Edouarde, presents a programme of classical and popular selections, and the vocal numbers are rendered by the members of the Strand Opera Quartet.

In Brooklyn Theatres.

Olga Petrova began a week's engagement at the Majestic yesterday, commencing with a matinee, in "Panthea."

At the De Kalb William Elliott presents his original company in "Kitty MacKay."

"The Secret," with Frances Starr in the leading rôle, is the attraction at the Montauk Theatre.

The Orpheum shows vaudeville, headed by Houdini, in his famous escapes from all sorts of restraining devices and other problems. Beth Brice and Charles King in songs and dances, and the Bigelette twins, who do pretty much of everything.

At the Bushwick is Blanche Walsh and company in "The Lure of Clothes." Dorothy Vaughn Lee, Jack Sam and Kitty Morton in "Back to Where They Started," and Adele Ritchie in new songs and gowns.

The Prospect has Sam Chip and Mary Maybie, in "The Last of Mrs. Cheney"; Hanvey's Only Skin Deep, and Francis Dentey and Corinne Galen, in "That's Billy."

RED CROSS DEFINES WAR RELIEF WORK

New York Chapter Only Will Transmit Contributions Made for Non-Combatants.

MERCY COMMITTEE PRAISED

Vice President Marshall and Senators Lodge and Hoke Smith Write—French Fund.

The New York Chapter of the Red Cross received $1,875.42 for the European Fund of the national organization yesterday. This raised the total collected by the New York branch since the fund was started to $231,447.51. Speaking of the European work of the Red Cross, Mrs. Helen F. Draper, Secretary of the New York branch, said:

"Because of the multiplicity of committees formed to collect funds for foreign relief there seems to be some confusion in the public mind in regard to the distribution of funds contributed to the American Red Cross. I think it wise, therefore, to point out at this time that the American Red Cross will use all undesignated funds contributed to it for the European relief work to care for the sick and wounded of the armies of all nations now at war, and will give that aid to all nations impartially. It will not solicit relief for non-combatants. It will, however, act as intermediary in transmitting to organizations best qualified in its judgment to administer non-combatant relief, provided all moneys received for this purpose are designated for the particular country or nation for which this relief is intended."

Subscriptions to the Red Cross European Fund should be mailed to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, at 52 William Street, or the Red Cross offices, 130 East Twenty-second Street.

Day's Red Cross Receipts.

The subscriptions acknowledged yesterday by Mr. Schiff were:

Westchester Co. Chapter Red Cross	$477.65
Christ Church, Oyster Bay, L. I.	453.77
Red Cross entertainment, Port Henry, N. Y.	143.47
St. Paul's Epis. Church, Duluth, Minn.	68.51
First Pres. Church, Glen Cove, L. I.	66.55
Proceeds Red Cross concert, Skaneateles, N. Y.	60.00
St. James Church, Goshen, N. Y.	49.51
Christ Church, Tarrytown, N. Y.	41.00
Christ Presbyterian Church	30.00
Four churches at Skaneateles	26.13
Dutchess County Red Cross	25.50
Chancellor in Peekskill	25.00
First Baptist Church, Summit, N. J.	21.75
Reformed and Christ Churches, Pompton Lakes	21.75
All Saints' Parish, Roosas, N. Y.	19.08
St. James's Episcopal Church, Skaneateles, N. Y.	20.00
Christ Presbyterian Sunday School	12.75
Grace Epis. Church, Jamestown, N. D.	12.30
Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, Katonah, N. Y.	12.00
Congregational Church, Chappaqua	10.00
Grace Church, Jersey City	10.00
Presbyterian Church, San Mateo, Fla.	10.00
Max Meuer & Sons	10.00
Through Mrs. Charles A. Christian	10.00
J. S. T.	10.00
Mrs. Royal C. Leyy	10.00
Methodist Churches, Golden's Bridge and Cross River	5.00
Friends Orthodox Meeting, Chappaqua	5.00
St. Paul's Church, Castleton	5.00
St. Peter's Epis. Church, Mexico, Mo.	3.05
St. Paul's Methodist Church, Tarrytown, N. Y.	2.50

Indorsed by Vice President.

The Committee of Mercy, of which Senator Root is the Honorary Chairman and Norman Hapgood the Active Chairman, made public a letter from Vice President Marshall, as follows:

The Vice President's Chamber,
Washington, Oct. 10, 1914.

Dear Sir: The personnel of the Committee of Mercy is sufficient in itself not to require the indorsement of any one in order to give the committee standing and to inspire confidence in the minds of American people.

There are thousands of us to whom the Golden Rule has become a mere lip service. Your movement will enable us to vitalize it if we really believe in democracy and in the vital truths of Christianity, now is the hour not to dispense charity but to do justice to our unfortunate brothers and sisters regardless of tongue or creed.

The Red Cross deserves support and should not be hampered in its efforts to look after the wounded.

The Christmas ship movement should appeal to every one of us on Christmas Day over the children of storm-tossed Europe and your committee should have the high honor and privilege of disclosing that the true greatness of America consists in its service to mankind. Sincerely yours,

THOMAS R. MARSHALL.

Letters were received also from Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia. Senator Lodge wrote that he had "the deepest sympathy with the admirable objects of the Committee of Mercy." Senator Smith said:

"I am in the fullest sympathy with the splendid movements organized by the Committee of Mercy. The condition of the women and children of desolate Belgium would touch the heart of a man of stone."

For Sufferers in France.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which may be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 15 East Forty-seventh Street, was increased by $677 yesterday, and now totals $18,462.21. Yesterday's subscribers were:

Elliot C. Hall	12	James W. Taylor	10
Katharine B. T. Larselen	5	Mrs. I. H. Allen	6
Henry A. Reed	25	Mrs. F. Giacomo	5
Alonzo Robinson	5	Para-Ford	12
Orrin M. Reid	50	Mrs. Jos. Prosas	20
Textile Workers, Jamestown, N. Y.	128	John T. Trimble	50
John L. Wilkie	10	Georre Howe	30
Miss Ethel Wilkie	10	Mary A. Duer	50
Miss E. O. Butler	50	Belgian-French Relief Committee, through Mrs. J. B. O'Donnell	100
L. Holbrook	10		

Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred of the Red Cross Seamstress and Universal Aid, announced yesterday that a meeting of the committee would be held at the Biltmore tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Martin H. Glynn is honorary Chairman of the committee. Presidents of State societies not affiliated with such organizations as this committee are invited to be present.

SALVATION ARMY FUND OPENS.

Organization in America to Aid Refugees in Holland.

The Salvation Army in America is to undertake to care for the thousands of refugees whom the German guns have driven across the Belgian border into Holland. This was announced yesterday by Commander Booth. Letters were sent yesterday to every corps commander in the country, explaining the necessity for the fund and authorizing the gathering of contributions. National Headquarters, in this city, already have communicated with the American Ambassador in Holland. Miss Booth promises that the cost of administering the fund will not exceed 7 cents of each dollar.

"I notice that two Americans in Amsterdam have been kind enough to suggest that the Salvation Army of America relieve the distressed Belgian refugees in Holland," said Commander Booth. "Well, we have decided to take the matter up. We intend to do everything possible. In this work we will be impartial, and will care for the distressed of every one of the belligerent nations now in Holland.

"This morning I had a conference with the heads of the departments, and it was decided to take up the work, not only because humanity demands it, but because the Salvation Army is, perhaps, better equipped for the work than any other organization. Much money will be required, but we are confident the American people will give us ample funds. The Salvation Army in Holland is strong. It has hospitals, rescue homes, and other institutions which will be available for the relief work, as well as our International Information Bureau."

It is expected that a committee will be formed to receive and administer the fund, and others besides Salvation Army officers will be on this committee. Already persons have volunteered to go to Holland at their own expense.

Contributions may be sent to Commander Booth of the Relief Committee, National Headquarters, 122 West Fourteenth Street. Checks may be made out to the Salvation Army.

In making public the plans of the army, Commander Booth said that $1,000 had been promised the organization to start the relief fund. Certain conditions are attached to the gift and these Miss Booth would not make public, nor would she tell who the donor was. Miss Booth said the plans for relief of refugees in Holland had been laid before the State Department and the work was to be so carried on that strict neutrality would be maintained.

BARNARD GIRLS AID RELIEF.

Church Club at College Forms a Sewing Circle.

The Church Club of Barnard College, composed of students, has formed a Red Cross Sewing Circle, which meets every Friday afternoon in the room of Miss Louise Talbot in Brooks Hall. The young women, of whom there were twenty-five at the last meeting, knit socks and sew other garments, which are sent to the American Red Cross Society for the soldiers at the front.

Miss Lois Martin of the class of 1915 is President of the circle. She said yesterday that she expected the number of the circle to be increased before the next meeting.

MRS. COLLYER A WAR NURSE.

Naval Officer's Wife to Join Red Cross at Front.

Anxious to assist in relieving the suffering of the wounded soldiers in the war, Mrs. Robert Collyer of 519 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, soon will go to the front to become a Red Cross nurse.

Mrs. Collyer is the wife of Lieut. Collyer of the battleship Utah, and is well known socially in Brooklyn. She was a professional nurse for two years previous to her marriage to Lieut. Collyer.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. W. Whittingham Battle of 375 Park Avenue will introduce her daughter, Miss Dorothy Battle, at a reception which she will give at the Plaza on the afternoon of Nov. 25. She will also give a dance on Dec. 31.

Mrs. Charles H. Keep of 7 East Sixty-second Street is to give a tea dance for her daughter, Miss Eleanor W. Keep, on Dec. 24. On Dec. 31 Mrs. Keep is to entertain at a costume dinner dance for her daughter.

Mrs. Arvin W. Krech will give a dance at Sherry's on Dec. 28 for her débutante daughter

The Investment Situation

A page of our general circular for the month of October is devoted to a simple discussion of the perplexities of the present financial situation.

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AIM TO FORCE VOTE ON A COTTON BILL

Southern Senators Don't Expect to Pass It, but Want to Satisfy Their Constituents.

COUPLE IT WITH WAR TAX

Republicans Assail Revenue Measure—Scheme to Cover Up Extravagance, They Declare.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A handful of Senators from the cotton growing States, in a final effort to get a vote on some measure for the relief of the cotton farmers, are trying to couple such a measure with the War Tax bill. This does not mean that they hope to force their bill through; they feel that their political standing at home requires that they force a vote on the measure.

This became evident today when Mr. Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, asked for unanimous consent to fix Thursday for voting on the Revenue bill. His colleague, Mr. Overman, objected, and explained that until a cotton measure could be perfected and offered as an amendment to the War Tax bill no agreement could be reached. This evening the cotton Senators met and discussed the details of a measure to be presented; the rumor was that Mr. Simmons would permit such an amendment to reach a vote, whether parliamentarily germane or not, so as to dispose of the subject for this session.

The cotton amendment, if presented, is expected to be overwhelmingly defeated; even if it should pass the Senate the House leaders have served notice that it would be stricken out in conference. One of the schemes proposed is attributed to Mr. Overman. It would direct the Government to buy 5,000,000 bales of cotton at current prices and hold it for two years, or until, in the meantime, it could be sold for not less than 10 cents a pound.

The war tax measure was heavily assailed today by Republican Senators—Mr. Borah of Idaho, Mr. Burton of Ohio, Mr. Smith of Michigan, Mr. Smoot of Utah, and others. The Republicans were of two opinions regarding the bill. One group, represented by Mr. Smoot and Mr. Bristow of Kansas, took the ground that revenues already had declined as much as they would, and that increases in internal revenue due to the increased manufacture of whisky and beer to offset reductions in imports would make up the loss to the Treasury. Others, headed by Mr. Borah, admitted that a tax of some kind was necessary, but declared that it was only because Democratic extravagance had impoverished the Treasury before the war began.

"The war in Europe," said Mr. Borah from the floor, "had nothing to do with this measure, except to christen it. The appropriations of the Democratic Congress and the expenditures of the Democratic Administration were piling up so enormously that some extraordinary revenue measure would have been necessary by this time even if Europe were as quiet as the District of Columbia.

"The Democratic platform declared for curtailments of Government salaries and reductions in the number of offices. That Democratic leader, Mr. Bryan, promised the same thing on the stump. But the Democratic expenditures for so much of this fiscal year as has passed—merely the departmental expenditures—are $3,000,000 a month more than they were in the last year of Republican control. In the Treasury Department alone over 300 men have been added to the force in Washington, while over 600 field agents have been added outside the District of Columbia."

"This bill," said Mr. Burton, "will produce a maximum of annoyance and a minimum of revenue."

"This war in Europe," said Mr. Smoot, "is the shameful pretext of the Democrats for demanding this legislation. This war is to be the excuse for every Democratic blunder that has been made. It is to be the Democratic Mother Hubbard to cover all the mistakes of the party."

AGAIN URGES COTTON LOANS

Henry Warns McAdoo Not to Let Banks Thwart His Will.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Reiterating the position he assumed ten days ago when he wrote Secretary McAdoo that the Treasury Department now had the "indisputable" right to deposit "several hundred million dollars" in Southern banks to be loaned direct to the cotton producers, Representative Robert L. Henry of Texas today sent another letter to Mr. McAdoo in which he declared that "you must issue Treasury notes or sell Panama Canal bonds, or other bonds, in order to get this money into the hands of the producers." Mr. Henry said that this money, to be loaned to the cotton planters through national and State banks acting as fiscal agents, must be at a low rate of interest.

"If you do not do this," said he, "the banks will continue to defy and thwart your will. And you must agree that they have been doing this for more than sixty days."

The letter of Mr. Henry is in reply to one dated Oct. 9, written to him by Secretary McAdoo. Mr. McAdoo had pointed out numerous reasons for the refusal of the Treasury Department to do the things for the relief of the cotton situation, which were sought by Mr. Henry. The Secretary stated that to enter upon the course suggested would be "a hopeless undertaking, in defiance of every sound principle of finance and economics, with certain disaster in the end."

Mr. Henry, in his letter today, said he still maintained that if the Secretary would issue a "ringing proclamation" that he, as Secretary of the Treasury, proposed to use the public moneys on hand "to the extent of any number of millions of dollars necessary for the purpose of saving our cotton crop from sacrifice," the Secretary "will avert the calamity now overhanging the South from the paralyzed market."

With reference to Mr. McAdoo's expressed disinclination to sell Panama Canal bonds or issue additional currency, Mr. Henry called attention to the Alexander Shipping bill, an Administration measure, which provides for the issuance of Panama Canal bonds to a total amount not to exceed $30,000,000. He said in this connection:

"It will convince you, as well as the simplest mind, to merely state that if you can find purchasers for those bonds for the purchase of Government merchant ships, you can easily sell the same bonds to save our cotton crop, already produced."

Mr. Henry referred to the "direct loan" of $1,400,000 which, he said, the Secretary recently "inspired for Tennessee." He said there was not the slightest difference between the principle of that transaction and the proposal to lend money to the cotton producers.

"The Government has as much right to fix conditions upon which it loans its public moneys as it has to authorize banks to loan the same funds upon conditions fixed by the banks themselves," declared the Texas Congressman.

Mr. Henry said that his course was fixed, and that he intended to "go forward and contend for legislation treating the farmers of the South as we have done with Tennessee, with the Dayton banks during the great flood in Ohio, and as was done in New York during the panic of 1907, when over $40,000,000 of public moneys was deposited with the banks to relieve the stock market and finance the needs of Wall Street speculators."

STEEL MAN GOING TO INDIA.

B. L. Shover Will Manage Mills West of Calcutta.

B. L. Shover, formerly of the United States Steel Corporation, and builder of the Brick Hill Steel Company's plant at Youngstown, Ohio, arrived at the Wolcott yesterday on his way to India, to become general manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, the only steel manufacturing concern in that part of the Orient. Mr. Shover, with his wife and family, will leave for England tonight on the Lusitania.

"The plant of the Tata Iron and Steel Company—a company which is composed entirely of wealthy Parsees—was designed and constructed under the supervision of Julian Kennedy of Pittsburgh, whom I regard as the leading mechanical engineer in the iron and steel industry," said Mr. Shover. "The plant consists of two blast furnaces, an open hearth, a rail mill, and three merchant mills. The company owns its coal and ore mines and limestone and dolomite quarries, and makes its own coke. It is thoroughly up-to-date in every respect except labor-saving devices, which, I understand, are not needed because labor is so cheap. The plant has been in operation about three years. It is 155 miles west of Calcutta.

"The larger part of the output has been for the home market, but I understand a cargo of pig iron is now on the way to San Francisco, and the company has been exporting pig iron to Japan and Australia. The skilled labor in the plant has consisted of Americans, Germans, and English, but the Germans and English are out because the plant is essentially American in design, and the Germans and English could not get along with the machinery."

TRADE WITH WEST INDIES.

Obstacles Which a Business Trip to Them Disclosed.

With a satisfactory start made in the attempt to capture a portion of the trade in the West Indies, Walter M. Bartholomew, in charge of the selling expedition that sailed from this port several months ago in the schooner yacht Eclipse with samples of American goods aboard, has returned to this market to obtain more comprehensive lines.

The collection which was taken to the West Indian islands consisted of the cheaper grades of merchandise, and it was found that in the larger cities and towns better-class goods was desired. Two obstacles, Mr. Bartholomew said, stand in the way of the American manufacturers who would do business on an extensive scale in the West Indies and South America. In return for the goods we sell them, he said, the merchants here should not be backward in purchasing Latin-American products. As long as there is a lack of such reciprocity our exports to the countries south of us will never grow to the desired proportions. The other difficulty is to be found, Mr. Bartholomew explained, in the attitude American houses assume in checking South American credits.

"Because a merchant in Havana is rated at only $20,000," said he, "the manufacturer here should not refuse to sell him. There are no big retail establishments down there such as we have in this country. But the storekeepers are an honest, industrious sort and pay their bills. The shops in Havana are up to the minute in the arrangement of their stocks and the quality of these stocks. Their window displays compare favorably with any to be seen along the Rue de la Paix in Paris. We are having very little difficulty in the matter of deliveries, and our sales up to date have been up to our expectations. Money is tight in the islands because the people have been accustomed to send their products to Europe, receiving in exchange money with which to buy what they need from the English and German manufacturers. If they succeed in establishing a new outlet for their commodities in this country, conditions will be considerably improved and the future of a large American trade with this territory assured."

WILL CUT OUT EXPOSITION.

War Nations Will Not Have Exhibits at San Francisco.

Edward Mortensen of Chicago, who went to Leipsic as a Commissioner to the International Exposition of Book Industries, returned yesterday on the steamship Bergensfjord from Bergen. He said that when he was a passenger aboard the King Christian, formerly the yacht of Mortimer M. Singer, but now converted into a Danish packetboat, a German battleship fired a solid shot over her at a tramp steamship.

Another passenger on the Bergensfjord was J. N. Laurvik, Fine Arts Commissioner for the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, who said that Holland, Sweden, and Norway had promised to be exhibitors in the fine arts section of the fair, but that none of the belligerent nations felt able to send an exhibit under existing conditions.

BRANCH MINT AT SHOW.

Gold, Silver, and Copper Coin Making by Electricity.

The actual process of making gold, silver, and copper coins at the branch mint which the United States Government is operating at the Electrical Exposition and Motor Show is attracting much attention. Nineteen machines, operated by electricity and representing as many different processes in the making of metal money, are shown in action. Instead of making real gold eagles and silver dollars, the mint turns out copper souvenirs for the visitors.

The automatic electrical machinery for weighing and testing metal money accurately tests and weighs within one five-hundredth of a gram at the rate of 100 a minute. More than $50,000 worth of gold and silver bullion is also on view.

DELAWARE CHARTERS.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Oct. 12.—Charters filed today: Atlantic Auction Corp'n, New York, $1,000,000, auction business for the sale of fruits, vegetables, beers, wines, liquors, &c., and the Charleston Intermittent Vacuum Pre-Cooling Corp'n, New York, $300,000, refrigerating and pre-cooling process; Joseph F. Curtin, Sidney A. Anderson, of New York. European Music Corp'n, New York, $50,000; Uril Davis, L. S. Rosenbaum, both of New York.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Receipts and expenditures for Oct. 9:

	Oct. 9.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	520,090	$4,567,943	$64,213,667
Ordinary	647,724	5,336,686	89,080,494
Corp. & in. tax	18	203,669	8,216,608
Miscellaneous	192,084	880,565	25,736,595
Total receipts	1,349,918	10,988,884	187,257,351
Expenditures	2,068,483	20,353,669	219,737,216
Deficit	718,564	9,304,784	32,479,865

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	6	6½	Jackpot	5	6
El Paso	100	150	McKinney	30	40
Elkton	43½	45	Old Gold	..	2
Findlay	..	2	Portland	98	104
Gold Dol.	2	4	Vindicator	103¾	105
Isabella	11½	14½	R. B. H.	..	4

DR. KRISHNA HERE TO EXPLOIT INDIA

Says His Country Offers Great Opportunity for Development.

MANUFACTURES ARE NEEDED

Americans Have Not Studied Foreigners Nor the Philosophy of Business, He Says.

Dr. Narayan Krishna, President of the Franco-Indian Committee, an organization founded to send Indian students to France and to induce French publicists and thinkers to go to India to study the country, has arrived at the Park Avenue Hotel. Dr. Krishna describes himself as a philosopher and evolutionist, but he is over here to persuade Americans with enterprise that India offers the greatest opportunity for development of any country of the world.

On his committee in France are Pierre Loti, who is its honorary President; Senator Louis Paulliat, Anatole France, M. Clemenceau, Gabriel Hanotaux, and Pierre Mile, editor of the Temps. Dr. Krishna is accompanied by his wife, who is a fine linguist, and her husband speaks many languages. Dr. Krishna is a friend of Haeckel, the German philosopher.

"I passed through the United States six or seven years ago," said Dr. Krishna. "I have all my life specialized in the subject of how to be useful to my country. The greatest need of India is a higher level of economic standards, I find, and I have come to the conclusion that Americans could make this standard possible.

"I have found upon going into the homes of Japanese, Chinese, and Indian intellectuals, that frequently on the walls hang pictures of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and even Tom Paine, whose 'Rights of Man' and 'Common Sense' have been translated into seven or eight different Indian languages. But, frankly speaking, the kind of Americans we admire in those parts of the world don't go to Asia to any extent. The American business man, for instance, does not. We get plenty of American missionaries, and some of them do good, while some are merely religious Cossacks who love best to ride roughshod over our most sacred traditions, rather than to preach true Christianity.

"We have one American institution in India that has shown us what your enterprise can do. Until seven years ago the Singer Sewing Machine Company had only an agency in Bombay, with only a few hundred salesmen. Then they sent over American business men who organized twenty-nine different departments, with nearly 5,000 salesmen, and a factory is now planned which will give employment to between 20,000 and 30,000 workers. The moral effect of such an enterprise is great. It shows how American business men can provide our people against famine and starvation.

"India is an agricultural country. There are practically no industries. Our famines are not due primarily to droughts, but to the fact that we manufacture nothing. England has entirely neglected the industrial development of the country. We spend something like £20,000,000 on the upkeep of the Indian army, and for the education of 310,000,000 people a little less than £2,000,000.

"You see, in India we had for many years a lot of little Tammany Halls—official cliques of British Army and civil officials, whose business was to perpetuate themselves by keeping India misunderstood in England and England misunderstood in India. They were responsible for the extremist movement and the Seditionists. But of late years we have had a high class of officials in India, and their efforts in putting the real India and the Indians before the British public and their generous sympathy have greatly bettered the situation. India and England are now closer together than ever.

"If you would study the private contributions that have been made in the war by so-called patriotic Englishmen, you will find that some have given perhaps as much as £10,000, while two or three Indians have given as much as half a million pounds. We have had to show England that when it comes to patriotic contributions we can be more generous than these English Lords who have married the daughters of American millionaires. Those in England who expected India to seize the war as a chance for revolution have been surprised that the first act of the Indians was to send big checks to help England in the war. And the effect of this and of the loyal response of the Indian troops are bound to make the honest Englishman recognize that we have proved our good faith and loyalty by our works, and twenty or twenty-five years from now we shall have a Parliament of our own, which, I think, is all we Indians want—to rule ourselves in our own country in purely domestic matters.

"I have been struck with the fact that, while the American business man knows just how to deal with Americans, he has never studied foreigners. I do not believe as a rule he has studied the philosophy of business, and I am pretty sure that if you looked in your business districts for students of statistics you would find them rare. For one thing, I believe it is due to such things as your Subways—your easy means of communication. Your business men are built to a pattern. There is little individuality in your methods. You know that if you stick up a big electric sign in Times Square telling Americans that they should buy a certain chewing gum or a certain brand of corsets or a certain brand of whisky, you can make more people chew gum, and while, perhaps you may not induce more people to wear corsets or drink whisky, you can hypnotize them into wearing what you say.

"But as for exports—well, it is a proverb abroad that your best-known exports are your young women who marry foreign noblemen."

DIVIDENDS.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.
149 Broadway, New York.
September 25, 1914.
The Board of Directors of the Virginia Railway & Power Company has this day declared a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent., equal to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share, on the Common Stock of said Company, payable on October 20th, 1914, to Common Stockholders of record on October 6th, 1914. The Transfer Books will not be closed. Dividend cheques will be mailed.
G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INCORPORATED.
43 Exchange Place, New York.
The regular quarterly dividend (Forty-sixth Quarter) of 1½% has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable November 1, 1914, to stockholders of record October 22, 1914.
M. S. COLLETTE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, October 9, 1914.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of Southern Railway Company, payable to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 31, 1914, in dividend certificates maturing November 1, 1919, and bearing interest from November 1, 1914, at the rate of 4% per annum, payable semi-annually. Such certificates will be mailed by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., Fiscal Agents, on December 10, 1914.
F. S. WYNN, Secretary.

American Malt Corporation
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
Dividend No. 13 of One Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock is payable November 4, 1914, to Stockholders of record of October 16, 1914. Transfer books close at 3 P. M. October 16, 1914.
Sept. 30, 1914. HENRY EGGERKING, Treas.

AMERICAN MALT CORPORATION,
15 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 8, 1914.
The transfer books of this Corporation for Preferred and Common Capital Stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Friday, October 16, 1914, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held November 12, 1914, and will be reopened Friday, November 13, 1914.
J. C. McCUNE, Secretary.

STEWART MINING COMPANY.
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of ten per cent. (10%) and two and one-half per cent. (2½%) extra upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 19th, 1914, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business October 8th, 1914. Stock Transfer Books close at three P. M. October 8th, 1914, and reopen at ten A. M. October 20th, 1914.
HIRAM C. TODD, Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
Sept. 30th, 1914.
Fifty-ninth (59th) Consecutive Dividend.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held today, a Dividend of 4% was declared payable October 15th to Stockholders of Record at the close of business October 7th.
JOHN R. WOOD, Cashier.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
Opposite Penna. R. R. Ferry and Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tunnels, Jersey City.
Capital, Surplus and Profits over - $3,500,000.00
Special arrangement for collection of out-of-town checks.
No charge for exchange.
Our representative will call and quote terms.
JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President.
ROB'T S. ROSS, Vice-President. JAY S. PERKINS, Assistant Treasurer.
WM. J. FIELD, Secretary and Treasurer. J. RICHARD TENNANT, Assistant Secretary.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.

TO THE

HOLDERS OF COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS OF 2002

The undersigned Committee has adopted a plan and agreement designed to secure the distribution among bondholders depositing under the plan, of pledged stock of the Operating Company upon their compliance with the plan and agreement, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Depositary under the plan and agreement.

In order to participate in the plan outstanding bonds must be deposited with CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary under the plan and agreement, at its office, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY. Bonds must be deposited in transferable form, and if coupon bonds must be accompanied by the coupons maturing on and after May 1, 1914, and any tax in connection with such deposit imposed by any law in force at the time of such deposit. For all bonds deposited the Depositary will issue its certificates of deposit, in bearer form, with privilege of registration. Application will be made in due course to list such certificates of deposit upon the New York Stock Exchange.

In the present disturbed financial conditions it is impossible for the Committee to provide any considerable amount of cash to be paid to non-depositing bondholders. The only way therefore that the Committee can safely bid for, or can be sure of acquiring, the pledged stock, is by having deposited with it practically all of the outstanding bonds.

THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION MUST BE APPARENT TO EVERY BONDHOLDER, AND THERE IS A PRESSING NECESSITY FOR IMMEDIATE DEPOSIT OF BONDS IF BONDHOLDERS DESIRE THE CONSUMMATION OF THE PLAN AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PLEDGED STOCK TO DEPOSITING BONDHOLDERS AS PROVIDED IN THE PLAN.

Dated, New York, October 10, 1914.

JAMES N. WALLACE,
BERNARD M. BARUCH,
JAMES BROWN,
HENRY EVANS,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
Counsel.

C. E. SIGLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

TO THE Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Central Trust Company of New York for Collateral Trust Bonds of 2002 of said Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Committee constituted under the agreement dated February 26, 1914, and acting under the powers thereby conferred, has prepared and adopted a plan and agreement, dated October 1, 1914, and that a copy of said plan and agreement has been filed with CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York, the Depositary under said agreement of February 26, 1914.

Holders of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit for collateral trust bonds may exercise, within the period of thirty days from the date of the first publication of this notice, the right of withdrawal conferred by said agreement of February 26, 1914, on payment of their ratable proportion of the expenses of the Committee. Holders of such certificates of deposit who shall not exercise within said period such right of withdrawal will be entitled to the benefits of the plan and agreement, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, without the issue of new certificates of deposit; provided, however, that the Committee at its option may, by notice published in the manner provided in the plan and agreement, exclude from participation in the benefits thereof, and from any and all interest thereunder, bonds represented by any certificate of deposit, unless within the time and in the manner required in such published notice such certificate shall have been produced to the Depositary under the plan and agreement and, as the Committee may determine, either be stamped by it as expressly assenting to the plan and agreement, or surrendered for a new certificate of deposit issued under the plan and agreement representing a like amount of Collateral Trust Bonds.

Dated New York, October 10, 1914.

JAMES N. WALLACE,
BERNARD M. BARUCH,
JAMES BROWN,
HENRY EVANS,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
Counsel.

C. E. SIGLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
30-Year Adjustment Mortgage 5% Income Gold Bonds
OF THE
New York Railways Company

You, as bondholders, are entitled to vote for and to elect five Directors of the New York Railways Company, at its annual meeting in December.

The following Committee, representing large holdings of these bonds, have consented to act as proxies for bondholders for the purpose of electing such Directors:

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President, New York Life Insurance Company, New York.
WILLIAM A. DAY, President, Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.
HALEY FISKE, Vice-President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.
ALLAN FORBES, President, State Street Trust Company, Boston.

Your interests as holders of the above bonds will be served by communicating at once with any of the above Committee, or with

CHARLES F. CUSHMAN,
Secretary Proxy Committee,
Room 1,800, 14 Wall Street,
New York, N. Y.
New York, October 10, 1914.

For Sale—Nebraska State warrants, payable in about three months; Lincoln City warrants, payable in about six months; both at six per cent. interest; any amount, $100 upward. Lincoln Trust Co., Lincoln, Neb.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 8, 1914.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD CO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Wednesday, October 14, 1914, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of fifteen Directors of the Company and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 26th, 1914, and will be reopened on Thursday, October 15th, 1914.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated September 8, 1914.

Oct. 13, 1914.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Muir Radium Inst., Inc., will be held on the 28th day of October, 1914, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the company, 33 West 42d St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting on a proposition to increase its capital stock from $1,000, consisting of 10 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $50,000, consisting of 500 shares of the par value of $100 each.
JOSEPH MUIR, President.
JOSEPH M. STOUGHTON, Sec.

The House Beautiful Publishing Co., Inc.
The ANNUAL MEETING of the COMMON STOCK HOLDERS of THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., will be held at 432 Fourth Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, October 20th, at 2 P. M.
WALTER C. KIMBALL, Secretary.

Automobiles almost as good as new are picked up in the Automobile Exchange in The New York Times.—Advt.

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.
To the Stockholders of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company:
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be held in Harmonie Hall, No. 9 Elm Street, in the City of New Haven, Connecticut, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1914, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:
1. To consider and take appropriate action upon the annual statement and all acts described therein or reported at said meeting.
2. To determine within the limits fixed by the by-laws the number of members of which the Board of Directors shall consist.
3. To elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
4. To consider and act upon a proposed by-law authorizing the appointment of an executive committee and defining the extent to which the powers of the Board of Directors may be delegated to it.
5. To transact any other business which may properly come before said meeting.
For the purpose of this meeting the transfer books of the Company will be closed from October 14th, 1914, to October 28th, 1914, both days inclusive.
Dated at New Haven, Connecticut, this 9th day of October, 1914.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
ARTHUR E. CLARK, Secretary.

SAYRE ELECTRIC COMPANY. TENDER OF BONDS FOR SINKING FUND.
Notice is hereby given that the People's Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Trustee, will receive offers made in writing of the First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of the SAYRE ELECTRIC COMPANY, to and including October 28, 1914. The lowest tenders to the amount of three thousand ($3,000.00) dollars, par value, will be accepted on or before November 1, 1914.
PEOPLE'S BANK OF WILKES-BARRE, PA., Trustee.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co.

To the Holders of the 4% Collateral Trust Bonds:

As the owner of $350,000 of these bonds, and as now authorized to speak for approximately $3,000,000 of bonds, and supplementing my previous circulars, I advise against depositing our bonds with the present Committee under the burdensome terms of the extraordinary agreement to which we are now asked to assent and which contains no binding obligation whatever on the part of the Committee.

By the terms of the decree that has now been entered upon the instance of the Trustee against my protest, the stock is to be sold with the co-operation of the committee in one block, with no opportunity to bondholders to bid specifically and independently upon and acquire shares representing their bonds or otherwise to adequately protect themselves. The Court has denied us the right to intervene to review this action, and I have already taken steps to appeal from this decision in the interest of all the bondholders, and the important questions affecting our protection will, if necessary, be carried through the courts.

I am endeavoring, as an incident of this contest, to secure a meeting of bondholders under the auspices of the Court, so as to enable us to manage our own affairs through our own Committee instead of being forced into the plans of a self-constituted Committee with no substantial personal interest in the property. The only record of the names and addresses of bondholders is in the control of the Reid-Moore interests, and is available to the Trustee and the Committee, who I claim are acting for or with the Reid-Moore interests. The interests I represent want this stock actually distributed, and as promptly as possible. We do not believe that any such result can or should be accomplished through this Committee, and we are not willing to give them the extraordinary powers they ask in view of their past methods and policies, of which their advertisement of July 21st is an eloquent example. It is not necessary to place ourselves in their hands.

If an open bondholders' meeting can be had we can direct the Trustee to buy the stock for the equal benefit of all the bondholders, and distribute it among them without the intervention of any Committee, and thus avert the peril lurking in the unknown plan of the Wallace Committee, and which in my belief would tend to perpetuate the old management, under the control of which the Company has been brought to its present plight notwithstanding the fact that the past year's business and gross earnings were the best in the Company's history, and that last year's net earnings amounted to over 5% on the stock after making extraordinary deductions of over $2,000,000 in excess of like allowances for the preceding year. The Company's earnings last year were better than for the year 1909, when the stock of the holding Company sold as high as $132,000,000 over the par of our bonds.

I am advised and insist that the Court can and eventually will provide a method of sale of the stock that will either require the Trustee to buy it for equal distribution among all bondholders, or will permit each bondholder separately to bid upon his stock, without placing it in the power of any Committee to force him to submit to its tender mercies or to subscribe to conditions that may perpetuate the domination of the present management.

It is important to bondholders to secure a fearless scrutiny of all past transactions and to place in office an independent Board of Directors that will be able to recover from the old management for the stockholders the $7,500,000 now known to have been unlawfully taken and such other sums as may have been diverted from the Railway Company.

If we deposit our bonds under the proposed agreement, we place it in the power of the Wallace Committee to borrow on them, of which we must repay our proportion before we can get back our stock, or they may, at their option, sell the stock of the depositing bondholders at any price and to any one they see fit, thus inviting the danger of reinstating the old management.

The Committee offers us no plan for future management or for further protecting us against the loss of our stock through foreclosure after we receive it. All that the Wallace Committee proposes to do can be better done without expense by the Trustee by the bondholders through a Committee of their own selection whenever the Trustee sees fit to call a meeting, which it has thus far failed to do. No effort has been made by the Trustee to learn the wishes of the real bondholders.

Fortunately, the Interstate Commerce Commission is about to begin an impartial investigation of the entire subject and I suggest that you take no action until the conclusion of this inquiry. Meantime, it may be possible for us to secure the names and addresses of the bondholders with a view of calling them togethr to select a Committee of their own choice in open convention.

The fact that after seven months of urgent and persistent attempts to procure the deposit of your bonds, the present Committee has been able to induce the deposit of less than one-third of the bonds, which includes the large holdings of the Reid-Moore interests and those whom they were able to influence, furnishes substantial evidence of the attitude of the bondholders to the present Committee. If we permit our bonds to be now used before we know the plans for the future of our property in the way of management, etc., it will not be many weeks before we may be confronted again with another self-constituted Committee of influential and eminently respectable gentlemen, with no substantial interest in our property, who will offer to sacrifice themselves for us in installing the same old management under other names, and who will invite us to supply the money which they may think necessary under the penalty of foreclosure and the loss of our stock.

We have yet to witness one single instance in which they said, wrote or did anything tending to place this great property in its true light before the public or anything that was in the least helpful or beneficial to the collateral bonds. Now is the time for us to anticipate this new guardianship of another Committee by looking after our own interests through our own Committee selected in open convention.

I say that the situation has been grossly exaggerated and that we have one of the most valuable, up-to-date properties in the country, and not a road tottering under the verge of bankruptcy.

Holders of collateral bonds and of the old Rock Island stock who will forward their names and addresses to the undersigned will be duly advised of all future actions. Meantime, you are advised to hold your bonds, and those who have already deposited with the Wallace Committee are strongly urged to immediately withdraw their bonds while still having the right to do so, that they may be able to be present at the bondholders' meeting and co-operate in the selection of a Committee who will represent them in carrying out the necessary plans to protect their interests.

N. L. AMSTER,
67 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Circular Letter "B," supplement to my Circular Letter "A," is now in preparation and will soon be ready to be mailed to any one interested in the collateral bonds or other Rock Island securities.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company in Topeka, Kansas, on October 22, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of four (4) Directors to hold office for four (4) years, and for the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year. Said meeting has been called by the Board of Directors and is to be held also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, including the approving, ratifying and confirming of the following, to-wit:
The acquisition by this Company of the capital stock of the Minkler Southern Railway Company.
All action of the Directors and the Executive Committee taken since the last Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on September 17, 1914, and will be reopened at the close of said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
L. C. DEMING, Assistant Secretary.
New York City, Aug. 4, 1914.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company,
Office of the Secretary.
ANNUAL MEETING.
71 Broadway, New York, Sept. 22, 1914.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, and for the purpose of considering all action heretofore taken or authorized by the Board of Directors, or by the Executive Committee of the Company, which may be submitted to the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of Oct., 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of the Company, No 71 Broadway, New York, on Friday, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of September, 1914, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, the twenty-first (21st) day of October, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CARL REMINGTON, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
ANNUAL MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1914.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at its office at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, October 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors of the Company, and of transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock (both Preferred and Common) will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 14, 1914, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 14, 1914.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the General Office of the Company in Central Station, Chicago, Illinois, on the 21st day of October, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.
DAVID R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, October 9th, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL Bank of Brooklyn, located at 84 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE, Cashier.
Dated August 12, 1914.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated June 10, 1914.
DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

Nine Cities' Extravagance

This week's ANNALIST contains an article (with tables and charts) which shows that during the last fiscal year the nine leading cities of this country spent an average of $2.62 per capita more than their revenue receipts.

Other articles include a description of the effect of the war on our railroads, and their newest effort to get higher rates from the Interstate Commerce Commission; a discussion about the growing menace of Insurance Policy Loans; foreign correspondence; and stock prices and other statistical information.

On news stands; 10c. copy. Annual Subscription $4.

THE ANNALIST
Times Square, New York.

INFORMATION ON IMPORTS SOUGHT

Executive Order as to Making Declarations to Go Into Effect Oct. 31.

FOR TRUE MARKET VALUES

Shipper Abroad Must Show When, Where, and from Whom Goods Were Bought.

The Treasury Department has ended its parleying with importers over the question of the enforcement of Paragraph D, Section 3, of the administrative part of the Tariff act of 1913, by ordering that President Wilson's executive order of last Spring relating to more specific information regarding the character of imported merchandise shall become effective Oct. 31.

The portion of the law which has formed the basis of a long-drawn-out controversy relates to the declaration to be filed by the shipper abroad at the time of shipment. It reads as follows:

That it [the declaration] contains, if the merchandise was obtained by purchase, or agreement for purchase, a true and full statement of the time when, the place where, the person from whom the same was purchased, or agreed to be purchased.

The American Importers' Association appointed a committee to take up the matter with Secretary McAdoo, and succeeded in securing a postponement of the new Consular regulation until the Treasury authorities had weighed the complaints. The German-American Chamber of Commerce also put itself on record as opposed to the application of the rules.

Secretary Charles of the Chamber said yesterday that it would seem at a time like the present the American Government should do all in its power to aid merchants in getting goods over here. He expressed surprise at the determination of the Treasury Department to enforce the regulations.

In behalf of the Government, officials of the Treasury Department contend that it is high time more information is vouchsafed by shippers and importers regarding the prices, circumstances of sale and character of goods than has been the case heretofore. In addition it is pointed out that the Department of Commerce requires some of these data in order to make its statistics more reliable and accurate. All this, Government men say, is authorized under the new law and must be furnished beginning next month if invoices are to be passed by the customs officers at the different ports.

On the other hand, ex-Judge Sharretts, counsel for the Importers' Association, maintains that many of the constructions placed on the law by the Executive Consular regulations are erroneous. Discussing the matter yesterday, he said:

"To force consignment houses doing a legitimate business to publish the name and address of every firm, large and small, in the United States to whom they have sold or agreed to sell imported merchandise, together with the widely varying prices charged therefor dependent upon the cost of transportation, size and character of the purchasing firm, the quantity of goods, intended length of credit demanded, amount of duty paid the Government, and the expense incurred in taking conditional orders, could be of no possible benefit to the Government even for statistical purposes.

"On the other hand, the information contained in the invoice and entry, and which is usually guarded by business houses as a trade secret, would, despite every precaution, become known to competing importers or domestic manufacturers, and end at least in the temporary discontinuance of such importations. If the Government enforces the regulations as they stand it will result in trade demoralization that will postpone indefinitely the era of prosperity we have been told is at hand.

"Perhaps the most unfortunate circumstance in connection with these regulations lies in the fact that in the case of many lines of merchandise the market values abroad are well established. Duties will continue to be assessed on these established values irrespective of the regulations. Why, then, must the trade dealing in these stable commodities revolutionize their whole method of doing business and be confronted with requirements which are practically impossible to comply with in order to furnish information which will be of no value to any one unless it happens to fall into the hands of a competitor?"

The association will hold a special meeting this week to decide upon the course of action to be pursued. The regulations were prepared at a time when conditions were normal in Europe. It is considered likely that in view of the disturbed trade conditions abroad resulting from the war the association will urge the abandonment of the rules, or their postponement. Failing in this, measures will be taken to test the legality of the regulations in the courts.

Domestic manufacturing interests are stated to be a unit in having the details provided for in the administrative section of the tariff applied to so-called "consigned" goods. It is maintained by the domestics that grave undervaluations have occurred in merchandise imports of this character which the customs officials were powerless to detect. The further contention is that this provision was put into the law for the specific purpose of protecting home manufacturers from unfair foreign competition. Customs men themselves, also, are credited with the belief that the information contemplated by the law and the regulations will aid greatly in arriving at correct foreign market valuations.

SEEK GERMAN AUTO TRADE.

British Would Supply Her Foreign Customers While the War Is On.

British manufacturers of automobiles are hastening to seize upon the German automobile markets in Russia, South America, China, and other parts of the world now that the war has halted the exportation of German motor cars.

Writing from Birmingham, England, United States Consul Albert Halstead says British manufacturers of trucks have received large orders, but that the trade in automobiles has been largely curtailed. "Manufacturers, however, are turning their attention," he writes, "to outside markets; and now that German exports are practically impossible to many parts of the world, are contemplating a campaign in Russia, South America, and China, where previously German automobiles have had large sale."

"There is a striking effort throughout the United Kingdom," continues Mr. Halstead, "to extend manufacturing in new lines that were previously supplied from the Continent, not only because of the feeling that the war has naturally produced, but because of the desire to maintain manufacturing activity at the highest point possible, so as to lessen the amont of unemployment and the distress incident thereto caused by the war."

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the Arrivals on Two Liners—The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

BERGENSFJORD, (Bergen.)—Miss Anna Anderson, Charles Butler, D. E. Easterbrook, John Hansen, Miss E. P. Johnson, H. K. Knudsen, J. H. Lee, Miss B. Lee, Miss C. B. Wells, Oscar Wilson, and Miss Marie Thorne.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Havre.)—Mr. and Mrs. M. Alvarez, the Rev. A. Anteine, Miss M. [illegible], Charles Bowes, J. Chevalier, Miss [illegible] Daily, C. E. Daniel, Lieut. A. T. Bishop, Mrs. E. Conway, Mrs. R. J. Gordon, William Guard, Mrs. M. Tracy, Miss Tracy, Mrs. J. Young, W. F. Sykes, and Mrs. J. B. [illegible].

Among those sailing today on the Ryndam for Rotterdam are:

Mrs. [illegible] Dubois, H. D. W. Heat, W. F. [illegible], Miss Helen Neuhoff, Mrs. F. K. Lam[illegible], Mrs. F. Muller, and Miss Maria [illegible].

DROP TOY BOMBS ON SHIP.

Aviators Also Try to Hit Balloons in Mimic Air Warfare.

The crowds that attended the Columbus Day meet at the Hempstead Plains Aviation Field yesterday and Sunday came away with appreciation of the difficulties that beset the aviators in the present war. Furthermore, many of the spectators realized that if a German aviator drops a bomb which hits a cathedral or a chambermaid rather than a fortress or a railroad station he may not have intended to commit an atrocity. For features of the meet were exhibitions of bomb throwing at a target and shooting at balloons, and the marksmanship, while sometimes good, was often erratic.

A strip of turf 90 feet long and 30 feet wide was marked off with canvas yesterday afternoon to represent a battleship, and its position indicated by flags. The aviators bombarded this with bombs containing minute explosive charges, just enough to make a noise when they landed. If the battleship was a smaller target than an ordinary dreadnought, on the other hand, it could not shoot back, and the aviators were undisturbed in their attempts.

Albert Heinrich, flying in a Heinrich passenger monoplane, dropped bombs at the "battleship." The first missed it by 300 feet, the second went 40 feet wide of the mark, but the third and fourth dropped just beside it.

Sidney F. Beckwith, flying in a Beckwith-Crabtree military tractor biplane of the German type, also essayed to hit the alleged dreadnought. He made only one attempt, at the very end of yesterday's competition. It was nearly dark, and although he was only about 500 feet above the ground, he sailed far over the target and dropped the bomb about 400 feet away. If he had been aiming at a French fort the chances are that he would have hit the Hôtel de Ville or the headquarters of the American Relief Committee.

Beckwith also did some shooting at paper balloons from an aeroplane. The weapons used yesterday were rifle and revolver, and the balloons escaped undamaged. True, they were not as big a target as Zeppelins, but Douglas S. Houghton, general manager of the Week End Meets Association, said that next time the aviators would be armed with shotguns.

On Sunday, when a crowd of 3,500 people turned out, Harold Kaentner dropped bombs at the "battleship" from 1,500 feet, and came near enough to scare the crew if it had had a crew. Kaentner and Maximilian Schmitt left yesterday afternoon for San Diego, Cal., where they will enter a Schmitt tractor biplane in the competition, beginning Oct. 26, which will settle the type of biplane to be used by the United States Army.

Mr. Houghton said yesterday that the meets had been quite successful so far, and would be more so if the association, which is composed of manufacturers, would invest a little more money in a few needed improvements. Chief of these, he said, was the systematic sprinkling of the field to get rid of the dust, which is now extremely vexatious to the mechanicians. He also said that the meets should be begun at 2 P. M. instead of 3:30.

DUTIES ON STRAW MATS.

Appraisers Interpret the Tariff Liberally as to Them.

The Board of General Appraisers has decided that a broad construction must be placed on the provision in the present tariff law covering straw mats or rugs used for floor coverings. Prior to the enactment of the Tariff act of 1913, the tariff laws contained no provision for mats and rugs manufactured from straw, and consequently such articles were uniformly classified and held dutiable under the provisions for "manufactures of straw," rather than as "mats and rugs made of flax, hemp, jute or other vegetable fibre," the provision now appearing for the first time in the present act.

The protest before the board was that of Hibben, Hollweg & Co., and involved rugs and mats imported from Japan. They were returned for duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 273, which is the provision last referred to above. The importers claimed duty at 2¼ cents per square yard under Paragraph 272, which reads "floor mattings, including mats and rugs manufactured from straw."

During the trial Assistant Attorney General Hanson contended in behalf of the Government that the mats and rugs made from straw provided for in Paragraph 272 are limited to those rugs in which the fabric is of the Chinese, Japanese, or India matting variety. Another objection to the importers' claim for classification was that the straw composing the rugs has been manufactured or manipulated to such an extent that it has lost its identity as straw and has become a vegetable fibre before being woven into the mats or rugs.

The witnesses all agreed that the component material of chief value in the articles is rice straw or a substance derived from rice straw. The question narrowed itself down to whether this component in the form in which it appears in the merchandise is properly straw, round or split, or whether it has been so advanced that it is properly designated a fibre.

In dissenting from the Government's allegations, and sustaining the importers' protest, Judge Cooper denies that the material from which the rugs or mats are made, is fibres, nor does he believe that the paragraph under which the importers claim lower duty is limited to rugs in which the fabric is of the Chinese, Japanese, or India matting variety, as asserted by the Government. He holds in the case before the board, the fibre is not separated from the straw and then made into the cord composing the rugs, but the straw itself is twisted or spun into the cord.

The decision says it is clear that Congress intended to include all floor mattings made from straw in the paragraph claimed by the importers. Not only those made from round straw or grass, such as Oriental mattings, but also those woven from split straw, using a warp of cotton, hemp, or other vegetable substance, such as is found in the protest before the Board.

ACTOR JONES CRAZED.

Member of "The Hawk" Cast Attacks Hotel Manager.

Howard Jones, who until Wednesday was playing the part of the Valet in "The Hawk" at the Shubert Theatre, went to dinner last night at a restaurant at 161 West Forty-ninth Street with his mother, an actress named Charlotte Granville, and another man. During the meal he seized a knife and fork and bottle and ran from the room.

A little while later he was found by Patrolman Cridlin in front of the Van Cortlandt Hotel in West Forty-ninth Street, throwing missiles at the manager. When the policeman spoke to him he threw a knife at him and fled. The policeman pursued Jones and did not succeed in catching him until they got to Forty-fourth Street and Broadway. Taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, Jones acted in a strange fashion, and, declaring that he was a brother of Henry Arthur Jones, the playwright, complained of persecution.

The manager of the Van Cortlandt Hotel, who said his name was Woodman, handed the desk Lieutenant a note which he said he had received three days ago from Jones. It read:

Send me bill of Miss May Blackmore, care of Capt. Ormsby, West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, immediately, or take the consequences.

Mr. Woodman said he did not know any Miss Blackmore, but that he had known Jones as a visitor at the hotel for the last five or six years. He had considered him eccentric, and he said that two years ago the man had inserted an advertisement in the newspapers calling for black cats.

Dr. Kerns was summoned and ordered Jones to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue for observation. He has been living at 159 West Forty-fourth Street.

INSTALL NEW SYSTEM AT THE NAVY YARD

Capt. Burd, as Industrial Manager, Will Have Sole Charge of Ship Construction.

RELIEVES THE COMMANDANT

Admiral Usher Hereafter Will Devote His Attention to the Military Administration Only.

Capt. George Eli Burd, for several years the Engineer Officer of the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn, will assume his new duties as Industrial Manager of the yard this morning. From today Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, the Commandant of the yard, will devote his entire time to military administration, while the work of construction and repair will be in charge of Capt. Burd, who will have supervision of the building of the superdreadnoughts Arizona and Mississippi.

The installation of Capt. Burd as industrial manager marks the inauguration of Secretary of the Navy Daniels's plan for the employing of officers of the civil engineer division of the naval service as industrial managers of the naval yards on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts. The yard in Brooklyn is by far the most important post of this sort, as it is the only Government plant where it is possible to build warships of the dreadnought type. The superdreadnoughts New York and Florida and the old fleet flagship Connecticut were built in the New York Yard. So was the great naval repair ship Vestal.

In announcing the change in Washington yesterday Secretary Daniels pointed out that a commandant should not be expected to look after both the military and industrial requirements of the establishment. The yard in Brooklyn employs about 5,000 men, among them some of the most highly skilled mechanics in this country.

Capt. Burd is an officer of the old engineer corps of the navy as it existed before its amalgamation into the line in 1899. Under the law, which abolished the old engineer corps and amalgamated its members into the line, Capt. Burd is allowed to perform engineer duty on shore only. He will be under the command of Admiral Usher, who will be senior officer in charge of the New York Yard. It is the belief of Mr. Daniels and his advisers that the assignment of a special officer as industrial manager, who will devote his whole time to construction and repair work, will be productive of very valuable results.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Cases Where Refunds Will Have to be Made.

Saks & Co. have been overruled by the Board of General Appraisers in a contention for lower duty on goods described by Appraiser Sague as plaid covers composed of wool and leather, wool chief value. Duty was accordingly taken under the wool schedule of the Tariff act of 1909, at the rate of 44 cents a pound and 55 cents a pound. The importers claimed a rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures in chief value of cotton or linen. The board holds that the importers' proof is faulty.

Albert Lorsch & Co. won in protests relating to the classification under the old law of pieces of shell in cameo forms. They were returned for duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of shell, and were claimed to be properly dutiable at only 10 per cent. as cameos.

The board decided that, in cases where machines and their parts are imported together, but with extra parts in larger quantities than are necessary for the equipment of the machines, such parts cannot be assessed along with the machines as entireties. The protest before the board was that of P. H. Petry & Co., who imported camel's hair filter pads and blown glass tubes used in cocoa manufacturing machines.

B. Altman & Co. and other importers were sustained in protests affecting the classification of a great variety of jewelry articles imported under the old law. The goods ranged from diadems, crosses, lavallieres, and barpins, to perfume balls and hair ornaments. All of the goods were returned for duty at the rate of 85 per cent., ad valorem, under Paragraph 448, as articles of personal adornment. The claims were for assessment at 60 per cent. as jewelry. The board's decision releases heavy refunds to the successful merchants.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

N. MOSHKOW & SON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan and Charles Moshkow, who comprise the firm of N. Moshkow & Son, jobber in artificial flowers and feathers at 34 Bond Street. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $4,000.

RAUCH BROTHERS CO., Inc.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Rauch Brothers Co., Inc., manufacturers of tables at 413-417 East Eighth Street. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets of $1,500.

S. H. P. PELL & CO.—Judge Mayer has appointed George C. Holt as special master to determine the rights of creditors and claimants, asserting preferential claims against the assets of S. H. P. Pell & Co., now in the custody or control of the receivers. Verified statements of these claims must be filed with the special master at his office in the Woolworth Building on or before Feb. 10, 1915, or they will be barred.

CHARLES KOSTER.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Charles Koster, architectural woodwork, at 29 West Thirty-second Street, with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar in notes at three and six months. Liabilities were $9,273.

ROZOFSKY BROTHERS.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Rozofsky Brothers, clothing dealers, at Liberty, N. Y., with creditors at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar, payable 25 cents cash and the balance in notes at eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen months. Liabilities were $23,851.

S. HERBERT GOLDEN COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of the S. Herbert Golden Company, dealer in cotton and woolen goods at 45 East Seventeenth Street, with creditors at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar, payable 15 cents cash and the balance in notes at three and six months. Liabilities were about $60,000.

EMIL MILLER.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Emil Miller, a dealer in dry goods at 418 East Tremont Avenue, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $14,317.

GROSS BROTHERS, manufacturers of waists and dresses at 3 East Twelfth Street, have filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities of $11,542 and assets of $1,600, consisting of stock, $900; machines, $500, and equity in accounts, $200.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer has granted discharges to these bankrupts:

GEORGE W. COPLEY, 1,966 Valentine Avenue; liabilities, $35,470.
MICHAEL KARP as the Manhattan Pickle Works, 70 Rivington Street; liabilities, $40,964.
CHARLES M. MYERS, 306 West Twentieth Street, formerly of the Nelson Contracting Company; liabilities, $3,500.
SUTTON & CO., hosiery and underwear, 55 Leonard Street; liabilities, $57,746.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO.—The American Efficiency Survey of Motor Car Units, a corporation; involuntary petition; liabilities, $61,000; assets, none. The petition was filed in behalf of Miss Laura Smith and other creditors, and the Central Trust Company of Illinois was appointed receiver.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Thomas D. Meredith, European buyer for the Taylor-Friedsam Company of this city, ribbons, is now on his way to Genoa, Italy, in an endeavor to reach the manufacturing centres of Lyons, St. Etienne, and Basle, via Marseilles, France.

Jack Rosenberg, who is well known to the children's dress trade of this city, will be connected with the selling force of Lit Bros., Philadelphia, after Oct. 15.

BUSINESS WORLD

The Broker Could Do It.

Producers who have been inclined to regard reports of a dyestuff scarcity in a skeptical light may find some support for their suspicions in the experience of a mill making dress goods. No dyes could be obtained by it through the ordinary channels, although it was known that some heavy shipments had been received. It was another matter, however, when a broker was approached. He asked three times the usual prices, but was able to supply all that the mill needed. The obvious conclusion which was drawn was that the dyes were disposed of to brokers in preference to the mills direct.

To Stimulate Business.

The condition of the cotton market has exerted very little depression on the prices being asked for cotton hosiery. Any declines in hosiery quotations, it is said, are due more to a desire to stimulate business than to place the cotton manufactures on levels reflecting prices for the staple that now obtain. Even on the basis of lower costs for raw material, the decrease is distributed over such a quantity of goods in their manufactured state that the difference is very slight. Cooler weather will see an activity in the trade, it is believed, that will strengthen the seller's position materially.

Will Hold Carpet Auction.

Alexander Smith & Sons' Carpet Company is sending notices to the trade saying that on Monday, Oct. 26, and following days they will offer at auction, through Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, their entire stock of carpetings and rugs, consisting of 125,000 bales of Axminster, velvet, and tapestry fabrics. The goods will be sold on a credit of 4 per cent., ten days from March 1, 1915, and anticipation will be allowed at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The sale will be held in the showrooms of the company, at 105 Fifth Avenue, and will begin at 10 o'clock. Samples will be ready for inspection on Oct. 19.

Dress Goods Slow Up.

Operations in the dress goods market have been slowed up considerably as a result of the warm weather. Unless there is a change in the temperature within the next week or ten days, some selling agents predict dire things for the mills. The best part of the season has already been lost, and, while there are some who contend that a late season is always a profitable one, they may experience some difficulty in upholding their claim. The slack nature of the demand is vividly illustrated by the instance related of one house that imported fifty cases of broadcloth and now finds difficulty in disposing of the fabric. Two weeks ago, it is said, they could have obtained 20 cents a yard advance for the cloth. Coatings are moving in very dull fashion, some slight demand being felt for chinchillas and zibelines. Sellers find in many instances that it is practically impossible even to show a line for Spring.

Shirt and Collar Trade Busy.

Spot business with the shirt and collar houses is regarded as fair, and bookings for next Spring are better than might be expected from the pessimistic tone that prevails in retail circles. Spring lines have now been out for over a month and the manufacturers have had a chance to sound the situation rather thoroughly. The demand in shirts, they find, is of a well-distributed nature with highly colored effects playing an important part. The general impression created by orders thus far received from the retailers is that the latter are desirous of freshening up stocks with the newest ideas. The V-neck shirt, designed primarily for outing purposes, should prove a good seller with the retailers next season if the orders taken on the style so far are any indication. In collars, figured effects in madras are highly regarded. The manufacturers, however, make a point of keeping their trump collar styles under cover until the season is actually under way.

Big Apple Purchase Made.

Steinhardt & Kelly, a local commission firm which specializes in fancy fruits, have just completed negotiations for what is said to be the largest single purchase of fruit in the history of the commission business in this city. The purchase involves some 650 cars of Northwestern boxed apples, and, though the buying price was not given, it is understood that the purchase, together with another deal which is now pending, will mean the outlay of more than $1,000,000 cash before the season is over. J. H. Steinhardt told a TIMES reporter yesterday that the purchase will permit the selling of fancy boxed apples at a much lower figure than has ordinarily been asked, without seriously affecting the profit on them. The entire crop of the well-known Skookum apples has come into the hands of the firm through the purchase, as well as liberal supplies of other fancy apples from Hood River, Wenatchee, Mosier, and other parts of the Northwest. In view of the unsettled general business conditions as a result of the war, as well as the very heavy apple crop in this country this year, the enormousness of the sale has attracted a great deal of attention in the Park Place section of the city.

Will Want Labor-Saving Device.

According to an Englishman who is now in this country, and who is well acquainted with the slowness with which his countrymen take up labor-saving devices, there should be an excellent market in his country just now for such machines. "Heretofore," he said to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "the English housewife of means has never countenanced such a thing as a washing machine. This has not been because she does not think such a machine would do the work well, but because she has been able to buy labor at such a low figure that the initial cost of the device seemed like an uncalled-for waste of money. Now, however, with a period of retrenchment at hand on the part of people of her class, the housewife such as I have in mind is doubtless in a receptive mood for arguments showing how she can reduce her force of servants and still get the work done quickly and well. And she will doubtless be willing to take more than washing machines. Labor-saving devices for the office will doubtless be in demand in England also in the near future because of the drain of recruiting on the various staffs, as well as for economical reasons."

Women and Woolen Underwear.

For a reason unknown to the wholesalers, there has been a marked tendency on the part of women in the last few Winters to supplant woolen underwear with cotton goods of this kind. Now about 80 per cent. of the Winter underwear worn by them is ribbed cotton, while of the remaining 20 per cent., which is woolen, the greater part is ribbed. Flat garments with pockets have become very passé. The only reason that can be advanced for the abandonment of woolen underclothing is the excessive temperature to which most of the American houses are heated and the fact that the average woman has little desire to change to heavier undergarments every time she wants to go out in cold weather. In the matter of union suits for women, it is said that there are now hardly any separate garments bought by them in the Western part of the country, the demand being overwhelmingly for union suits. In the East the call for union suits for women is much better than that for men, the demand for women's garments being now about equally divided between union suits and separate garments in both wool and cotton. This is especially true of the medium and higher-priced goods, but in the cheaper lines there is still a very heavy demand for separate garments. In all grades and weights of garments for women's Winter wear the low-neck, sleeveless type is the most wanted.

SHOW WE DON'T NEED STYLES FROM PARIS

Experts on Fashions Praise Designs on View at Paterson Exhibition.

ALL MADE IN AMERICA

And the Silk Composing the Costumes Was All of American Manufacture Also.

Paterson has taken advantage of the interest aroused in American manufactures by the war abroad to show that it is no longer necessary to go to Europe to get fashionable gowns for women.

At the Paterson Industrial Exposition and National Silk Style Show, which opened yesterday in that city, models wearing costumes designed in this country and most of them made of silk manufactured in Paterson paraded before a throng of experts in styles from New York and other cities, who praised the work of the designers highly.

Prominent dealers in women's apparel who attended the exposition predicted that, partly as a result of the war, Americans would come to realize that just as good styles and materials could be obtained in this country as in Paris or other foreign places. That this belief was not unwarranted was proved by the beauty of some of the designs worn by the models yesterday, and which will be seen in the windows of Fifth Avenue shops soon.

Visitors to the exposition gathered in the Fifth Regiment Armory building, near the Erie station, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The models appeared on a little balcony on the second floor, the audience standing on the main floor. As the curtain to a large picture frame was drawn aside and the model was seen standing in the frame the approval of the audience was expressed in low exclamations of admiration.

Forty-two costumes were exhibited yesterday. One of these was of pure white clinging silk and was worn by a model who carried an olive branch. On one raised hand a dove perched. This was called "The Peace Gown." Another, made of gold and white silk, was worn by "Miss Paterson," to personify the city. Among the gowns meant for general use one which won much admiration was an attractive Russian green moire, decorated with a small moire rose, trimmed at collar and skirt bottom with fur and caught up in front. This was designed by Miss Carolyn Gautschy, daughter of the owner of the Gautschy Silk Dyeing Company of Paterson, who spent the Summer in Paris and studied designing there. The gown, meant for afternoon wear, was trimmed with dull gold lace and buttons.

A number of attractive designs were exhibited by Grean of New York. One costume was of wistaria chiffon velvet, draped from the shoulders in long folds. The sleeves were of wistaria net and the neck low cut. A long, loose-sleeved cloak, meant for use with this gown, was shown next. One sleeve of the cloak was elaborately brocaded, the other being plain. Another of Grean's designs was a salmon Georgette crêpe over high-lustre satin of the same color. The other designers exhibiting at the show were Woolf & Schulhof, Miss Bertha T. Loll of Paterson, Rose, Windsor & Davis, Quackenbush & Co., C. C. Shayne & Co., Bedell, Incorporated; Jackson, and McCreery.

McCreery showed a black charmeuse dinner gown with a black evening wrap, the throat and sleeve tips of which were trimmed with white fur. A cloak by Grean of dull gold satin, brocaded in blue, was striking. Its novel feature was the collar, which was held high by a frame. Another gown was a Scotch plaid, worn by one of the weavers in a Paterson mill. After exhibiting the gown, she demonstrated the method of weaving plaid with a modern silk loom.

Other looms on the first floor were weaving ribbons and broad silk with almost incredible speed. At some of the looms one girl operated as many as twenty-five shuttles. In the middle of the armory were two aged men who worked at antiquated wooden hand looms, one of which was said to be 150 years old. The men, John Edson and Henry England, had both worked on hand looms in their youth. The slowness of their process stood out in marked contrast to the speed attained by the girls at the modern looms. At other booths the entire process of handling silk, from the cocoon to the finished gown, was shown.

In the industrial part of the exposition there were booths showing the products of other industries in Paterson, among them being booths for shoes made in the city and for stone-faced concrete building material. There was also a woman's suffrage booth. At one booth a prize of a ton of coal was offered to the visitors who could make the most accurate guess as to the weight of a large block of caked coal.

The exposition and style show will last until Oct. 24, and two style exhibitions will be given daily. In that time, according to the officers of the Paterson Chamber of Commerce, which has charge of the exposition, delegations of prominent clothing manufacturers, dressmakers, and designers from Eastern cities will attend.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; J. V. Wellborn, suits, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; D. T. Morgan, dress goods; 214 Church; Navarre.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; L. L. Brager, linens, cotton goods, comfortables; 116 W. 32d; Martinique.
BALTIMORE—Strouse & Baer Co.; A. K. Baer, middy blouses; 1,182 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—J. Moyer & Co.; J. Moyer, waists; Navarre.
BIRMINGHAM—Pizitz Carpet Co.; L. Pizitz, carpets; York.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Rice, ladies' hosiery, underwear; Miss Casey, leather goods; Miss Plummer, parasols, ribbons; Mr. Adelberg, mdse. manager; Miss Mallee, furs, misses' ready-to-wear; Miss Finn, ladies' coats, suits, dresses; Miss Golding, waists, ladies' muslin underwear; Miss Dreyer, infants' wear; Miss Barnett, corsets; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss M. Callahan, children's hats; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Grossman Cap Co.; H. Grossman, caps; Arlington.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; C. H. Van Note, carpets, rugs; 242 Church; Park Avenue.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; I. Friedlander, boys' clothing; H. S. Gibbs, men's furn. goods; C. Koven, representing; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; H. Schroeder, ladies' underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques, (basement;) W. Silverman, ladies', misses' skirts, (basement;) 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. B. Blumenthal, waists; 15 E. 26th.
BRISTOL, Vt.—L. O. Chapin, ready-to-wear; Broadway Central.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. B. Reynolds, carpets, rugs; 214 Church.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; F. L. Miller, cloaks, suits, waists; 39 West 32d.
CHICAGO—Carter & Holmes; W. J. Carter, neckwear, furn. goods; Belleclaire.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. H. Holmes, furn. goods, hats; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, cloaks; Miss M. Weathered, dresses; Miss M. Halberg, costumes; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; R. E. Bernhard, Spring millinery; 38 W. 25th.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; G. C. Fleming, domestics, linens, white goods; H. M. Hillman, waists; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. R. Britton, A. B. Nelson, ribbons; W. Simpson, furs; F. Corley, millinery; A. C. Bodman, upholstery goods; J. P. Coveney, dress goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—N. Herzog & Co.; L. Herzog, piece goods; 438 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; L. A. North, dress goods, linings; J. Basch, gloves, umbrellas, ribbons; A. J. Kahnweiler, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 15 E. 22d.
CINCINNATI—M. Kuppin, notions; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—H. F. Koop; Miss Hoss, jobs children's coats; 18 West 27th.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; J. Metzger, ready to wear; 214 Church.
CINCINNATI—I. Ettlinger & Co.; I. Ettlinger, clothing; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Frewen, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; J. A. Henninger, millinery; 621 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; C. N. Rexford, laces, hdkfs., trimmings; Miss M. Prout, ribbons; 214 Church.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; M. M. Weill, jewelry, leather goods; 37 W. 26th.
DALLAS—Perkins D. G. Co.; J. H. Armstrong, dress goods, silks; 75 Leonard.
DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs D. G. & Carpet Co.; C. A. Gille, notions, toilet goods; 31 Union Square.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Mrs. E. A. Russell, cloaks, suits; 71 W. 23d; Park Av.
DES MOINES—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; S. M. Shloss, hats, untrimmed; 621 B'way.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mrs. D. J. Springer, juniors', children's garments; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; T. F. Ranck, cloaks, suits, waists; 50 Union Square; Prince George.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. E. Sittlington, dress goods, silks; 50 Union Square.
ELYRIA—H. C. Weil, general mdse.; Great Northern.
EVANSVILLE—Andres Co.; Miss B. Scherer, cloaks, waists, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 60 W. 33d.
FAIRMONT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Son; A. Montgomery, ready-to-wear; sixth floor; 60 W. 33d.
FAIRMOUNT, West Va.—J. M. Hartley & Son; J. A. Montgomery, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway, sixth floor.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—John Stillman; H. Hofstadter, coats, dresses; 15 East 26th.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; J. Lurie, coats; 1,133 Broadway, Room 823.
GLOVERSVILLE—Darlington & Deacon Co.; H. Darling, furniture; Grand.
GREENVILLE, Penn.—Tillotson D. G. Co.; W. O. Tillotson, carpets; Strand.
HERKIMER—S. H. Miller, dry goods; Grand.
HONESDALE—Katz Underwear Co.; E. A. Katz, underwear; 45 East 17th.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; S. Stroup, domestics, linens, blankets; 71 W. 23d.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; G. W. Kennedy, dress goods, silks; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak Co.; Miss K. Clancy, suits, waists; 95 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; H. J. Gillen, dress goods, silks; 2 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; H. M. Quinn, clothing, men's furn. goods; 214 Church; Cumberland.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; C. J. McGuire, domestics; 215 4th Av.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; G. Elder, domestics, linens, dress goods, silks, velvets; M. Mayer, boys' clothing, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves, umbrellas; M. B. Mountjoy, waists, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; 214 Church.
MACON—Union D. G. Co.; W. J. Juhan, notions, furnishing goods; 69 5th Av.; Collingwood.
MEMPHIS—Summerfield Millinery Co.; J. Summerfield, millinery; 13 E. 22d.
MEMPHIS—Bry Block Merc. Co.; H. G. Landers, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 351 4th Av.
MEMPHIS—J. Summerfield, ready to wear; 15 E. 22d.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Mr. Calder, ladies' underwear; Miss M. Lemoche, hosiery; 2 Walker.
MOBERLY, Mo.—J. S. Bowers & Son; Mr. Bowers, jobs, suits, coats, dresses; 43 W. 27th.
NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; S. Marks, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.
NEW HAVEN—Gamble Desmond Co.; G. W. Allen, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.; Longacre.
NEW ORLEANS—The Tulane Shop; J. Burnstein, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Aberdeen.
NEW ORLEANS—J. Burnstein, ready to wear; 303 5th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—Schwartz Bros. & Co.; H. J. Schwartz, notions; 75 Leonard.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss R. Sherwood, ready to wear; 15 E. 26th.
PADUCAH—Ladies' Garment Shop; H. J. Loewenthal, ready-to-wear; Herald Squ.
PADUCAH—J. A. Rudy & Sons; J. H. Rudy, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—H. Kramer, carpets; Navarre.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parness, coats, suits, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg & Berg; B. Berg, Mrs. Dorfman, coats, suits, dresses, pile fabrics; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koeffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; 7 W. 22d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. W. Goldman, gen'l mdse.; C. M. B. Whitely, linings; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss De Viney, corsets; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; E. Bohn, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Frank & Co.; M. Frank, cloaks; 1,182 Broadway; Latham.
PHILADELPHIA—Reiss & Smith Mfg. Co.; M. Smith, silks; Herald Square.
PHILADELPHIA—W. H. McMahon; beds; York.
PITTSBURG—Kaufmann Bros. Dept. Store; Miss M. Gibson, waists; A. B. Kuehn, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; E. L. Merrill, rugs; 214 Church.
PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; R. L. Thompson, domestics, prints; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; J. W. McCreery, cloaks, suits; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Mr. Dryzer, shoes; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann-Baer Co.; J. Baer, men's clothing; A. Lapidus, boys' clothing; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; J. B. Shea, genl. mdse.; 60 W. 33d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss Hogan, neckwear, veilings, handkerchiefs; Miss Clinton, Mr. Strauss, leather goods; G. Levy, cloaks, suits; J. Hirschel, ladies', misses' ready-to-wear, (basement;) 95 Madison Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; O. Meier, dry goods; 31 Union Square.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; D. J. Meagher, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Touhey Co.; J. Marks, coats, dresses, waists; 15 East 26th.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; D. J. Meagher, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—H. C. Cohn & Co.; H. M. Cohn, hosiery, men's neckwear; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—Stein-Block Co.; C. A. Mayer, trimmings; 200 5th Av.
SACRAMENTO—Lennon & Dunney; E. Lennon, notions, furn. goods; Park Avenue.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; C. Martin, Oriental goods; 470 4th Av.
SEDALIA—M. Chasonof; D. A. Chasonof, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
SCRANTON—F. L. Crane, cloaks; Breslin.
SPOKANE—Culbertson-Grote-Rankin Co.; Mr. Abraham, ready to wear; 60 W. 33d.
SPRINGFIELD—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock, carpets, rugs; 2 Walker.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Smith & Murray; Miss M. Biggins, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 55 White.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss J. B. Bishop, ribbons, veilings, neckwear; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; L. Levy, upholstery goods; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss J. Bishop, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; H. M. Blankenstein, jewelry, leather goods; J. Oberdorfer, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, gloves, umbrellas; 37 W. 26th.
SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. & Co.; Miss M. A. Sullivan, corsets, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.
TITUSVILLE, Penn.—Pittsburgh Store Co.; J. Gruber, coats; 1,133 Broadway, Room 823.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner Co.; Miss Jensen, millinery, jobs velvet shapes; 20 W. 22d.
TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; T. M. Gray, furn. goods; Wallick.
TOLEDO—Fiedtke Bros. Co.; M. R. Feor, silks, dress goods; Breztell.
TOLEDO—Lion Dry Goods Co.; Miss E. T. Hayes, laces, handkerchiefs, veilings, neckwear; Miss E. Brodt, embroideries; Miss M. Moran, ribbons; 214 Church.
UTICA—John A. Roberts & Co.; Miss O. E. Shaw, laces, ribbons; Park Avenue.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss S. Eber, millinery; 334 4th Av.
WHEELING, West Va.—George E. Johns Co.; Mr. Young, coats, waists, dresses; 15 East 26th.
YOUNGSTOWN—B. McManus & Co.; B. McManus, furn. goods, millinery, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

No decisions were handed down today. Adjourn until tomorrow.
Day call for Tuesday: Nos. 197, 434, (and 435,) 381, (and 418, 446, and 447,) 4, original, 80, 420, 421, 452, 61, 296, 388, (and 384,) 409, 380, 382, 427, 251, 462, 478, 479, 349, 506, and 517.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Jackson<N Y.
People<Clara Lumber.
US Fid & Guar<Boro B'k, Brooklyn.
Same<Carnegie Trust, (2 acts.)
Farley<Wood & an.
People<Ostrander, (3 acts.)
Jackson<Smith.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, Dowling, Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions.
Meagher<Hearn. Lidke<Riverside Dr & 150 St. Gilsey<Lancaster. Rubber Trading<Man Rubber. Lesem<Mutual Life. Gottlieb<Grossman. Re Carside. Mageworth<Mehler. O'Donnell<Caldwell & Wingate.
McCreanor<Cardinale. Natl Nass Bk<Ludington. Oppenheimer<Freeman. Fontanella<NY C RR. Kaye<Stern. Goodenough<Wood-H. Davidson<Buchanan. Green<Wadington. Tolchinsky<CNY. Galina<McGovern. Ahearn<Bowery S Bk.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
People<Leventhal. Re Brown. Kelly<CNY. Bishell<Meany. Ritz Carlton Rest<Andrews. Solling<Pieper, (2 acts.) Fox<NY Rys. Sciaballa<Ill Surety. Cohen<same. Callan<Dowling. Meltzner<Nach. Freese<Malnick. Bennett<NY Rys. Witlow<Pitts Con. Harris<Harris. Ford<Davidson. Stern<Hess Co. Whalen<CNY. Robinson Co<S Mut L. Re Engel. Steckler<Wolf. Re Mulqueen. Olendorf<Scaramuzzo. Altman & Co<Ornst'n. Grant & Co<Casey-O'B. J Horseshoers' Un<Callahan. Maiden Lane<Robins'n. Singer<Singer. Goldstein<I R T. (2 acts.) CNY<Stowe Con. Olendorf<Scaramuzzo. Rentz<Talmadge. Fambrosia<Royal Ben. Tritschler<Tritschler. Van Reiper<Ray. Schiffman<Emp L As. Vigouroux<Worch. Re Fletcher. State Bk<Sheinhouse. Maze Rty Co<Lindberg. Leary<Leary. Lowe<same. Berkman<Berkman. Schnitzer<Nemeth. Rofetto<Lagomarsino. Lorraine Amuse<Bell. Clarke<Young Co. People<Uefelmesser. Duddy<Wright. Gotthold<N Y C RR. Reichman<Ashner. Hornblum<Singer. Kramer<Coyle. Lowinson<Hilton. Nat Bridge Wks<same. Bernheimer<Salomon, (3 acts.) Isaacs<same, (3 acts.) CNY<Pasternack. Reich<Bliss Bldgs. Orim<Rosenthal. James<Hoadley. Unione Tra<Laurora.
Tucker<Threshold, (2 cases.) D'Anna<Stevens Con. Hoffstein<Markowitz. Un Dime S Bk<Liebeskind. CNY<Schwab. Tiedemann<Tiedemann. Wolf<Jones. Burke<Little Italy. Gordon<Prov Life. Shearer<Shearer. Norden<Norden. Re Kesner S Emp. Schleich<Schleich. Hardy<Dymock. Schinnelli<Burns Bros. Ey<Ey. Burby<NY C RR. Jones<Bernheimer. McCaddon<Cent Tr. US Mort<Torbert. Ehrmann<Levy. Wallach<Simonson. Emigrant I S Bk<Strack. Katzen<Katzen. Pitts W Heat<Phillips. Thatcher Furn<same. Colwell Lead<same. Schiagall & Kienzle<Nebenzohl. Re Kleinman. Pavlowa Ballet<Atw'l. CNY<Schwab. Re Bohne-McL Co. Re Kirk. Berliner<Fur New P. Tresca<Tresca. People ex rel Low<Am W Cross Lab. Alger Rty<Wolf. Castelli<Clothier. Kerbs<NY R E Sec. Re Gold. Cross, Austin & A<Jones. Skidmore<Myers. Shaw<De Mossin. Friedlander<Bretth-K. Re Furman. Feerick<McKulty Bros. Roffe<Ehrlich. Markert<L I RR. Rohrs<Baurhenn. Tatum<Farscon, Jr. MacNamara<MacN. Rector Church<Horton. Pines<Denver Rlty. Re Barlow. Landers<Memand. Re Brooks, (Britt Yawger.) Holtzer<Albert. Lowenberg<Strunsky. Re Ind Sav & Loan. CNY<McCarthy. Re Byrners, (Charles.)

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.
Eppinger-Carpenter. Purp<Burton. Kropf<Kropf. Re Caponigri. Engel<Schubert. Carpenter<Am N Bk. Medwin<Medwin. Hammerslough<Hamslough. Terody<Terody. Zellinick<Zellinick. Briggs<Briggs. Podmore<Podmore. Benedict<Benedict. Kaufman<Kaufman. Jaskow<Jaskow. Wormser<Arbesman. Winer<Winer. Rubin<Rubin. Moore<Moore. Abrams<Abrams. Stephenson<Stephenson.
Demurrers: MacManus<Coler. Connolly Auction<Raccuglia. Gladstone<Kaufman. Johnson<Nevins. Clark<Coler. Milliken<McGarrah.
Preferred causes: Bloodgood<Rosen. U S Tr<Pleas Av RR. Bour<Bour. Windsor Const<CNY. Nat Surety Co<Tag. Mollot<CNY. Gere<Schaefer. Jennstone<Zimmermann.
Klein<Melzer. Klein<Kohn. Baehr<Smith. Amsterdam & Gittelman<Amsterdam.
General calendar: Tilton<Gaus. North Bank of N Y<Jackson. Fishman<Halperin. Katman<Halperin. Maier<Maier. Smith<S I Land Co. Morris<Alstedter. Hein<Wise Piano Co, (2 acts.) Schwartz<Chase. Adams<Stewart. Witmark & Sons<Atteridge. Keeley<Fach. Pilcher<Pilcher. Lyons<Donohue. Blight, Overfield Co<O'Neill & Byrns. Bamberger<Cantor. O'Neill<Gen Film Co. Monteforte<T T Campaila. Heinse<Allison. Lurie<Lurie. Colon<1st Un Pres Ch. Lewald<US Life Ins. Fox<Miller. Bluthenthal & Bickart<Donnelly. Alberti<Alotta. Brandt Con<G Centres. Case on.

PART IV., Erlanger, J., case on; V., Delany, J., case on; VI., no day calendar; VII., Pendleton, J., case on; VIII., Blanchard, J., case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gould<Heinze. Young<Heinze. Miller<Mann. Rapp<Rapp. Corey<Corey. Title Guar<Pain. Sway Tr<Palumbo. Witner<Adler. Altoria Rty<Delacy. Dickinson<Meadows. W Horne<Ill Surety. Briskman<Adams. Fahrer<Margolies. Bk de Paris<Liebm'nn. Beck & Sons<Baensch. Same<Foster. Bk fur Handel<Sloat. Bacon<Stiner. Baldwin<Mulligan. Berkowitz<Frumkes. Columbia Bk<Ros'brg. Carlisle Tr<NY & Carlisle Rity. Am Seating Co<Minsker Rity. Butler<Iaman. Barton<Mulligan. Purcell<Attix El Eng. Baird<Mulligan.
Chodorov<Pac Coast Cas. Castelli<Clothier. Coffey<McNamee. Halle<Mark. Martin<Ward. Murray<Simpson. Osborne<Willett. Bronner<Wiener. Eulhardt<Lewis. Youngman<Fid & Dep. Smith<Howell. Publio Bk<Greenblatt & Sons. 205 E 57 St<Philill. Switzerland Rty<Herring. Stolwein<Nat Surety. Rep Rubber<Brooks. Pearl<Mezger. Spielholtz<Pac C Cas. Schlichter<Kinsella. Salmon<Weinman. Van Cise<Eggers. Rockville Cent. Est<Windsor Land. Postal Life<Burns. Case on.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Glaser<C I & B RR. Newack<CNY. CNY<Scholle. Schnell<I R T. Hillich<Bronx Gas. Hoffman<175 St & 3 Av. Erickson<Bradley Const. Meagher<Sessrun Soc. Bilsky<Hirsch. Braun<Bal. Cassidy<NYC RR. Moran<Thompson.
Regan<NY Rys. Walsh<CNY. Meehan<Same. Ensign<Seaman (2 acts.) Slavis<Wahlig & Sonsin. Meyer<West El RR. Sullivan<L & F Alton. Lyon & Healy<Musical Courier. Kuanstadt<Levine. Int Trust<Gow. Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Russell<Bradley. Same<Jacobs & Davies. Van Slochem<Br Col Ry. Hentschel<Plaza Op'g. Donnelly<H C & A I Piercy. Bedell<Barrett. Van Roswadowski<Essen. Smith<Simpson. Fairclough<So Pac Co. Ettinger<Well. Minners<CNY. Tock Rlty<Pell.
Dillon<Severn Rlty. Harrison<Carpenter. Garretson<Carpenter. Klein<W End M Cab. Scheffler<Lewis. Christ<Duffy. Sherry<Minzesheimer. Beal<Danega. Rine<Ruhl. Maldoner<Klausner. Sullivan<Mad Sq Gard. Schpugelman<Bradley Con. Miller<Bail. Case on.

PART V.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Delaney<Adair. Cotter<Daniels. Romano<Degnon. Wolff<Saul. Bollinger<Albright. Albrite<Thompson-S. O'Malley<NY Rys. Peroippe<Mance. Ashton<NY Rys. Lenaras<So Pac. Berlstein<Rlty Hold'g. Kennedy<Robinson.
Slovis<Borrello. Stewart<Martin. Whitman<Noble. Perchman<Rapp. Allien<Witgel. Gledner<Trainor. Valentine<Brokaw. Edwards<Post. Saul<Hickey Con. D. Laporta<Richard. V. Laporta<same. Clear.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Jess<Orpheum. F Rix<Aldrich. T Rix<same. Hector<NY Rys. Donohue<Belknap. Goldberg<Friedman. Laury<NY Rys. Weisinger<Rabinowitz. Levine<Rudinsky. Kaplan<CNY. Finkenthal<Taub. Glaser<Horn & H. Dopstadt<NYC RR. Reggerio<Nas El RR.
Renaut<CNY. Flynn<Rodgers & H. Mack<Kneer, Buhl. Walker<United Elec. Meyers<Barrett. Filkins<same. Kennedy<Marcus. Swartwout<Waldo. Judge<same. Zorn<same. Times Bldg<CNY. Amey<I R T. Armstrong<Brown. Case on.

PART VII.—Crouch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Uhdler<Melcher. Renahan<McMullen S. & T. Glenn<Sternfeld Bldg. Walker<Herman. V Kahn<Schenck.
J Kahn<same. Witt<Austria-Am Line. Hecla<Simonson. Blum<Hottheif. B Wang<Steeplechase. P Wang<same.

Kraus<Lasky. Rosenthal<Musical Courier. Hoffman<Bronx B Bk. Pashnesky<Nas El RR. Donovan<Jonward Co. Thielker<F A Wahlig Co. Dana<Robbins.
Kozelstein<Am Wet Wash, (2 acts.) Howley<NY West Ry. Mantle<Kollmar. Colston<Forbes Paper. Gannon<Gimbel Bros. Schwedman<NY Rys. Moran<same. Clear.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Feldman<Herman. Gibbons<McGrath (2 acts.) Palmer<McConnel. Pakulav<Rosenfeld. Hayes<IRT. Casartelli<CNY. Grimes<same. Day<Weil. Becker<Hastings-on-Hudson. Kelly<CNY. Hynes<Belt Line.
Bly<I R T. Wishnofsky<CNY. McDonald<Penn. Tun. Hymowitz<Heidt. Hymowitz<same. Imperial Film<Kalem. Rostoff<Fagan. Litowchik<Rosenblum. Levine<Fuchs. Cirotte<Blank. Swanson<Wieland. Cleary<NY Life. Case on.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
M Ringuleson<Linch. H Ringuleson<Same. Ryan<United Fruit. Jury<Davey. McCoy<NY Rys. Swierczynski<Golliek & Smith. McCormick<Un Fruit. Benson<Yellow Taxi. Hogberg<H'ford & NY Transfer. Stubiner<Klein. Melito<42 St Ry. Gottschadt<Trem't W. Hynds<Press Pub.
Hansen<Post & McC. Valentine<Schalza. Kaltofsky<Carey Co. Cont Rubber<Stayton. J Flanagan<Milo. M Flanagan<same. Damasky<Un Beef. Woulf<Murphy, (2 acts.) Beauley<Press Pub. Rosenband<Mut Furn. Thock<Steinhueller. Gillen<Cent Pk RR. Case on.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Reynolds<S I Mid Ry. Posavetz<Scholtz. Engel<Hildenbrand L. Glavey<Am Meter. Massala<Baxter. Glavey<Am Meter. Maresco<Fesler Sales. Wollman<Rosen. Austin<S I Ry. Laporte<Clark. Kernweiss<B H RR. Stoll<same. Olch<Daniel.
Amstruder<L I RR. Bourden<Plaza Oper. Hall<NY C & H R RR. Charlton<Wanamaker. Canevari<Thomas & B. Hempel<Schw'rz's Van. Goldstein<I R T. Glassman<Singer S M. Bederin<Met El Mfg. Langin<Eagle Pencil. Bachrach<I R T. Clear.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Harvis<Reardon. Charlton<Russell. Freas, Jr<NY Mail Co. Scherding<Smith Cont Co. Harrigan<Salvation A. Dunn<Morgenthau. Baranouckas<Wirth. Kelly<Corey. Kelly<same. Marotta<Cunard. Donnelly<Astoria Lgt. Heat & Pow. Fier<Fink.
Donelly<B H RR. Steiner<N Y Rys. Kaplan<Beck. Jacobson<C I & B RR. I Dickman<Rosenberg. S Dickman<same. L Burnstein<Reimer. A Burnstein<same. Greenberg<Leavitt. Okum<C I & B RR. Feniger<Theaman. Dugundji<Leodopoulus. Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 19.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Woldt<Goodwin Mfg. Winterer<Baschtald. Farley<Benedetto. Same<Schlag. Hastings Pavement Co<Donovan. Norden<Norden. Hasbrouck<Brotsch. Casey<Victoria Gran. Farley<Bronx Bath. Forbes<Dimor. Moore<US Light. Foster Debevoise<London Feather.
Libman Cont<Oltarsch Iron Works. Scully Steel Co<Fox. Fairbanks<Smith. Boreas Rlty<Am Bdng. Delehanty<Dunn. Little<Lee Lash. CNY<Bklyn Alcatras. Carfagno<McAtee. Woodruff Co<Roth. Horan<Roxbury. Pope<De Saulles. 2d Wd Bk<M Cross. CNY<Lench, (2 acts.) Case on.

PART XV.—No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 19.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sternberg<Silbernstein. Silberstein<Anable. Paulson<Palmer Co. Finkelstein<Iroq Door. Van Wagoner, Linn Const<Gallagher. Babione<Alpern. Springs<McMillan. Ulanor<Brower. Coe<Katz. Remick<O'Connell. Knight<Rev of Rev. Hodes<Korn. Klein<McAdow. Katz<Katz. Strauss<Regan. Solomon<Bhd Painters. Farley<Beckman. Same<Wendelken. Carroll<Aspegren. Irwin<Warren. CNY<McCarthy. The Ansonia<Hein. Hart<Millhauser.
Burger<Brown. Maxim Hat Works<Pub Bk, (2 acts.) Mills<Nat Surety Co. Cont Dist<Am C Oil. Re Dale. Rosenfield<Josephson. Tormey<Deane Plaster. Jacobs<Weingarten Bros. Cannazzaro<Bressi. Dixey<Woods Prod. Torgean<Dawson. Adler<Indelli & C. Palumbo<L'Araldo Ital Pub Co. Block<Delprate. Weill<Getzler. Harbison-Walker Ref Co<190th St Ry. Curley<Currie. Nat Surety<Mass B&I. Adler<Everett House. Martinique<Waters. Clear.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Ryan<CNY. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—Motion calendar.
Solomon Fischel, Sarah Seadler, Maurice L Mendham, Lena Rosenthal, Jacob Liebovitz, Sarah Akin, Englebert Ihl, Daly infants, Matilda C. Hoeree, Augusta A. Thorn, Anthony Gerard, &c. Philip Warshavsky, Pasquale Occhini, McCarthy infants, Albert Frost, Irving W Childs, Afanasky Geleiek, Amelia G Cutter, Mary A Murray, Louis Newell, Marie Ogrie, Caroline G Ewan, Josephine Weiss, Clark W Dunlop, Amelia G Cutter, Patrick Reynolds, Emaline Green, Gaylord S Truesdell, Agnes T Diamond,
Caroline E Johnson, Charles Welts, Catherine N Lyons, Agata Lepore infant, Bridget Logan, &c., Henry Kraus, Mae R Lefferts, Nellie Pulils, John Ottendorfer, Robert J Turley, Dani O'Day (14 acts), Emily Sendall, Bernadina Pulit, &c., Marion R Kelly, Rose G Kelly, Louisa Kelrns, Herman Schrier, Mary A Sullivan, John H Savage, Marie E Spencer, John R Ford, Ellen Donoho, F H Brinckerhoff, Abraham Cohn, Edw J Salomon, Henry E Cleveland, Theodore C Wallace, Wil'mina Pennemann,
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.:
Coster Chadwick, Margaretta Henken, Paulina Matzalek, Julia T Lunthicum, Kate Ryan, Chas A Christman,
Margaret O'Brien, Frances B Cowles, Anna M Tooker, Chas A Schermerhorn, Joseph Cohn,

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Contested wills.
Egbert B Seaman, Mary A Murray, Bridget Clayton.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Fink & Bros<Jennings. Hurmuye<Poffer. Gress Mfg<Apex Equip. Collins<Hardings. Fink Bros<Englander. 210 W 56 St Co<Prince. Levine<Enterp M Bed. Klutman<Block. Valentine's Sons<Epstein. Barry<Bk for Savings. Rosen<Matte. Nat'l Emb<Liebowitz. Rothschild<Feibel, Sp. Grossman<Hess. Healey & Co<Kearney. Same<same. Bob<Rude & Co. Banks<Seidman. Cappiello<Siciliano. Joseph<Dalberg (2 acts.) Schlessel<Tull. Halpern<Stadtmaur. Same<same. Goldsmith<Hartman. Rabinowitz<Nat Undw. Pringle<Allen. Sias<Gardiner. Toback<Lagowitz. Axelrod<US C Bed. Streichler<Switzer. Barnett<Aronson Co. Whittlelaw<Arnow. Lichtenstein<Humph. Berliner<Lindner.
Cohen<Willner. Smith<Meyers. Rity Supervisn<Berlin. Atl Knit Mills<Sheindelman. Brady<Delta Theatre. Mooney<Drew. Laemmle<Rothschild. Rosenthal<Rudin. Kersler<Keely. Teeter<Tenn Copper. Frayer<Toll. Samberg<Newgold. Maurel<Raum. McGiff<Fair. Chayes<Schmidt. Salzberg<Feiner. Neubert<Miesner. Interstate Rubber<Miller. St Nich Club<Houghtaling. Post<Chace. Interstate Rubber<Miller. Rubin<Silverman. Scott<Silverman. Same<Taylor. Somer & Cotait<Schaffer. Rubin<Silverman. Wormser<Margolies. Chart<Nielsen. Mendetz<Stern. Blauner<Rusler.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Trial Terms.

PART I.—Ransom, J.—Court opens at 9:45 A. M.
Dale<I R T. Kupferberg<Kriegel. Nagy<Neurad. Robertson<Schneid'r-A. Heller<NY Rys. Same<same. Lehrer<Teicher. Summerfield<5 Av C. German<Studinsky. Bressler<Walker. Popper<NY Rys. Eisenstat<Zeliner. Hopkins<Jones. O'Neill<NY Edison Co. Thibaut<D'Andree Con. Lehrer<S Lodge, K & L of H. Kreiger<Kirsh. Meyer<Mitchell. Kuggleman<Ritter. Zuckerman<NY Rys. Mitchell<same. Tonka<same. Gleitman<same. Martarano<B & O RR. Quinn<Samuels. Lord & Taylor<Adler. Hoffman<Moll. La Forgia<Campis. Goldstein<Block. Same<same. Flanagan<Harris. Howard<Eastern Line. Swientochowski<Otis E. Raulins<NY Rys. Cullen<Stand Gas. Haase<Gusenburger. Falk<Miller. Theis<N Y Rys. Wilde<L L & Globe. Lichtenstein<Met Print. McLean<McElduff. Tuozzo<Jarasolewsky. Mercurio<Chrico. Fischer<Cohen. Jones<Waters Co. Weiss<Cicogna. Villim<Dunham. Currier<Collander. Cartaino<Beresford.
Stegemann<Puretz. Fertig<I R T. Rosen<Zurcaro. Cummins<Hedden Con. Paper<NY Rys. Shalko<same. Cooper<same. Garber<Hartman. Nold<NY Rys. Zoleski<Cent Pk RR. Epperson<same. Bewele<McAllister. Wachs<NY Rys. Paddock<US M Cab. Westcott<Cutler. Kroin<I R T. Waxman<same. Goldreyer<Sholtis. Fitzgerald<Kalt Lumb. Berkowitz<I R T. Wolff<Stapf. Wadro<Danziger. Clark Co<Blanchard. Berkowitz<Kenny. Same<same. Saenger<Sternfeld. Weissman<Hain. Goldstuck<I R T. Solakain<NY & N E C. Rapaport<Weiss. Schmidt<Fischer. Langsaby<same. Altman<I R T (2 acts) Einhorn<Derby. White Con<Hennebique. Kugel<Castro Con. Silverman<Mark. Washow<Br I & Job. Lehman<Grundburg. Union Firepr S & D<Kramer. Brown<5th Av Coach. Moore<Hyd Oil Stor. Weiman<Brown Bros. Wyner<Jones. Cooper<Brown. Kiaransky<Ambas Rty. Cardo<Dure. Condor<Cary. Case on.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
Stearns<Covt G Gar. Bier<Coates Co. Luongo<Gas Co of Am. Cohn<Borten. Falk<Cohen. Hyman<Solomon. Kisloff<Sarna. Blauner<Reisler. Feinstein<Pfeffer. Ahrens<H Pearce Co. Novak<Met Sav Bk. Margolies<Sawyer. Burns<Spiegel. Collins<S T Williams & Staff Co. Cohen<S Schiff. Chayes<Schmidt. Hickson<Frankenberg. Holme<Guar Tr Co. Frohman<Mason. Knowlton<Simpson. Walter<Boyd. Cappiello<Siciliano. Kass<Abrams. Mandel<Bloch Co. Dubinsky<Abrams. Raw Silk Trading Co<Kleinberger. Levy<Brinn. Davis<Engel. Gerler<Worth. Danson<Rosenfeld.
Blair<Stewart. Kassel<Mechalisky. Rex Mfg Co<Smigrod. Elec C C & S Co<Delta Theatre Co. Blainer<Wallach. Brookstone<Grosswiemer. Seldin<Block. Mandel<Kreiner. Levison<Fisher. Voccoli<Bway Tr Co. Laitman<Prog Brethren of Nishvez. Wyman<Mass Bondg. Solomon<Woodman. Chonanus<20th Av Go. Dawson<Wiestacchi. Wiesemann<Stoneham. G Pieretti<Horn. Knoperbaum<Bolkan. Knoperbaum<Nachby. Knoperbaum<Mark. Curtis<Gilbert Met S. Russo<Smith. R Giovanne Cont Co<Jampole. Shevinsky<Cohen. Goldsmith<Frohling. Fabianelli<Carofiglio. Newman<Basch. Clear.

PART III., Smith, J., case on; IV., Schmuck, J., case on; V., La Fetra, J., case on; VI., Green, J., case on; VII., Delehanty, J., case on; VIII., McAvoy, J., clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—American Sav Bank<Kremer—Robt L. Stanton. Goodrich<Inter-City Land Co—Archibald E. Baxter. Coddington<Byron—Edmond Hurley. Silberman<Slichweb—David A. McConnell.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Jenks, Burr, Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, JJ.—Non-enumerated Day Calendar.—At 1 P. M.
Bowery Bay<Purdy. Stokes<Carpenter. Finch<Williams. Nash<same. Wright<same. Schultz<same. Noon<same. Re Beresoff. Nas RR<Pendergast. Conroy<Standard. Radclyffe<Grt Neck. Trupiano<Trupiano.
Urban Water Sup<Connolly. Pratt<McKee. Hastrich<Pilcher. Duryea<Hendrickson. Van Pradenburgh<Home Mutual. Kalb<Mayer. Re Aid Society. Cunningham<Royl Arc. People<Le-Compte. Monypeny<Monypeny.

MOTION CALENDAR—Jenks, Burr, Carr, Thomas, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.
Weeks<Downing et al. Re CNY<Wash Av. Schnayder<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. Allen<Allen. Bklyn Maj Thea<Hyde & Behman. Matheson<Menta T I. Seaman<Mineola. C Lg Baumann<Baum. Hemming<Crav'n et al. Pro SNY<Edelstein.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Maddox, J.—Trials at 10 A. M.
Polo<Almont Holding. Armstrong<NY Press. Reynolds<Reynolds. Baldwin<Bay R Co. Schnubbe<Hank Mfg Co. Gaetzner<Gaetzner. Agneto<Pollack. Wertheim<Wertheim. Richard<Gewertz. Heslin<Eagan. Bonanza<Bonanza. Minor<Minor. Montgomery<Wmsburg Sav Bank. Sutton<Sutton. Sage Bros<Silkworth. Smith<Smith. Archer<Connors. Tassek<Tassek. Fiance<Palestine. Levy<May. Trick<Donohue.
Sheland<Brash. Mendel<Kuhlmann. Klein<Rockville Centre Manor. Konvalinka<Sheustone. Peo ex rel Riker Homestead<Purdy. Walsh<Lonergan. Prehn<Miller. Isaacson<Isaacson. Kaplan<Kaplan. Sugarman<Sugarman. Wise<Wise. House Linen<Silberstein. Nemoiter<Nemoiter. Bell<Bell. Holland<McDonald. Greene<Karp. Un Plumbg<Battsford, Dickenson. Rudd<Krummenacker.
Highest number reached, 1,117.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III, Clark, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Blackmar, J.
Pockrass<Kaplan. Moren<CNY. Richardson<Secher. Stanger<Simmonetti. Kanner<Nas R R. Marino<Knick Ice. Richardson<McCormack. Schaeffer<Bayliss. Maher<Rowland. McCloskey<Buckley & CNY. Van Westering<Collerton Coal. Carroll<Knapp. Mints<Bd of Edu. Adler<Saland. Warschauer<Good. Cervadore<Home Title.
Stoddard et al<Kelly. Rogers<Brown & ano. Tingle<Fix et al. Graig<Kings Co Dem Club. Rubenstein<Steeplechase. Carr<C I & B RR. Gallo<Tuttle & Bailey. Ferates<Hoist et al. Scully<Leibowitz. Gerschner<B H RR. Strube<Int Motor. Doyle<Am Sug Ref. Wilson<B H RR. Steinberg<same. Schmall<Union Ry. O'Hearn<Transit Dev. McGill<McAlpin & Co.
These causes if ready will be passed:
Maher, Rlty<Egbert. Tribunale<Rossler. Peo ex rel Sandler<Morrow et al. Morken<C I & B RR. Zorn<Pendleton et al. Marsanico<Welsberg-Mark Co. Guttelman<Saema et al. Same<Saphir. Lake<Fraade. Emens<Nassau RR. Cohen<B H RR. Maki<Kuuswalt. Skori<B H RR. Nutman<same. Barr<Barr. Daley<Nas RR. Cohen<B H RR. Kaplan et al<Feinstein et al. Donlon<Bowen.
Schaffer Tinware Mfg Co<Mauer. Union Bank<Jones. Helshin<Feinberg. Coleman<I R T. Epstein<Levenson. Barry<Gulden. Lawyers' Title<Lockwood. Tracy<B H RR. Sullivan<same. Parnes<Borgenich. Kenny<Oelkers. Clark<Bliss Co. D'Erb<Getz et al. Lomas et al<De Groff & Son. Mackiewicz<Krombach. Abelovitz<Feigenbauer. Wistenitz<Goldman.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Dike, J.
Anderson<B H RR. Latoato<Fishetti. Petrilli<same. Campbell<Nass El RR. Ruisi<same.
Lang<B H RR & Nass RR. Pisano<B H RR. Costell<Nass El RR. Runieu<B H RR. Fretwell<Paladino.
These causes, if answered, will be passed.
Budlong<B H RR & C I & B RR. Crighorn<B H RR. Roesler, Jr<same. Dougherty<Ross. Guiseppa<Catalava.
Moran<Sea Beach Ry. O'Brien<Rodgers. Mulvihill<Nass RR. Stewart<B Un El RR. O'Connor<B H RR.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.—In the Hall of Records, 2d Floor.
Wills of:
J P Campbell, Maria Delass, Miana Berghauser, Joseph Seifert, Jane Banker, John Kallmeyer, Magdalena Guinness, Danforth L Jones, C P Kroll, David Guetman, Henry Emmerich.
James Smyth, Maria Stadler, Anton Boehm, C Doscher, Sarah Higgins, John Northup, C Doscher, (2.) N J Nelson, Thomas Nash, Samuel Lippman, Susan Rowland, K Hotzer, Johanna Short, John Schleimacher, Henry Hatesu.
Administration of: Charles Higgers, Emily Wells, H Hansen.
Acctg. of: G R Davidson, C Lancaster.
Estates of: M J Gallagher, Claus Doscher, (2.)
CONTESTED CALENDAR—Will of: Annie Reubens.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Motion Calendar at 10 A. M.
Altman<Strong. Norton<Norton. Industl Iron Wks<Appel. Gleason<Fischer. Same<same. Aho<Cauldwell Wgate. Re Schwartzler. Zur Neiden<Stevens. Drew<Drew. Germania F In<Bag'n.
Malker<Knecht. Foy<Lynch. Feldman<Kenny. Sutorius<Scheierman. Tietjen<Lowenstein. Harlem Bk<Ellis. Same<same. N Y Tr<Convent P Cn. Meier<Meier. Cosgrove<Reddan Spty.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—Adjourned to Oct. 26.
TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.
Stenson<McMullin. Brick<I R T. Jacobson<Hay Fdry. Dykman<Dykman. Hospker<Rotheroe. Same<same.
McGuinness<Rogers & Hagerty. Foss<Blaney Spooner. Weber<Hay Fdry. Van Doren<Am S Rl.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Addie E. Seligman<Rebecca Barr—William J. McKeown.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bk of L I<Folger. Green<Shannon. Bergen<CNY. Schoncke<Planin. Gresser<Seal. Burnett<Geres. Fransee<Wellbock. Queens Villa<Shields. Rapp<First M E Church of Flushing. Walther<Walther.
Gardiner<NY Con Card. MacArthur<MadA. Ward<CNY. Engle<Morgenthaler-Pfeffer Realty Co. G Crabbe Co<Plaut. Coles<Coles. Vielania<McFavee. Pierce<E Riv Land. Walsh<Schick. Watts<Watts.
These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Horlacker<Horlacker. Sheindelman<Unger. Geyer<Geyer. Harnett<Briarwood. Rogers<Svanda. Sheridan<Sheridan. Bebell<Bebell. J Mulstein<Gussow. Mount<Harris. Huljus<Huljus. Krummenacker<Nelson. Triebel<Gallucci. Persch<Persch. Becker<Meserole. E E Meacham & Son<Hermann. Penn Cem'nt<Naponsit. Myer<Mowrey. Steiner<Ravenswood Paper Mill Co. Hays<Baldwin.
Mut Prof Rlty<Nelson. Becker<Meserole. Prusik<Prusik. Pelletreau & Co<Hefron. Kohop<Kohop. Peterson<E Riv Land. Howard<Howard. McKim<McKim. Dykes<Van Nostrand. Dramis<Dragis. Brandenstein<CNY. Quent<Becker. Donovan<Schiller. Donovan<Schiller. Hirsch<Mayer. Herman<Jeffs. Savage<Gottreicher. Werner<Werner. McManus<McManus. Frankel<Frankel. Jenkins<Maloy.

Leonard<Cavanagh. Ind Premtsche, &c<First Krzesower. Himment<Himment. Johnson<Wishart. Somerville Est & Averne P Co<Averne-by-the-Sea Co. Felten<Felten. Laidr<Laier. Duboff<Greenbaum. Hartfield<Furlong. Jung<Model Home. Levy<Dockendorff. Gallucci<Triebel. Strumpfler<Strumpfler. Van Der Din<Van Der Din. Matinecock Rlty Co<Hallet. Wilson<Wilson. Otto<Otto. Mittermeier<Stommel. Som'rv'e Rlty<McBride. Gilmore<Hirschman. Schlinkert<Frey. Ward<CNY.
Allaire<Allaire. Bebell<Ehrlich. Jamieson & Bond Co<Reynolds. Gill<Jamaica B Mfg. Drugon<Drugon. Hart<Lancaser Sea Beach Imp Co. Cullen<Gen Vehicle. Woodruf<Stalio. Jung<Model Home. Vavruska<Vavruska. Leimbach<Leimbach. Herrman<Jeffe. Lasher<Zaret. Dick<Dick. McCord<Cox. Van Tine<Ruge. Morina<Gordano. Della<Della. Baggs<Hencken. Davidson<Norton. Fields<Nathons. Brenner<Brenner. Bamberger<Muir Land. Foster<Conselyea. Klein<Davis. Ximenez<Robbins.
Highest number reached, 447.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Terry<L I RR. Jacobs<B H RR. Harris<B, Q C&S RR. Skidmore<Berthold. Pedicini<B Q C&S RR. Baumler<Krauss. Hoyt<B H RR.
Loricchio<L I RR. Cowan<C I & B RR. Johnson<Van Alst. Schulman<B H RR. Tooker<Blau. G Garrett B H RR. Tooker<Weiss.
Highest number reached, 73.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Eddery<I R T. Arbutino<Pitts Con. Morse<Harrison. Mariotta<McMullen. Falco<NY, NH RR. Hickey<N Y & L I Tr (3 acts.) Spevak<Yonkers R R.
Marcus & Bros<Powers M Picture. Whalen&N Y C R R. Parete<Nichols. Cole<Hoff. Linehan<Silver. Richardson<Haas.
These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Reilly<NY, NH RR. O'Connor<Webber, (2 acts.) Ramsberg<West Elec R R. Rogliano<NYC & H R. Longobardi<same. Fredericksen<N Rochelle Coal. Marus<C R R of N J. Gardella<Yonkers RR. Ringer<same. Bischof<Treupel. Maier<Maier. Nugent<Wiffler. Schorck<N Rochelle. Schaefer<Un Ry, (2 acts.) Kelly<Kerbaugh Con. Reitzner<Waller. Rosenberg<N Y Mut G. Ragonesi<Rich.
Bahr<I R T. Kaplan<Utis I Works. Belardo<Pitts Con. Marino<NYC & H R. Rotenberger<Weisert. Conahan<Terry & T. Corbin<Brook. Farley<W Plains Argus. Liberty Brew Co<Olt. Goodhart<Hasbrouck. Guidiano<Fraade & Fraade. Randall<Beach. Chubaroff<Concourse Bldg. Stainach Hards<same. Dunn<NYC R R. Smith<Jackson, Inc. Crentzberger<Mt Vernon.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions.
Hall<Butcher. Re Flatbush Av. Edmonds<Shepherd. Danhardt<Dahlberg. Consentino<Ill Surety. Moore<Levy. Reidel<Reidel. Edwards<N Y Cons. Manza<C I & B R R. Duke<same. Gundel<same. Clement<Clement. Same<same. Sommers<Sommers. Bernhardt<Bernhardt. Mikulski<St Dominick Society. People<Edelstein. Rego<Price. People ex rel Weaver<McCormack. People ex rel Grant<Smith. People ex rel Jacobs<Featherston. People ex rel Dunn<Smith. Egerton<Egerton. Hansen<Nat Bridge. Hand<Highway Amus. Met Trust<I'd Cities. Audley Clarke Co<Koepple. Washburn<Salmon. Re Taylor, (McCormack.) Hedrick<Sheridan. Maples<Brooks. Leahy<McNulty. McMahon<Schwencke Land & Inv Co. Webber<Coretto. Altman<Beck. Serle<Serle. Re Kuck.
Wilson<B H R R. McTernan<C I & B R. Stein<same. Goodman<same. Smith<same. MacReynolds<same. Matter of Ammann. Pringle<Baumann. Levin<Levin. Beningo<Rogers Impt. Ferreri<Castleton Hotel. Hickey<Leahy R Co. Gerace<Borden's Milk. Nemtzoff<Kissena P'k. Rosenberg<Pollock. Schleisner<Krouner. L'Hommedieu<Crew. Belford<Korn. Page<Nowak. Re Kruger, (Shkolnik.) Weisstein<Beck. Union Bank<Reiner. Same<same. Beers<Black. Kelly<Rollo. Carmody<L I R R. Peterson<same. Mannion<same. Taylor<Patterson. Stollberg<Stollberg. Sabath<Sabath. Ruhlin<Ruhlin. Williams<Keeler Bldg. Re Carroll St, (Robinson.) Re Namm, (Sprintz.) Same, (Lyons.) Same, (Am Oil Cloth.) Troiano<Galasso. Re Kersey, (Praetz.) Muller<Rosenberg. Forman<Forman.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—1st Lt. J. W. Downer, 3 F. A., is appointed an Acting Q. M. while on recty.

Orders Sept. 9, transferring 2d Lt. R. F. Walsh, 17 to 15 Inf., Dec. 1, is amended to transfer him to the 24 Inf.

2d Lt. M. F. Harmon, Jr., 9 to 24 Inf., Dec. 1. He will sail for Manila Dec. 5.

Lt. Col. H. T. Allen, 11 Cav., and Maj. J. A. Ryan, 13 Cav., having completed the duty for which they were ordered to Europe, will join their regt.

Capt. G. Sevier, C. A. C., will join his company, after duty in Europe.

Jr. aviation officers, S. C., are announced as on duty that requires them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from July 23, 1914: Capts. B. D. Foulois, L. E. Goodier, Jr., H. Le R. Muller, and T. F. Dodd, and 1st Lts. W. R. Taliaferro, T. De W. Milling, J. C. Morrow, Jr., C. G. Chapman, and J. E. Carberry, and the following from Aug. 20, 1914: 1st Lts. T. S. Bowen, D. B. Netherwood, and B. Q. Jones. Capt. H. Geiger, jr. aviator officer, is announced as on same duty from Aug. 17, and 2d Lt. R. B. Sutton, C. A. C., from Aug. 25.

Leaves—2d Lt. C. H. Hodges, 26 Inf., 1 month.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Comdr. W. F. Bricker, asst. to Naval Attache, London, to Naval Attache, Paris.

Jr. Lt. A. H. Miles, the Castine, to Ranger.

P. A. Surg. T. W. Reed, recvg. ship Norfolk, to hosp., Norfolk.

A. Surg. E. E. P. Woodland, hosp. at Annapolis to hosp. at Phila.

Prof. of Mathematics W. S. Harshmam, Naval Academy, to 6 months' leave.

Ch. Carp. W. W. Toles, works of Maryland Steel Co., Sparrows Point, Md., to sick leave.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Chattanooga at Mazatlan, G-4 and Dupont at New York yard; Beale, Tonopah, MacDonough, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, K-2, and the McCall at Newport, Perry at San Diego; Cheyenne, H-1, H-2, and H-3 at San Fran.; Monaghan at Whitestone Landing, Roe at Tompkinsville, New Hampshire at Tangier Sound, Utah and Yankton at Hampton Roads, Cincinnati at Shanghai, Rhode Island at Tampico, Patapsco at Lynn Haven Roads, North Carolina at Mersina; Georgia, New Jersey, Arkansas, and South Carolina at Southern Drill Grounds; North Dakota at Dry Tortugas, and the Nebraska at Rockland.

Sailed—Denver, Balboa for Corinto; Dolphin, Gloucester for Annapolis; Jupiter, Dalbos for Gatun Lake; Vermont, Tampico for Vera Cruz; Des Moines, Vera Cruz for Progresso, Pompey, Cebu for Iloilo; Prairie, Guantanamo for Santo Domingo City; Ontario and Uncas, Charleston for Norfolk; New Orleans, San Fran. for Puget Sound; Castine, Santo Domingo City for Sanchez; Virginia, Vera Cruz for Hampton Roads, and the Celtic, Vera Cruz for Key West.

The Commander-in-Chief, Atl. Fleet, has transferred his flag from the Wyoming to the New York.

The Commander, 2d Div., Atlantic Fleet, has transferred his flag from the Louisiana to the Utah.

The note of Oct. 10 in relation to the Hancock has been canceled, and the Hancock will remain at Santo Domingo City until further orders.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,239.—In Bankruptcy.—PETER SIEBEL, individually and doing business as MINFORD RIBBON & CARBON CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Peter Siebel, individually and doing business as Minford Ribbon & Carbon Co., bankrupt, are hereby given notice that on September 28th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 23, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 20,097.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS KOFFMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Louis Koffman are hereby given notice that on July 16, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 299 Broadway, New York City, on October 23, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. Said creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 7th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20163.—In Bankruptcy.—THE DALE COMPANY, A DOMESTIC CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said The Dale Company, a Domestic Corporation, are hereby given notice that on August 28th, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 23d, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:08 | Sun sets..5:25 | Moon rises..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:40	2:08	7:38	8:36
Governors Island	1:50	2:20	8:17	9:17
Hell Gate	3:40	4:10	9:57	10:57

Arrived—Monday, Oct. 12.

SS Rochambeau, Havre, Oct. 3.
SS Bergensfjord, Bergen, Oct. 3.
SS Duhbe, Rotterdam, Sept. 27.
SS Buenos Aires, Barcelona, Sept. 28.
SS Vauban, Barbados, Oct. 5.
SS Beatrice, Jamaica, Oct. 7.
SS Trinidad, Bermuda, Oct. 10.
SS Suriname, Puerto Barrios, Oct. 3.
SS Borinquen, San Juan, Oct. 5.
SS Nestorian, Jacksonville, Oct. 5.
SS El Sol, Galveston, Oct. 7.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Oct. 7.
SS Jos. di Giorgio, Jamaica, Oct. 7.
SS Times, Boston, Oct. 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Pannonia	Glasgow	Oct. 3
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Oct. 3
Finland	Liverpool	Oct. 3
California	Christiania	Sept. 24
Prins Willem V.	Haiti	Oct. 5
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 10
Esparta	Port Limon	Oct. 6
City of Savannah	Savannah	Oct. 10
Lenape	Jacksonville	Oct. 10
Rayo	New Orleans	Oct. 5
Herman Frasch	Sabine	Oct. 6
Iroquois	Mobile	Oct. 6
San Jacinto	Galveston	Oct. 7
DUE TOMORROW.		
Mandeville	Jamaica	Oct. 9
Mundale	Matanzas	Oct. 9
Melderskin	Colon	Oct. 4
Comet	Sabine	Oct. 6
El Siglo	Galveston	Oct. 8
DUE THURSDAY.		
Baltic	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Madonna	Marseilles	Sept. 29
Marquette	London	Oct. 3
Verona	Palermo	Oct. 3
Italia	Naples	Sept. 29
San Guglielmo	Naples	Oct. 2
Carolyn	Balboa	Oct. 7
Metapan	Colon	Oct. 8
Philadelphia	San Juan	Oct. 10
Isthmian	Cristobal	Oct. 8
DUE FRIDAY.		
Olympic	Glasgow	Oct. 10
Mauretania	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Bayamon	Progreso	Oct. 10
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Oct. 13
Altamaha	Port Arthur	Oct. 8
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 13
Mohawk	Port Arthur	Oct. 8
Momus	New Orleans	Oct. 9
El Dia	Galveston	Oct. 8
DUE SATURDAY.		
Touraine	Havre	Oct. 10
New York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Themistocles	Patras	Sept. 28
Clio	Lisbon	Oct. 3
Mexico	Vera Cruz	Oct. 10
Alamo	Galveston	Oct. 10

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Ryndam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ikaria, Montevideo	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
*Lusitania, Liverpool	——	1:00 A.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dwinsk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Whitgift, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giovanni, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Roma, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

*Mails close 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Kroonland, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christians'd	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esparta, Port Limon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Suriname, Belize	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Duca di Genova, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hostilius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stolbond, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pannonia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Santiago, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 12.

SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 255 miles E. at noon; due 13th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS San Guglielmo, Naples to New York, was 1,120 miles E. at 1:50 A. M.; due 15th, forenoon. Italian Line.
SS Pannonia, Glasgow to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 13th, afternoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 111 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Ossabaw, Brunswick to New York, was 10 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Camino, San Francisco to New York, was 375 miles S. of Cape Hatteras at noon.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 245 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 165 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Radiant, Sabine to New York, was 242 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Santiago, Progreso to New York, was 496 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 115 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Iroquois, Mobile to New York, was 270 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 150 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 151 miles S. at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 164 miles S. at noon.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Corea, and China, (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru ....Oct. 15
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ....Oct. 16
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Mongolia ....Oct. 19
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mails for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ....Oct. 22
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Talthybus ....Oct. 22
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa ....Oct. 22
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru ....Oct. 22

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Oruba, at London, Oct. 12.
SS Kentucky, at Copenhagen, Oct. 10.
SS Ioannina, at Piraeus, Oct. 1.
SS Chicago, at Havre, Oct. 8.
SS Columbia, at Glasgow, Oct. 12.

Sailed.

SS Ines, from Barcelona, Oct. 3.
SS Breifond, from Shields, Oct. 11.
SS Wiscana, from Santos, Oct. 11.
SS Maud, from Aberdeen, Oct. 10.
SS Moerdyk, from Rotterdam, Oct. 9.

Passed.

SS Camoens, New York for Manchester, passed Holyhead.
SS Ellin, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Nicholas Cuneo, New York for Christiania, passed Butt of Lewis.
SS New York, (tank,) New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 16, SS St. Paul.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 14, SS Kroonland, and at 12 M. Oct. 24, SS Themistocles.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 26, SS Potsdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 15, SS Oscar II., and at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 22, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 15, SS Oscar II., and at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 20, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 14, SS Kroonland; at 5 P. M. Oct. 16, SS Duca di Genova, and at 5 P. M. Oct. 19, SS San Guglielmo.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Sept. 5; Hongkong, Sept. 8; Shanghai, Sept. 12, and Yokohama, Sept. 23—which arrived per steamer Yokohama, were dispatched east from Seattle on Oct. 8, and are due in New York this morning.

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New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M.
Bridgeport Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., week days only, 11 A. M.

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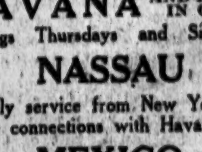

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American Line
Under the American Flag
New York—Liverpool
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Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London
Min'waska, Oct. 24, 10am | Min'haha, Oct. 31, 6:30am
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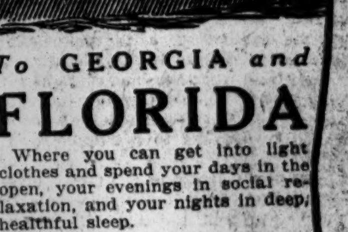

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To Naples and Genoa direct.
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New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
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HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
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Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
DIRECT TO ROTTERDAM.
Twin Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
Ryndam, Oct. 13, 10 AM | Potsdam.........Oct. 31
Rotterdam, Oct. 24, 10 AM | New Amsterdam, Nov. 3

COLUMBUS PARADE ENDS IN CONFUSION

Traffic Blocked at the Circle After Flowers Are Deposited on Monument.

100,000 WATCH MARCHERS

Two Veterans of Garibaldi Campaign Caught by "Movies" Camera—Festival at Night.

New York yesterday celebrated Columbus Day, the 442d aniversary of the discovery of America. Patriotic celebrations were held in the three Italian colonies of the city, and it was estimated that 100,000 persons lined Fifth Avenue and Broadway to see the Columbus parade of Italians, which terminated at the monument in Columbus Circle. About 7,000 persons marched in the parade. The day ended with a festival at the Harlem River Park Casino, where Columbus and Garibaldi were the subjects of oratorical tribute.

The Columbus Statue, when the sun went down, was covered with wreaths of laurel and oak and the Italian colors of green, red, and white were wound all about its base. The flowers were banked high and were an attraction from a distance. It was this attraction, in fact, which caused a traffic problem for the handful of police who had been detailed to the circle.

Inadequate police arrangements were blamed for disorder after the parade broke up. The Italian marchers went up Broadway and were allowed to circle the monument, and then marched down Eighth Avenue. Each contingent of the Loyal Order of the Sons of Italy and of the United Italian Societies, of which there are some 300 separate associations in the city, left its token for Columbus and passed quickly on. It was only natural that the line should want to turn back to the Circle after the parade had passed to see the ensemble of the floral decoration.

But this movement appeared to surprise the police and for half an hour between 4:30 and 5 o'clock the Circle was in great confusion. The coming and going of the surface cars, which had been blocked during the parade, added to the disorder. Men, women, and children swarmed to the base of the statue, and as each car approached the crowd was divided and jostled. A call for the reserves brought a detachment of mounted men and several platoons of patrolmen, and finally, after darkness covered the square, the crowd was dispersed. It was explained that the parade was an hour late in starting from Washington Square and that the police had not figured on coping with darkness in the handling of the crowd.

The two men who attracted the most attention about the Columbus Monument were Rivelli Rafaele and Visiano Domenico, men in the eighties with bent backs. They are the only surviving privates in this city of Garibaldi's own forces in the Sicilian campaign of 1860 and in the Austrian campaign of 1866. They wore the original Garibaldi uniforms of white trousers and red flannel shirts and were decorated with numerous badges. They placed the floral pieces about the monument under the eye of a moving picture camera and doffed their little peaked caps every time a band started "Viva Garibaldi" or "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Garibaldian costume was worn by child marchers, and one youngster of four years caried a sword which dragged along the pavement and reached over his head.

Dr. Vincent Buffa, supreme counsel of the Loyal Order of the Sons of Italy, and twenty staff officers in dress uniform stood around the monument until the parade had passed. There were no speeches at the afternoon celebration.

At the Charity Ball in the Harlem River Casino 4,000 Italians made a demonstration in honor of William Sulser, who occupied a box and made a speech. He spoke of Christopher Columbus and the Italians and said that Italy was to be congratulated for her good sense in keeping out of the present war.

The regular Columbus Day parade in Brooklyn was abandoned, but the day was observed by Italian societies with patriotic dinners.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
9th season; 45 min. to 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres: park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates $8 & up. Booklet.
For Fall and Winter; engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; spacious ballroom; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. Phone 2161.

NEW JERSEY.

Ye Old Park House
SUMMIT, N. J.
Open the year round under same management. Rates reduced for the Winter. Room for one from $12 up; rooms for two from $20 up. Good family table; home cooking.
Address JOHN D. BAILEY, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES on the Beach Atlantic City. OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600. "NEW ARBOR DANSANT." A Delightful Place to spend the Fall and Winter Months.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.,
IN AUTUMN
Provides a charm of comfort and ease amidst characteristic environment that has established it as an ideal seashore home. Directly on the ocean front. Capacity 600.
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Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO. The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.
Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

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Lakewood, N. J.
A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn.
An abundance of lakeside walks and drives.
Private tennis courts and putting greens. 18-hole golf course.
Daily orchestral concerts.
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FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES,
Lakewood, N. J. Private baths. Hot and cold running water in every room. I. WOEHR, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.—Greatly enlarged. Finest location in Pocono Mts. Rooms en suite with bath. Electric light, steam heat, telephone in rooms, sun parlor, music, dancing, saddle horses, golf, tennis, bowling, garage. Illustrated booklet. Lackawanna R. R. to Cresco Station. W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

TO SELL STEVENSON RELICS

Collection of Widow and Stepdaughter to Go at Auction.

An auction sale of books, letters, manuscripts, portraits, relics, and curios from the home of the late Robert Louis Stevenson at Vailima, Samoa, was announced by the Anderson Auction Company in the advertising columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday.

The collection was turned over to the Andersons by Mrs. Isabel Strong of Santa Barbara, Cal., who inherited most of it from her mother, Mrs. Stevenson. The sale is now in preparation and the catalogue is practically ready for distribution, but no date has yet been announced.

This is said by the Anderson Company to be the largest and most important Stevenson collection that has ever come on the market. Included in it are hundreds of autograph letters, a large number of which were written by the novelist to his mother; scores of his original manuscripts, many of them unpublished; original drawings, rarities said to be entirely unknown to collectors; the famous portrait of Stevenson by Sargent, a medallion of the novelist by Saint-Gaudens, a plaster group presented to Stevenson by Rubin, and numerous war clubs and other weapons used by the Samoans and presented to Stevenson.

When he became a victim at Vailima to writer's or scrivener's cramp his stepdaughter, Mrs. Strong, acted as his typewriter and amanuensis. To her some of his best known stories were dictated.

This will probably be the last important collection of Stevensoniana that will come into the public market. Some years ago his friends were surprised when letters he had written and books he had presented to his old Scotch nurse were sent to the auctioneer's block. On July 23 and 24 last the novelist's stepson and literary collaborator, Lloyd Osbourne, caused to be sold at Sotheby's in London a lot of Stevenson's autograph letters, manuscripts, and printed books. The dispersal by order of Mrs. Strong of the Stevenson memorials which she collected herself and inherited from her mother will be doubtless the finest, as it will be practically the last of these collections of books and autographs written by the famous author.

WITHDREW PEACE MEASURE.

Brazilian Decided All the Belligerents Were in Prison.

Dr. William Cabell Brown, for twenty-three years rector of the American Protestant Episcopal Church in Rio de Janeiro, and who was recently elected Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Virginia, arrived here yesterday on the Vauban on his way to Richmond. Just before leaving Rio Dr. Brown finished translating the King James version of the Bible into Portuguese, a work which had occupied his spare time for ten years.

"The whole of Brazil is affected by the war," said Dr. Brown yesterday at the Wolcott. One member of the Brazilian Congress thought something ought to be done to bring about peace, and he offered a resolution that the countries of South America and the United States should offer their services as mediators. About 100,000 men a day were then being killed in war bulletins. Three days later he arose and said he had to withdraw his resolution.

"'I have been making careful calculations,' he said, 'and I find that, according to the best information we have been able to get, all the Germans are now in French prisons, while all the Frenchmen are in German prisons. As it would therefore be difficult to deal with either side, I do not believe mediation would be effective.'

"The Germans in Brazil are now in a bad way. Their trade has utterly collapsed. They can get no new goods, and there is no sale for goods, anyhow. There is a widespread feeling among Brazilians that Americans will now certainly do something to take advantage of the splendid opportunity that is at their doors."

BRYAN AND GLYNN TONIGHT.

Governor to Open Democratic Campaign in Brooklyn.

Gov. Glynn will formally open the Democratic campaign tonight at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, and the leaders who are arranging the meeting hope that a letter indorsing the State ticket will arrive from President Wilson in time to be read. Besides the Governor, the other big speakers at the meeting will be Secretary of State William J. Bryan, Representative Shirley Swager, and Senator Ollie James of Kentucky.

Asked if he intended to answer the query of Republican State Chairman Tanner relative to a speech last August in which Chairman Osborn is alleged to have said that the State finances were in a chaotic condition, Mr. Osborn said:

"That has been said before about me. You may tell Mr. Tanner that it was a palpable misquotation and that I have answered the query before, when Mr. Hennessy made the same assertion. As a matter of fact, what I said was:

"'If the constitutional powers of the Governor are limited, the constitutional powers and administrative conditions of the State department are undefined and chaotic. It speaks well for human nature that the Government of this State runs with regularity and without extraordinary confusion in view of these conditions.'

"My discourse was entirely along these lines and in no wise even remotely affected the financial status in this State."

Gov. Glynn will speak tomorrow in Jamaica, Long Island City, Flushing, and Richmond Hill and will start up-State on Thursday morning to spend two days in campaigning. He will return to New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, and Yonkers on Friday evening.

MEMORIALS TO BROTHERS.

Tablets Dedicated to Father Malone and Dr. Malone Unveiled.

Several hundred men and women attended the unveiling of tablets to the memory of Father Sylvester Malone, for fifty-five years pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church in Brooklyn, and of his brother, Dr. Edward Malone, a surgeon during the civil war, which took place in Calvary Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The prayer and blessing were offered by the Rev. Daniel F. X. Burke, pastor of the Church of St. Philip Neri of Manhattan. Then followed the unveiling of the two tablets, which were draped with American flags. The bronze memorial tablets are mounted on Barre granite.

The tablet of Father Malone's grave was executed by the late Richard F. George, while William Liance Cottrell designed the emblem for the tablet to Dr. Malone, which was executed by J. C. Loester, sculptor. In the same burial plot are the graves of the Rev. Charles Farrell and the Rev. Thomas Farrell who, with Father Malone, were interested in the abolition movement during the civil war.

Start to Dig New East River Tunnel.

Mayor Mitchel and the members of the Board of Estimate and Chairman McCall and the other Public Service Commissioners have been invited to attend this afternoon the formal breaking ground for the tunnel construction work in connection with the new subways under the East River. The contractors, the Flinn-O'Rourke Company, will give a luncheon in the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry Building at the foot of Whitehall Street at 1 o'clock, and will then set to work on their $12,000,000 job.

Aged Bridegroom a Suicide.

William Feltmeyer, 32 years old, a carpenter, of 218 East Fifty-third Street, hanged himself to a bedpost yesterday morning and slowly strangled to death. He was found by his wife, to whom he had been married about two weeks. She called Policeman O'Brien of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who sent for Dr. Seeley from Flower Hospital. Mrs. Feltmeyer told the police that her husband had no reason to commit suicide, but that he had been drinking for about a week.

PHILIPPINE BILL READY FOR A VOTE

Personalities Dropped from Debate—Stream of Republican Amendments Rejected.

HARRISON REGIME PRAISED

Quezon Reads Manila Cablegram Describing Popular Ovation to the Governor General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The bitter personalities which characterized the consideration of the Philippine Islands Government bill in the House during the last few days were missing from the discussion today, and the progress made was such as to impress the leaders that the measure might be put to a vote tomorrow. The Republicans continued to offer amendments to nearly every section of the bill, but none was accepted.

Short work was made of a series of woman suffrage amendments proposed by Representative Bryan of Washington, a Progressive. These were rejected on points of order. They were described by Mr. Bryan as being less drastic than the amendment proposed Saturday by Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, which caused a sensational encounter between Mr. Mann and Representative Heflin of Alabama.

Probably the most important change suggested was an amendment by Representative Towner of Iowa, a Republican. This proposed that the bill should not apply to the territory occupied by "the people known as the Moros, or other non-Christian tribes," and recommended further that the Moros should be permitted to maintain their tribal organization and government under the supervision of a Philippine Commission to be created. The amendment was rejected without debate and with no roll call.

An amendment by Representative Miller of Minnesota to give American citizens in the Philippines the right to vote and to hold office in the islands met the same fate.

Commissioner Quezon of the Philippines praised on the floor of the House the administration of Governor General Harrison. He said it was thoroughly efficient, economical, just and sympathetic toward the Filipino people, and therefore very popular in the islands. Mr. Quezon read a cable message from Manilla, as follows:

"Over 50,000 Filipinos of every walk of life and irrespective of political affiliations marched today to Malacanan Palace to celebrate the first anniversary of the arrival of Gov. Harrison. A delegation from the people presented the Governor with an album containing a signed resolution requesting President Wilson to keep Harrison as Governor General until the Philippine policy of the President, as outlined in his message to the Filipino people delivered through Gov. Harrison last year, has been carried out, and conveying to Gov. Harrison the confidence and faith of the Filipino people in their Governor, as well as commending his untiring and successful efforts to carry out the President's policy. In his address in reply Gov. Harrison said:

"With patience, with dignity, and with wisdom you have justified the words of President Wilson toward you. The year has been one in which Filipinos may well take pride, not only the few in office, but the great mass of the people as well. In the future you will tread, with ever-increasing powers of self-government, the same path of moderation, of justice, and of progress. Let us continue to work together, united and in harmony."

Brewers Protest Proposed War Tax.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 12.—Voicing the protest which brewers of this State are making against the proposed increase in the war tax measure now before Congress, Gen. Dennis F. Collins, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee and President of the Peter Breidt Brewery Company, today sent a letter to Washington. Gen. Collins does not protest against an increased tax on beer, but against the second increase which the Senate proposed to add to the House increase.

FIVE SAILORS DROWNED.

Boat from Revenue Cutter Manning Swamped in Bering Sea.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A radiogram to the Revenue Cutter Service today from the commander of the Bering Sea fleet reported the drowning of Assistant Surgeon L. W. Jenkins, P. H. S., and five other men, when a boat from the cutter Manning was swamped on Saturday in Unalga Pass, off Cape Sariches.

The message said:

"A boat from the revenue cutter Manning landed at Cape Sariches, in Unalga Pass, in order to carry medical aid to an employe of the lighthouse at that point. In returning from the beach with the sick man the cutter's boat was swamped, owing to the bad sea then running, and, with the strong tides and undertow in that locality, the following persons were drowned:

"Assistant Surgeon L. W. Jenkins, United States Public Health Service; Coxswain Demarco, Seaman Dalsgard, Seaman Lundhaug, Seaman Keely, and Luke Louks, the sick man from the lighthouse. Coxswain Demarco was one of the crew of the Tahoma who were rescued when that ship was recently lost at the western end of the Aleutian Chain."

ELECTION INSPECTORS HELD

Charged with Permitting Unenrolled Voter to Cast Ballot.

Four Election Inspectors of the Third and Fourth Election Districts of the Third Assembly District for Democratic voters were held in $500 bail each for Special Sessions yesterday by Magistrate Freschi in the Tombs Court. They are charged with permitting Patrick Foley to vote illegally.

The four men are Thomas Hanifan of 29 Bowery, Samuel Blonsky of 45 Henry Street, Charles Glas of 189 Lafayette Street, and Joseph Wynne of 291 Bowery. Foley was afterward discharged in Special Sessions when it was learned that he had been a voter in the district for some years, but had neglected to enroll. Although Foley was held to be innocent of any criminal act, Magistrate Freschi decided that the Board of Elections was remiss in allowing him to vote without being enrolled.

FOUND TIES PILED ON TRACK

Police Believe Attempt Was Made to Wreck Lackawanna Train.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLBURN, N. J., Oct. 12.—The local police and detectives of the Lackawanna Railroad are investigating what they believe was an attempt to wreck a westbound train last night a short distance west of the Short Hills station. Four new railroad ties were placed across the rails. The train, which was going slowly at the time, struck the ties and pushed them ahead for a distance of about 200 feet before the engineer could bring his locomotive to a stop.

No clue has been found to the would-be train wreckers. Had the train been derailed, it would have plunged down an embankment more than thirty feet high. Because of the darkness and the curve in the road at this point, the engineer was not aware of the presence of the ties until he felt the jar of the engine. A search of the vicinity by the crew of the train failed to reveal any trace of the wreckers.

ASSAILS COLLEGE METHODS.

Too Much Science in Teaching Religion, Says President Thomas.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 12.—Addresses on religious education today opened the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of Brown University. The exercises were held in Sayles Hall. The speakers represented the religious denominations mentioned in the charter of the university and were Bishop Burgess of Long Island, the Rev. George E. Horr, President of the Newton Theological Institute; President Isaac Sharpless of Haverford College, President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College, and Bishop James De Wolf Perry of Rhode Island.

An address by President Edgar Y. Mullins of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of Louisville was read by the Rev. Henry M. King of this city. Dr. Mullins was prevented by illness from attending the exercises.

In his address President Thomas said: "Religious instruction in our colleges has failed of its largest effect because it has not been sufficiently religious. In the reaction from unscientific methods in theology and uncritical use of Scripture we have filled up our courses with criticism and science and left out the spirit and the soul. We have analyzed the husk and forgot the kernel. If the courses in the department of religion were known as searching and vital studies of the enduring religious problems of humanity and of the questions of faith which confront every man who lives earnestly, on the basis of the great literatures which deal with those questions, and if it were a matter of common knowledge that every student taking such courses would be brought day after day to real grip with the very issues of life, our religious teaching would strengthen mightily its hold upon the student heart."

Bishop Burgess spoke upon "The University and the Christian Ministry." President Horr's subject was "The University and the Christian Missions." President Sharpless spoke on "Religious Education," as did Bishop Perry.

The Providence Opera House was crowded with alumni tonight when a special cast of players presented "The Provoked Husband" and "In Colonial Days."

FEARS FOR BANKER'S SAFETY

Chicago Police Asked to Look for Charles Herbert of Pittsburgh.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Charles Herbert of Pittsburgh, said to be worth $500,000, is believed by J. E. St. Clair, his nephew, to have met with foul play in Chicago. The nephew today asked the aid of the police here.

St. Clair said his uncle, who is 59 years of age and receiver, assignee, and Trustee in many court actions, left for Chicago a week ago with his brother-in-law, Joseph N. Phillip, a business man of this city. St. Clair received a letter from his uncle dated at Chicago, Oct. 7, and since then has found no trace of him.

Phillip was a brother of Herbert's first wife. St. Clair said that Phillip's father died in Philadelphia ten years ago, leaving an estate valued at $500,000, of which Herbert was executor.

St. Clair said he had been unable to find the name "Joseph N. Phillip" in any Chicago directory.

"Mr. Herbert accompanied Phillip first to Philadelphia, where Phillip planned to take his aged mother from a hospital and remove her to Chicago," St. Clair told the police. "What makes me think he has met with some mishap is the fact that he called his wife on the telephone every day from his office, and if he went out of town he never failed to call her up by long distance at least once a day. He expected to go from Philadelphia to Chicago with Phillip, but his wife has heard nothing from him since he left Pittsburgh."

St. Clair communicated with a number of Chicago bankers in connection with the disappearance, as he said his uncle had a wide acquaintance among such men throughout the country.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12.—It was stated at the residence of Charles Herbert in Wilkinsburg today that he had gone to Philadelphia last week, and when he did not return on Saturday it was believed he had become ill. No particular fear was felt for him, said a member of the family.

REAL ESTATE MEN TO MEET.

Large Attendance Expected at Convention to be Held Here.

Two hundred delegates from up-State and 300 New York real estate men expected to attend the State Real Estate Convention which will be held at the Hotel Astor on Friday and Saturday. Enough requests for tickets have been received by M. Morgenthau, Jr., the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, to show that the dinner to be held on Saturday evening will be well attended.

Two additional items have been added to the programme of the convention, a "Country Life Night" at the Country Life Permanent Exposition at the Grand Central Terminal and a "Real Estate Night" at the Electrical Show at the Grand Central Palace. Robert E. Farley, Chairman of the Westchester Committee of the convention, will be the Chairman of the evening at the Country Life Exposition, and speeches will be delivered by Prof. O. S. Morgan of Columbia, March W. Cole, Superintendent of the New York State Bureau of Cooperation, and F. S. Welsh, agriculturist of the New York Central Railroad. Edward J. Webb, President of the New York State Farm rBokers' Association, will be the host of the evening, and the programme has been arranged by Robert H. Sexton, Managing Director of the exposition.

DENT HELD DIAMOND SAFE.

Woman's Gem Found in a Hollow in Waldorf Floor.

If it hadn't been for a tiny dent in the hardwood floors of one of the bedrooms at the Waldorf, Augustus Lawlor wonders whether a tiny diamond he was instrumental in finding on Saturday could have been recovered. As it was, the depression, which was about the size of a nail head, served to hold the gem, though a crevice yawned in the floor near by quite big enough to have concealed the diamond had it found its way in.

A Boston woman occupied the room last. She went away on Saturday, and soon after her departure a special delivery letter was received at the Waldorf from her which said that she had lost a small diamond from a ring. Servants examined the floor behind the dressing table and drew the rug back. In a little dent the diamond was found. The maid who saw it first received $5 from Boston yesterday.

NEARLY RAN INTO CRUISER.

Boriquen's Officers Say Britisher Displayed False Signals.

The officers of the American steamship Boriquen, which arrived yesterday from San Juan, Porto Rico, reported having a narrow escape from collision with a British cruiser earlier in the day two miles south-southwest off the Scotland Lightship. Second Officer Carlton said that the cruiser did not observe the rules of navigation and false signals were displayed.

"We were steaming at full speed," Mr. Carlton went on to say. "The first thing I knew of the presence of the cruiser was when the lights were flashed, indicating a steamship. In a few minutes from an unexpected direction a single green light flashed, indicating a sailing ship, as no masthead lights were visible, and in order to prevent a collision our course was altered two points. Then the big gray hull of the cruiser loomed up through the mist."

Child Hanged in Swing Rope.

Howard Christopher, 5 years old, was strangled yesterday in the rope of a swing in the rear yard of his home at 371 Seventh Street, Jersey City. He was dead when his mother found him. He had shortened the swing by making a noose in which he had evidently tried to swing by his chin.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—High pressure prevailed over the West, except along the North Pacific Coast, and it is also high from the lake region eastward. There is a moderate disturbance over Northern Iowa that, with the high winds to the northwest, has caused quite general rains in the lake region, the Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys, and the upper and west lower lake regions.

There were also thunder showers in Eastern Texas and along the South Atlantic Coast and rains in Montana and the North Pacific States. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

It is considerably cooler in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, Kansas, and the Southwest, and temperatures continue low in the Northwest. In the South temperatures were moderate, while in the extreme West they have risen considerably above the average.

There will be rain in the lake region and Ohio Valley, followed by partly cloudy weather Wednesday in New England, the Middle Atlantic, and East Gulf States. Increasing cloudiness Tuesday probably will be followed by local rains at night or Wednesday. In the South Atlantic States the weather will be generally fair Wednesday; it will also be fair in the West, but in the extreme Northwest there will be local rains.

Low temperatures will continue Tuesday in the plains States, and it will be cooler in the lake region, the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys, and the West Gulf States. It will be cooler Wednesday in the East Gulf States and somewhat warmer in the plains States and the Northwest.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest and north Tuesday and Wednesday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly northeast and east.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Wednesday; probably showers.

New Jersey—Generally fair Tuesday. Wednesday, fair and warmer.

New England—Fari Tuesday. Wednesday, unsettled.

Western New York—Cloudy Tuesday; probably local winds. Wednesday, unsettled.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	55	63	4 P. M.	63	74
6 A. M.	57	58	6 P. M.	61	69
9 A. M.	55	62	9 P. M.	56	66
12 M.	59	70	11 P. M.	54	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 57. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 56 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 42 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.08 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
8:00—351 W. 114 St.; Wm. Hatch.....Slight
9:45—1,834 Amsterdam Av.; auto van of Dyckman Van Co.............Slight
10:15—Morningside Park and 120 St.; C. N. Y.....................Two trees
10:25—1,969 1 Av.; Benj. Pells.........Slight
11:25—110 E. 82 St.; Mrs. A. Croast.......$20
P. M.
12:30—35 St., bet. 11 and 12 Avs.; N. Y. C. R. R..........................$200
2:25—Saratoga and Eastchester Avs.; not given...........................Slight
4:30—71 W. 48 St.; Abr. Berkman......$20
4:30—1,472 B'way; United Cigar Co....Slight
5:00—703 Amsterdam Av.; Mrs. Carr..Slight
5:15—Sullivan Pl. and Ft. Schuyler Rd.; not given...........................Slight
5:25—509 W. 174 St.; Sam'l Ruth.......Slight
5:30—Jessup Av. and Macomb's Rd.; not given...........................Slight
6:30—385 1 Av.; Jacob Leonhardt.....Slight
7:10—27 8 St.; Harry Tekwosety.......Slight
7:20—83 Cannon St.; not given........Slight
9:00—318 Rivington St.; not given.....Slight
9:30—16 E. 120th St.; Herman Gottlieb.Slight

PUT BOOKSELLERS ON TRIAL.

Government Says Exorbitant Rates Were Charged for Standard Works.

The trial of James J. Farmer, Col. William J. Hartley, Samuel F. Warfield and others connected with the Anglo-American Authors' Association of 225 Fifth Avenue will begin today before Judge Rufus E. Foster in the Federal District Court on charges of having used the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of editions de luxe of classical and modern authors.

The Government will endeavor to prove by evidence collected by Post Office Inspector Barber that the defendants induced men and women of wealth to pay extravagant prices for books which they could have obtained from any reliable bookseller for from one-third to one-tenth the money they gave. According to Inspector Barber the profits of the sales ran in a few years up to nearly $10,000,000. Assistant District Attorney Roosa will conduct the prosecution.

TYPHOID FEVER AT LEHIGH.

Score of Students at University Stricken—Cause Unknown.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 12.—Nearly a score of cases of typhoid fever have developed among the students at Lehigh University within the last day or so. Ten or so of these are being cared for at the students' pavilion at St. Luke's Hospital, while the rest have gone home. So far there is no reason to believe that the fever will develop into an epidemic, and it is too early to know whether any of the cases will develop in serious attacks.

The State Health Department, at the request of the Lehigh University authorities, sent Dr. J. C. Hunt here to investigate the origin of the fever. The water and milk have been tested and found to be all right. The rumor that canned oysters were the cause has also been found groundless, as none of the students had eaten any oysters in that form.

DROPS DEAD ON SEEING WIFE

Frederick Breebe's Heart Affected by Surprise on Her Return.

The sudden appearance at home of his wife, who returned unexpectedly from a visit to Rye, N. Y., was fatal to Frederick Breebe, 58 years old, a bookkeeper, of 443 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Mr. Breebe had suffered for several years from heart trouble. Mrs. Breebe forgot about his affliction, and when she walked into his bedroom he sat up straight, looked at her in astonishment, and fell back dead. A physician said death was due to heart disease.

KILLED IN FIGHT OVER WAR.

Farmhand Lures Employer Into Woods and Shoots Him.

ASHLAND, Wis., Oct. 12.—After quarreling over the European war, George Gasper, a farmhand, today lured his employer, Bert Walsack, into the woods and shot and killed him.

Gasper returned to the farmhouse, informed Mrs. Walsack, and committed suicide by shooting.

Crew Lived on Bean Soup.

The little American schooner Alice Lord arrived yesterday with a cargo of salt after a rough thirty-five days' voyage from St. Martin's, Danish West Indies. Owing to the war, the Captain was unable to get any provisions there except beans. After leaving St. Martin's the schooner ran into a northwest gale which drove her as far north as St. John's, N. B. For the last six days of the voyage the crew were on short rations and had to live on bean soup and flapjacks.

Willett Remains in Jail.

Ex-Congressman William Willett, Jr., convicted of buying a nomination for the Supreme Court, is still in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, having been unable to raise the $40,000 bail fixed in his case. It was said yesterday that he was negotiating with a surety company for a bond. Joseph Cassidy and Louis T. Walter, Jr., the other central figures in the judiciary scandal, are out on bail pending a decision in the case by the Court of Appeals.

INVESTOR BUYS HARLEM FLATS

Ten New Apartments to be Erected in West Bronx at Cost of $240,000.

PRIVATE HOUSE RENTALS

Realty Market in Quiet Condition Due to Holiday Observance—Building Figures.

Quietness prevailed in the realty market yesterday and owing to the holiday no transfers or mortgages were recorded in the Register's Office. The Vesey Street Salesroom was also closed. A sale in Harlem was reported in which the Airmore Company purchased from Mrs. Bertha Silberstein the two five-story double flats at 268 and 270 West 131st Street. The plot is 50 by 99.11, being 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue. It was a cash transaction.

A Recent Buyer.

William A. Kaufman is the purchaser of the three dwellings at 163 to 167 East Eighty-first Street, sold by the Arcade Realty Company, as reported on Sunday.

Ten New Bronx Apartments.

Plans have been filed for a large apartment house operation in the West Bronx district, near the New York University. Ten five-story houses, involving a total cost of $240,000, will be erected by the Oesting Building Company, William C. Oesting, President. Five will be built on a plot 275 by 132 on the west side of Andrews Avenue, 223 feet south of 179th Street, and five on the east side of Loring Place, 104.3 feet north of Burnside Avenue, 200 by 120. Neville & Bagge are the architects.

Brooklyn.

N. Levy has sold the two-family dwelling, 1,435 Forty-seventh Street, 40 by 100; also a plot 60 by 100 on Fourteenth Street, between Avenues N and O, to a client, who will erect a residence.

Isaac Cary has sold the three-story brick dwelling, 10 Schermerhorn Street, 25 by 85, for the trustees of Eunice Biglow to a client for occupancy.

Business Leases.

Louis Schrag has leased for the Equitable Life Assurance Society the store at 435 Sixth Avenue to David Sonnenschein and for Louis Spero the store at 134 West Twenty-third Street to Gus Sakell.

Dwellings Leased.

Residences have been leased by the F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company at 142 West Seventy-seventh Street to Bernard Naumberg, 216 West Seventy-ninth Street to D. S. Hobson, 304 West Ninety-first Street to Miss D. M. Clark, and 259 West Eighty-eighth Street to Ellis Buxbaum.

The Houghton Company has leased for the estate of William H. Lane the four-story dwelling at 66 West Ninety-sixth Street to Minnie Hogan.

Country House Rentals.

Hughes & Whitby and Pease & Elliman, leased, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., the residence of Mrs. Ada Ferris, at 4 Russell Terrace, to Judge William H. Hunt of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of Trenton and Philadelphia.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have rented Harrington estate on Broadway, Irvington-on-Hudson, to H. A. Ayers of London, and for Jasper Bayne his residence on Highland Road, Rye, to J. W. Horner, Jr.

The Frederick W. Avery Company has leased for five years for Mrs. T. M. Avery The Inn and adjoining cottages at the ocean end of Vernam Avenue, Arverne, L. I. The rent for the term will be $44,000.

Building Figures Favorable.

The reports of building permits, issued by seventy-one of the principal cities throughout the country during September, received by The American Contractor, total $44,971,904, as compared with $65,844,495 for September, 1913, a decrease of 32 per cent. There are eighteen cities that show gains, including St. Paul, 209 per cent.; Denver, 241 per cent.; Des Moines, 196 per cent.; Scranton, 339 per cent.; Springfield, Ill., 166 per cent., and Salt Lake City, 237 per cent.

For the first nine months of the year the showing is creditable. The total cost of building permits issued in the seventy one cities was $558,276,753, as compared with $583,218,892 for the corresponding period last year, a decrease of only 4 per cent.

Realty Notes.

During the past Summer and ending Oct. 1, 135,847 persons crossed the Rye Ferry to Oakland Beach. The ferry plies between Rye Beach and Sea Cliff, and also between Oakland Beach and New Rochelle. There were 8,327 vehicles transported from Sea Cliff to Rye, and 63,938 passengers.

The United Real Estate Owners' Association will hold its regular meeting at the Hotel Astor this evening.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

81st St, 209 East, n s, 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2, six-story tenement and stores; K. M. Goldsmith and others against David Rosenstein and others; L. Da F. Brandon, attorney; J. N. Tuttle, referee; due, $26,514.67.

81st St, 211 East, n s, 127.1 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2, six-story tenement and stores; K. M. Goldsmith and others against John Muller and others; L. Da F. Brandon, attorney; J. N. Tuttle, referee; due, $26,525.04.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Albany Crescent, w s, 237.83 ft n of 231st St, for a two-story brick garage and stable, 51.4¼x65.10¾; John and Joseph Burfeindt, 5,558 Broadway, owners; William A. Kenny, 420 West 259th St, architect; cost, $14,000.

Andrews Av, w s, 197.11½ ft s of 179th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 39.4x122; 129x72; Oesting Building Co., William C. Oesting, 249 East Kingsbridge Road, President, owners; Neville & Bagge, 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $140,000.

Loring Place, e s, 104.26 ft n of Burnside Av, for five five-story brick tenements, 40x109.6, 40x116.1, 40x75.4; Oesting Building Co. owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $100,000.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

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EDWARD CORNING CO. BUILDERS
100 W'M. ST. NEW YORK

PLUMBING REPAIRS
Roof Tanks, Iron Structures, Fire Line and Stand Pipe Violations.
Flooded Cellars Cured.
M. M. GOLDING,
Tel. Columbus 6227. 133 West 65th St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GENERAL CONFECTIONERS' MACHINE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Oct. 27th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 22 Morris Street, Jersey City, State of New Jersey, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of:

(a) One machine for dipping, coating, stroking and decorating candies.
(b) Parts of old candy machines (about 6 in number).
(c) Parts of unfinished candy machines (10 or more in number.)
(d) Tools used for manufacture of above and in connection therewith.

WM. H. FORD, Trustee.
FRANK H. EDMUNDS, Attorney for Trustee, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the J. M. COSTUME CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, October 13th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 153 West 27th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' costumes and dresses, piece goods, machines, power tables, motors, fixtures, &c.

HUGO LEVY, Receiver.
M. & S. MEYERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MADAME X. MFG. CO., Bankrupt.
NOTICE OF SALE.

Pursuant to order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated September 29th, 1914, the undersigned receiver offers for sale the following described property of the bankaupt:

PARCEL A. All merchandise of the bankrupt and now contained at premises 30 West 15th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PARCEL B. All fixtures of the bankrupt located at 30 West 15th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PARCEL C. All machinery located at 30 West 15th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PARCEL D. All accounts receivable of the bankrupt, as per list thereof, which may be seen at 30 West 15th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PARCEL D. Right, title and interest of the receiver to a patent owned by this bankrupt, recorded in the United States Patent Office, Number 1079921, recorded November 25th, 1913, for improvement in corset fasteners.

PARCEL F. All right, title and interest, if any, of the bankrupt and the receiver, in the good will and to the trade name of MADAME X. MFG. CO., INC., and the right, title, and interest, if any, of the bankrupt and the receiver, to all other trade names.

Sealed bids for the above-described property will be received by the undersigned receiver, at the office of his attorneys, MESSRS. BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, on the 13th day of October, 1914, at 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

TERMS OF SALE.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by certified check or cash for ten per cent. of the amount of the bid; unless the highest bid so received for the property offered shall equal or exceed one hundred per cent. of the appraised value of such property, no such bid will be accepted, unless confirmed by the court. Bids equal to or exceeding one hundred per cent. of the appraised value, in the discretion of the receiver, may be accepted, without confirmation. The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids in whole or in part. Property, if any, not sold under sealed bids, will be sold at public auction, on the 16th day of October, 1914, at the premises of the bankrupt at 10:30.

Bids may be made either for all of the foregoing property in one bulk or separately for each and every of the separate parcels. The property offered for sale may be inspected on the 8th, 9th, and 10th day of October, 1914. No representation, guarantee or covenant is made by the receiver as to the character, quality or description of the merchandise.

An inventory of the property to be sold may be inspected at the bankrupt's place of business. The business will be continued uninterrupted by the receiver until and including the date for receiving the sealed bids, and the purchaser will receive the accounts for the merchandise sold on and after the 8th day of October, 1914, in lieu of the merchandise. The accounts receivable will be sold as of October 8th, and the successful bidder, if any, will be credited with any collections made between that date and the day of sale. A list of the accounts receivable to be offered for sale made up as of the close of business October 6th, 1914, may be inspected at the place of business of this bankrupt, and at the offices of the undersigned attorneys, on and after October 8th, 1914. The successful bidder, if any, of the merchandise and fixtures, will be allowed three days to remove the same.

In the event of the acceptance by the receiver of any bid for this business, such bidder must pay the balance of his bid at such time and place as the receiver announces at the time of the acceptance of such bid. Should such bidder fail or omit for any cause to pay at the said time of closing the balance of the said purchase price, the receiver may, at his option, withdraw the acceptance of such bid, sell the property at public auction, and charge such bidder with any loss or expense attendant thereon.

OSCAR IGSTAEDTER,
302 Broadway,
Receiver in Bankruptcy.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DENKER & GELLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Oct. 13th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 47 E. 9th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of manufactured scarfs and muffs, furs, machines, fixtures, safe, &c.

JULIUS MORRIS, Receiver.
HENRY H. SILVER, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Geo. R. Read & Co
for thirty years have made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.
20 Nassau Street
3 East 35th Street
(12262)

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STANDARD ADJUSTMENT CO.
Flatiron Building. Tel. 5534 Gramercy

BERLIN Renting System
Established 1890 Overcomes APARTMENT OWNERS' TROUBLES
Avail yourself of our 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
BROADWAY, CORNER 162D STREET, AND 141 EAST 17TH STREET.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

HOUSE FOR RENT
No. 122 West 11th St.,
near 6th Ave. Fifteen Rooms & Bath.
APPLY TO
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PETER J. COLLINS' NEW
RUTLAND ROAD HOUSES
Near Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station, Brighton "L" and six car lines; one-family brick and stucco, 9 rooms and bath; price, $8,750; terms to suit.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

5 ACRES ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE. LITTLE CASH NEEDED.
Modern stone dwelling, 14 rooms, 3 baths; stable, poultry house; beautiful views, high elevation; fruit orchard, shrubs; station 10 minutes' walk.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Very Little Cash
secures this new DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE. Half hour out; superb location, on summit of hill, commanding fine view. 8 rooms, tiled bath; 2 open fireplaces, hardwood floors, gas, electricity, steam heat; elegant appointments throughout. A remarkable bargain to quick purchaser. Terms like rent. Send for photo and floor plans.
F. W. COLES,
Room 178, 50 Church St., N. Y.
Phone 8748 Cort.

A PRETTY HOME
At bargain price, $5,500, including garage; $500 cash required. Owing to financial conditions, must sell; new house, 7 large rooms, cozy inglenook, open fireplace, large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, up-to-date bathroom; located 30 minutes from Manhattan; good transportation. Full particulars. Waggoner, Room 520, 1,328 Broadway, City.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

LOTS WANTED
Long Beach or Manhattan Beach lots wanted in exchange for elegant residence, Lynbrook, L. I., 10 rooms, 2 baths, outbuildings, etc.; one acre; elegant place, within commuting distance. Levy Bros., 5 Beekman St., New York.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

WANTED TO RENT
For 3 years or more, beginning May 1st, 1915, suite of about 16 office rooms (12 single, 4 large rooms), all light; good view; not lower than 6th floor. Full particulars with map, BOX 100, TIMES, 2 RECTOR ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Lofts for Rent
RHINELANDER BUILDING
Cor. William and Duane Sts.
APPLY TO
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St., Phone 8125 Cortlandt.

OFFICES—STUDIOS—STORES
Entire Floor, Suitable Any Business.
400-402 WEST 23D ST.
CORNER 9TH AVE.
"L" STATION CORNER 23D ST.
Crosstown line. Steam heat and elevator service.
Reasonable Rent. Immediate Possession.
Apply Supt., premises, or your own broker.

STORES and OFFICES
FOR RENT.
N. E. Cor. Broadway and 68th Street.
APPLY
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
Or your own broker.

Stores and Basement for Rent
167 Sixth Ave., near 12th St.
175 Sixth Ave., near 13th St.
APPLY TO
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.
31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.

STORE FOR RENT
1,677 2d Ave., near 87th Street.
APPLY
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
Or 244 East 86th St.

5 WEST 16TH STREET
Store in Studio Building
Suitable for Store or Studio
Apply at 14 Wall Street
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

HOUSES FOR RENT
309 E. 87th St.. 9 Rooms and bath.
335 E. 87th St.. 9 Rooms and bath.
1344 Lexington Ave., 9 rooms & bath.
"L" STATIONS 86TH ST. and 89TH ST.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
Or 244 East 86th St.

GRAMERCY PARK SECTION
111 EAST 19TH ST.
Four-story private dwelling; twelve rooms and three baths; all imp'ts; excellent order.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH.

Brooklyn.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72D ST.
An apartment of four rooms, all outside, consisting of very large living room, 15.6x24; bedroom, 13.6x18.6; dining room; large tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration and bathroom with alcove shower; dining room can be used as extra bedroom if necessary, as living room can be utilized as combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for winter months; rent $225 per month.
MAID SERVICE SUPPLIED IF DESIRED. APPLY TO MANAGER, ON PREMISES.

Furnished Apartment
10 ROOMS—2 BATHS
20 North Washington Square
TO SUBLET to May 1st, 1915.
Apply Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 NASSAU ST. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Curlew
Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.
Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.
2 Rooms..............$47.50
3 Rooms..............$45 to $50
4 Rooms..............$45 to $60
With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th St.
A Modern, High Class Building Situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
5 Rooms & Bath, $780-$900
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,500

250 West 104th St.
Between Broadway & West End Av.
New Fireproof Building.
Large rooms, excellent floor plan.
5 Rooms & Bath, $1050-$1150
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200-$1,450
Apply on premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
Phone 8880 River. B'way, cor. 105th St.

250 West 88th St.
Bet. West End Av. and B'way
Metropolitan Apt. House
6-7 rooms; closets special feature; conducted by resident owner, catering to those seeking homelike comfort and best service. Choice location. Rents moderate.

CHOICE BACHELOR APARTMENTS
THE SHROPSHIRE
Two rooms and bath, unfurnished, from $35. Hardwood floors, electric lights, etc.; exceptional meals served privately. Booklet on request.
136 & 138 West 65th St. Tel. 3648 Columbus.

Second Apartment for Rent
No. 157 West 14th Street
Northeast corner of 7th Av.;
6 rooms and bath, steam heat.
APPLY TO
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,200-$1,500. Inquire Superintendent.

3 Rooms, $60.
All front apartments; all modern improvements; two elevators; private street.
55 West 95th St.

7 Rooms, $55.
Modern improvements; electric light; near Central Park and "L" Station.
38 West 93d St.

8 Rooms, $1600
New elevator apartment, 6th floor, outside rooms; fine location.
55 West 95th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

151 and 161 WEST 86TH ST.

New fireproof apartments, 9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths. Only a step from all west and east side surface lines. Southerly exposure. Smoke-proof fire towers. Private laundries.

3-Room Physician's Office $1,000
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,900
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,600-$3,000

119 West 71st St. 1 4-Room Apartment, 1 Bath.

The HUDSON FULTON Only One Apartment Left — S. E. Corner 136th St. & Broadway
All Outside Rooms. Corner Apartment, 7 Rooms. Rental $1,000.

40 West 65th St. Two 7-Room Apartments, ground floor business apartment, $50 per month. Top floor, $40 per month.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas & 7th Aves.
Every room an outside room, in Harlem's finest apartment house. One block from L, Subway and Street Cars.
7 & 8 room suites. Very low rentals.

THE ASPINWALL
399, 403, 407, 411 AUDUBON AVENUE.
Block front 185th to 186th St.
4 room suites, $28 to $34 per month.
5 room suites, $36 to $41 per month.
Your Last Opportunity.

Renting Agents on Premises, Mrs. J. McAlpin, Mgr., or

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
BUILDERS—30 EAST 42D ST.

The Runoia
267 West 89th St.
Near West End Av.

New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths; 8 Rooms, 3 Baths.

Exceptionally moderate rents for this class of building. Representative on premises.

The Prásáda
50 Central Park West,
South Corner of 65th St., Overlooking Central Park.

Large Rooms and closets.

8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths. $1,800 to $3,000

Representative on premises.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons
IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL. 9700—SCHUYLER.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

166 W. 72d St.
Superb Apartments
FOUR ROOMS
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE

Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired.

4 Rooms and bath $1400 to $1800

MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM. MANAGER ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

86th Street & West End Ave.
Southeast Corner.
Two High Class Apartments.
10 Rooms, 4 Baths.

Your inspection is respectfully invited.

Superintendent lives on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEW BUILDING.

135 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Subway Station on Corner.

RECENTLY COMPLETED.

3 and 4 extra large rooms

Now Ready for Occupancy.
New Idea Small Apartments.

Special Features:—
Completely equipped kitchens.
Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.

Rent $840 to $1,300.

APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

New Fireproof Building Just Completed

302 West 87th St
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive. Subway Station at 86th St.

8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS. RENTS $1,900 Upward.

Unusually large rooms with ample closets. Two apartments on each floor. Separate service elevator.

Coast Construction Co. (S. G. Hess.) Agent on Premises. Tel. 0040 Schuyler.

3 & 4 ROOMS
Unfurnished, $60 to $85.
Furnished, $72.50 to $102.50.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Living rooms about 19 ft. square.
Exceptional closet space.

THE STANWOOD,
321 West 55th.
One block West of B'way.

Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
B'WAY AT 69TH ST.
Southeast Corner,
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS or larger combinations.
Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
Maid service included and all meals served in apartments.
RENTAL $900 to $1,500
SPENCER ARMS
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3906.

Casanno Court
307 West 79th Street
A Fireproof Modern Structure
with all improvements.
6 Rooms, $1,200.
8 Rooms (2 Baths,) $1,800.
Service and Passenger Elevators.
DRIVEWAY entrance. Best of SERVICE.
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO., Inc.,
Tel. 1936 Murray Hill. — 51 E. 42d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NO. 227, CORNER 98TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive, fireproof, modern elevator Apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 200 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.

3 ROOM APARTMENTS
DOCTOR'S APT. and STUDIOS
NEW BUILDING.
329 WEST 57th ST.
Every Modern Equipment. Rents $50 to $75.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Agents.
900 7th Ave., cor. 57th St.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.,
OPP. MANHATTAN SQUARE PARK.
Fireproof Building.
2, 3, and 4 extra large rooms.
RENTS $600-$1,000.
Maid service and electric light included.
RESTAURANT IN BUILDING.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St. Tel. 3800 Schuyler.

The OAKDALE
non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $360 TO $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
Phone 4340 Greeley.

THE DALHOUSIE
40-48 West 59th Street
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS., Facing Central Park; also Southern Exposure.

APARTMENTS, 8 TO 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, $1,000 to $3,000. APPLY SUPT.

175 West 85th Street
7 LARGE ROOMS, Corner Apartments; Electricity and all improvements. $720 $780
One block from Subway and "L" Stations. SNOWDEN & SMITH, 2,190 B'way, 78th St.

57 St. & 7th Ave. Adjoining Carnegie Hall
Rembrandt, 152 W. 57 Fine Physician's Apartments. High ceilings, large rooms, all-night elevator service. Apply on premises.
8 ROOMS $1,500
10 ROOMS $2,000

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d St., Near Broadway
Renting Dept.—West Side Apartments for Rent—Tel., 7240 Col.

LOCATION		ROOMS	Baths	RENTALS
Oregon, 162 West 54th St., corner 7th Ave.	A	3, 4, 5, 6	1	$900 to $1,700
Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, 66th St.	A	8 & 12	2 & 3	1,800 to 3,600
Catherine, 1 West 69th St., corner Central Park West	A	4, 6 & 7	1	900 to 1,200
Pamlico, 97 Central Park West, near 69th St.	A	8	1	1,550
Vernon, 350 West 71st St., near Riverside	B	2 & 8	1	540 & 1,100
La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St.	A	6 & 7	1	1,000 to 1,800
349 West 85th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	1,400
Cornwall, 255 West 90th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 9	2 & 3	1,700 to 2,300
4 and 14 West 92d St., near Central Park West	B	7	1	900 to 1,000
Stuart, 250 West 94th St., corner Broadway	B	8 & 9	1	1,250 & 1,400
Mathilda Court, 310 West 95th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	1,020
375 Central Park West, near 97th St.	B	7 & 8	2	900 to 1,200
Rosary, 306 West 99th St., near West End Ave.	B	9	2	1,500
Wendolyn, 322 Riverside Drive, corner 100th St.	A	9, 10, 11	3	2,500 to 3,600
Putnam Court, 150 West 104th St., near Amsterdam Ave.	B	4 & 5	1	540 to 660
3 West 108th St., near Central Park West	B	4 & 6	1	420 & 660
Cortlandt, 210 West 110th St., near Broadway	A	7 & 8	3	1,600 to 1,900
Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 10	2 & 3	1,100, 1,600, 2,100
Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St.	A	9	3	2,400
Hamilton, 420 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St.	A	6 & 8	2 & 3	1,200 to 2,300
Rexor, 600 West 116th St., S. W. corner Broadway	A	6 & 7	2	1,600 to 1,800
Barieford, 49 Claremont Ave., corner 119th St.	B	5, 7, 12	1 & 2	780, 1,200 to 2,000
Fair View Court, 175 Claremont Ave., 125th St.	B	4	1	480
Stockbridge, 603 West 138th St., near Broadway	B	5, 6 & 7	1	540 to 840
Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., corner Broadway	A	4, 5, 6	1	630 to 1,000
Florette, 615 West 143d St., near Broadway	B	4, 5, 7	1	480, 600, 660
St. Charles, 565 West 148th St., corner Broadway	C	6	1	540 & 600
Haven Court, 4,241 Broadway, corner 180th St.	C	4 & 5	1	456 to 630

N. B.—A—Fireproof Elevator Apartments. B—Elevator Apartments. C—Non-Elevator Apartments.
Our Annual Apartment House Directory, containing full descriptions of the houses under our management, will be mailed on request.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

MANHATTAN LEASING CO.
149 CHURCH ST.
TEL., 6390—BARCLAY.

HIGH CLASS Elevator Apartments
Under the Direct Management AND SUPERVISION OF THE OWNER. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT ALL TIMES.

Buckingham Court
310-320 West 99th St.
Adjoining *Riverside Drive*
Eight large, light rooms and two baths. RENTS $1,200 TO $1,300 A YEAR.

Haven Hall
854 W. 180th St., Cor. Northern Av. 6, 7, 8 rooms and 3 baths and extra shower. Rents $60 to $80.

Covent Garden
APARTMENTS
6 High-Class Houses, One whole square block, Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 129th to 130th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
RENTS $36 TO $80.
Highest situation on Washington Heights.

Birch Hall
520-522 West 183d St., corner Audubon Av.
Two blocks north of 181st Subway station. 4, 6, 7 and 8 rooms.
RENTS $32.50 to $75.

Ponchartrain
312 West 109th St.,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive; high-class elevator Apartments.
One 5 Rooms, $800.
6 Rooms, $840 to $900.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,100.
All Up-to-Date Improvements.
Louis Kempner & Son, 2,443 B'way. Tel. 3120 Riverside.

159 W. 45th St.
CONVENIENT TO EVERYTHING.
Elevator Apartments
6 AND 7 ROOMS WITH BATH.
Only $65 to $75 Monthly
SUPERINTENDENT, OR
LEONARD MORGAN, Agent,
104 WEST 42D ST.

7 & 8 ROOMS THE NEUWALD, 242 WEST 104TH ST. at Subway Station. Desirable, High-class Elevator Apartment. Apply Premises or Goodale, Parry & Dwight, Inc., 2705 Broadway. **$840 and $1,000**

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th
Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,300. Supt. on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Finest Non-Elevator Apartments in Manhattan
Convent Avenue
(Whole Block)
128th to 129th St.
New Apartments
Unusually Attractive
3 and 4 Rooms
All night telephone service. Within three minutes of 9th and 9th Av. L and Subway.
Rents, $24 to $35
Office 29 Convent Av. Phone 8420 Morningside. Can be seen evenings.
These apartments are under the direct supervision of owner, thereby assuring tenants best possible service.

536 W. 111th St.
AMELIA HALL.
Superb apartments, one door from Broadway. Modern fireproof building. Attractively arranged. Fixtures and appointments of highest standard. Most rooms have direct outside exposure.
4 Rooms, Bath, $690 to $780.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,050 to $1,150.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
333 WEST 111TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor

427 to 441 Fort Washington Av, 179th to 180th St.
Four to six rooms, $40 to $60, in most modern high-class elevator house; Subway express; exceptional values. Owner on premises.

THE RIVIERA
Riverside Drive & 156th to 157th St.
12 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment.
Close to Subway, and 155th St. "L" only a few blocks away

5 Rooms, $660 to $750 Per Annum.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 Per Annum.
8 Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.
9 Rooms, $1,800 to $2,000 Per Annum.

A. J. Odell, Resident Manager.
Telephone Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owner.
Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

JUST COMPLETED
RIVERCLIFF
628 West 151st St.,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
High-class Elevator Apartment House very select residential section; large, light, airy rooms, admirably arranged.

3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$480
4 Rooms and Bath, 500— 600
5 Rooms and Bath, 660— 780

Renting agent on premises. Can be seen evenings. Tel., 3006—Audubon, or
KEMPE & CO.
Broadway and 87th St. Tel., 5610—Schuyler.

226 WEST 70TH ST.
Bet. Broadway & West End Ave.
Fireproof Elevator Apartments Just Completed.
5 & 6 Rooms and Baths
RENTS $1,250 TO $1,400
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
With every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
JUST A STEP TO SUBWAY AND "L."

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ONONDAGA
Riverside Drive & 152d St.
HIGHEST ALTITUDE—LOWEST RENTS.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $60 to $100.
Unusually large, sunlight and airy, attractive rooms. Vacuum cleaning system and all modern conveniences.
An elegant (7 Room) corner apartment.

Sunderland and Norman
522-530 W. 136th St., adj. B'way.
One block Subway and Riverside Drive. New Buildings; parklike surroundings. Elevator service.
5 & 6 cheerful outside rooms.
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS, $45-$60.

TRINITY STUDIOS
B'WAY COR. 153d ST.
530 West 153d St.
Ideally situated; large, outside, attractive rooms; river view from all. Excellent service. Absolutely unique.
2 & 3 Rooms with Kitchenette.
$35 UPWARD.
L. P. PHILLIPS & CO.
3,757 Broadway, at 167th St. or on premises.
CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

Michigan! Illinois! Louisiana!
507-517 WEST 113TH ST.
Absolutely Fireproof High-Class Elevator Apartment Houses.
4 ROOMS. Rent $50.
Inquire at office on premises.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $48 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

Port Royal
346 West 128th St.
Six-seven desirable rooms; convenient to El. Telephone, Elevator Service. Liberal Concessions. Owner on premises. Rents, $45-$60.

THE PLAZA
768 St. Nicholas Av., corner 156th. Elegant seven and eight room apartments. Electric light, parquet floors; all-night elevator service; rents $720 year. Superintendent.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

High-Class Elevator Apts.
Buckingham Palace
547-553 West 147th St.,
4-5-6-7-8
rooms, 1 and 2 baths
Rentals, $40 to $80
Blenheim Court
601 West 177th St.,
4—5—6
rooms and bath
Rentals, $40 to $65

—WESTBOURNE COURT—
S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.
Suites of 3 and 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $720 to $1,100.
—KENSINGTON COURT—
N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6, 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $600 to $1,000.
—AMBASSADOR—
S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.
Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
RENT $1,000 to $1,800.
—RENAULT COURT—
207 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway.
7 and 8 rooms and bath.
RENT $1,000 to $1,200.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners.
3,482 Broadway

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
SMITHSONIAN 60 W. 129th St.
6-7-8 Rooms, $50 to $60.
Large and light, with every improvement, including elevator service. Convenient to all transit facilities.
THERESA 115 West 129th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $34-$50
New law elevator apartment house; contains every new improvement; convenient to all transit facilities.
Inquire on premises, or
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Av., Near 129th St. Telephone Harlem 2675.

Trinity Court,
318 West 111th St.
High-class elevator apartments of 5, 6, 6 and 7 rooms, all up-to-date improvements; parquet floors throughout; rent moderate. Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

EDGAR A. LEVY
505 FIFTH AVE.
Tel. Murray Hill 6960.

755 Park Avenue
Corner 72d Street.
New Fireproof Apartment House, situated in most exclusive neighborhood.
9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rental $3,500 to $5,500.
Renting Agent on Premises, or
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 Fifth Av. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 421 Madison Av.—Tel., Murray Hill, 850

150 East 72d Street
Southeast Corner Lexington Av.
New Fireproof Apartment House. *All Outside Rooms.*
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,500 to $2,650.
Renting Agent on Premises, or
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 Fifth Av. PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Av.—Tel., Murray Hill, 6200

150 West 79th St.
One DUPLEX and One SIMPLEX APARTMENT of
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,600 per annum.
All Bedrooms Have Unobstructed Exposure.

1,211 Madison Avenue
N. E. Cor. 87th Street.
9 Rooms & 2 Baths, Rent $1,500 to $1,800

375 PARK Ave
Fifty-second to Fifty-third Streets

CHOOSE your home in the most conveniently located apartment house in New York. Service, conveniences and equipment unequalled. Comfort, refinement and privacy assured. The last word in a city home. 9 to 10 rooms, 3 baths. Very attractive rentals. Also an Attractively FURNISHED Apartment, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Restaurant Volsin on premises now open.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE MONTANA REALTY CO
E. CLIFFORD POTTER, PRESIDENT

In the Exclusive Park Avenue Section
115 EAST 53rd STREET
NEW APARTMENTS
One of three buildings under the same ownership, with court 32 feet wide, extending out to 53rd Street, making this apartment house practically a corner building and guaranteeing permanent light and air.

7 ROOMS, Extra Servants' Rooms **$1750 TO $2400** 2 & 3 BATHS Booklet Upon Request
PHYSICIANS' APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath.
MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Ave., Corner 45th Street. Phone 1263 Bryant.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Finest on the West Side HAS NO COMPARISON
Living Rooms with 3 windows facing Drive, 24.9x16.0.
The SHORE VIEW
448 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Near 116th St.
7-8-9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
$1,200 AND UP.
Passenger and Service Elevators. Separate servants' entrance to each apartment.
Superintendent on premises.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents, 72d St. and Columbus Av. 'Phone, 2750—Columbus.

WESTDALE,
602 W. 139th St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND SUBWAY
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $70.

331 Lexington Av.
CORNER 39TH STREET.
All Large Outside Rooms.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,500.

KICK & SHARROTT
2,608 B'way, Near 98th St.

528 Riverside Drive
Opposite Grant's Tomb.
127th St. Subway Sta.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, $60-$75.

West 80th and B'way
Roycroft, 219-221 W. 80th St.
Subway and Elevated Sta.
Five light Rooms, $55-$75.

BIG CONCESSIONS
365 WEST 118TH.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
Seven and eight large light rooms, bath; newly decorated; Superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

BACHELOR
691 Madison Ave. N.E. COR. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

APARTMENTS

THE KING
56 to 60 East 87th St.
Finest type elevator apartment. All-night service. Liberal Concessions.

1—7-room apartment.....$1,000
1—6-room apartment.....$660
All beautiful, large, light rooms.

To Sublet Unfurnished for one year, Very Attractive Apartment, parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, on Fifth Avenue. Reduced Rental. Apply
THE LORRAINE,
5th Av. and 45th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Bachelor Apartments
11 East 55th St.
Opposite St. Regis Hotel.
Maid Service,
All Night Elevator Service.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths, Kitchenette
2 Rooms, 1 Bath, Kitchenette
Rents $2,500-$1,250.
Building is 31 feet wide, insuring large light rooms.

25 East 30th St.
Corner Madison Av.
DUPLEX APARTMENT,
8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS
Fireproof Building.
All Modern Conveniences.
RENT REASONABLE.
Apply Manager.

ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS
HAVE REDUCED RENTS FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS.
NEW DUPLEX
128 East 60th St.
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 East 58th St.

29 EAST 48TH STREET
ONLY ONE UNRENTED APARTMENT.
3 ROOMS, FOYER and BATH
Elevator and Maid Service
Rent $1,200 per annum
N. Brigham Hall & Wm. D. Bloodgood
542 5th Ave. Or on premises

15 EAST 10TH STREET
Near 5th Ave.
THE MAYFIELD
5-8 Rooms & Bath, $1,100-$1,600
Exceptionally Desirable
New, modern, high-class building. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc.
Tel. Farragut 9494. 1,133 Broadway.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF
42, 47, 51 East 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 East 59th.
6-7 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,100-$1,450
8 Rooms and Bath.....$600
All improvements. Standard service. Broadway. **REMCO** 98th St., or Superintendent, on premises.

RUTHERFORD, 206-210 E. 17th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
Beautiful Apartments of Large, Light Rooms, adjacent to Rutherford Park, in a refined residential section. Conveniently located.
4 & 5 Rooms, $35 to $45
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY, 141 East 17th St.

Alcedo
S. W. Corner of Madison Av. and 92d Street.
All Improvements.
7 all outside rooms.
Rent $1,000 and $1,200.
Superintendent on premises.

MALVERN HALL
Gramercy Park.
STUDIO APARTMENTS.
Very desirable apartments; two rooms and bath, with maid service; facing the park. INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th St.

31 GRAMERCY PARK
Attractive Studio
With skylights, commanding fine north light. INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th St.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

Fine factory building, 13th St., near 8th Av., for sale; reasonable price. W. B. READ, 100 4th Av.

West 88th St. elevator apartment house; bargain for cash; all leased. Owner, 124 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Anthony Av.—2-family house, $5,750. 14 rooms, 2 baths; cash, $2,250. JOHN J. CARLEY, 215 East 53d St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Long Island City.—Best small factory site on fully improved street; three blocks to elevated station; two blocks to Jackson Av.; low price. E. A. L'Ecluse, 18 East 34th St., N. Y. City.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Staten Island—Ninety lots located on south side of Emerson Hills, Crescent Av.; 15 lots in a plot; 6 plots in all; high ground; nine-room house on property; price, $200 a lot, 20x100. B. D. Thompson, 56 Haven Av., New York City.

To Let—Unfurnished.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Wanted.

Attention, Owners.—Will fill your vacant apartments if you give me management; personal, economical management guaranteed. William Bellmann, 2,232 7th Av. Phone 3828 Morningside.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

Fine factory building, 13th St., near 8th Av.; reasonable rent; would sell. W. B. READ, 100 4th Av.

Lofts, 521-523 West 26th St., 40x90; all light, fireproof building; power; steam heat; elevator; low rent. Apply Owner, premises.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES. Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Part of store, basement, or desk room; hardware district. Walls, 88 Walker St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, BRONX COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, against HORACE S. TUTHILL, SHEFFIELD FARMS-SLAWSON-DECKER CO., being the occupants of the property formed by the intersection of Brook Avenue and Melrose Avenue, Borough and County of the Bronx, City and State of New York, known as Section Number 9, Block Number 2,391, and Lot Number 45; JOHN DOE, and all other unknown claimants or unknown heirs at law, if any, of JAMES WELLS, deceased, Defendants.

To the above-named defendant and all unknown claimants who have any interest in the premises hereinafter described:

Take notice that an action of ejectment has been commenced by the People of the State of New York pursuant to Sections 1,977 to 1,981 inclusive of the Code of Civil Procedure to recover the title to and the right of possession of the following-described premises, which vested in the People of the State of New York by escheat on the death of one James Wells intestate on or about the 10th day of June, 1879, in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, seized in fee simple of the following-described premises:

All that tract or parcel of land situated at North Melrose known and distinguished as Lot Number 1 on a certain Map entitled Map of Northern Division of North Melrose situated in the Town of West Farms, County of Westchester, New York, surveyed by J. C. Buckhout, Surveyor, Morrisania, March 8, 1851, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County at White Plains, said lot being now bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Brook Avenue as legally opened and the southerly side of Melrose Avenue as legally opened, running thence Southerly along the westerly side of Brook Avenue as legally opened One hundred and fourteen and thirty-six one-hundredths (114.36) feet to the southerly line of Lot Number 1 of Map of North Division of North Melrose, dated March 3, 1851, and recorded in the office of the Register of Westchester County on April 14, 1862, in Liber 477 of Conveyances, Page 212; running thence Westerly on the Division Line between Lots Numbers 1 and 2 on aforesaid Map of North Melrose, Fifty-nine and three one-hundredths (59.03) feet to the easterly side of Melrose Avenue as legally opened; thence Northerly along the easterly side of Melrose Avenue as legally opened One hundred and thirty-three and thirty-five one-hundredths (133.35) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the residue of the property conveyed to the said James Wells by Gouverneur Morris by deed bearing date the 10th day of May, 1851, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester on the 14th day of April 1862, in Liber 477 of Conveyances at Page 212.

Dated October 8th, 1914.

Yours, etc.,
JAMES A. PARSONS,
Attorney General and Attorney for Plaintiffs; Office and Post Office Address, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—EWALD MOMMER, Plaintiff, against SOL REALTY COMPANY, INC., Robert P. Zobel, Tillie Zobel, Emma A. Mayhew, Sigmund Jackter, Cohn-Block Co., Henry A. Jaffin, carrying on business as H. A. Jaffin Co., Max Brenner and Alvin Arnold, copartners doing business as Brenner & Arnold, Matthais S. Ansel, Nathan Halpern and Maurice Forman, copartners doing business as Wee Wee Well Water Co., Max Lacher, Syman Jacobson and Maurice Glicman, copartners doing business as Jacobson & Glicman, Connecticut Raincoat Co., Morris Schwinger and Julius Schwinger, copartners doing business as Schwinger Bros., Morris Miller and David S. Schadow, copartners doing business as Miller & Schadow, and Louis Botwinick and Charles Shaff, copartners doing business as Botwinick & Shaff, Defendants.—Supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, September 1, 1914.
BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 27 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

To the above named defendants, Robert P. Zobel and Tillie Zobel:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. M. Warley Platzek, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of September, 1914, and filed with the complaint and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

Dated New York, September 28, 1914.
BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 27 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—In the matter of the general assignment of ITALO AMERICAN STORES, INC., to JOSEPH M. CONKLIN, for the benefit of creditors.

To the creditors of Italo American Stores, Inc.: Notice is hereby given that Joseph M. Conklin, the assignee, will offer for sale, through B. S. Wise, auctioneer, at No. 32 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of October, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property: Office furniture and fixtures, desks, very fine cabinets, partitions, counters, tables, shelving, typewriters, adding machines, &c.

This property will be open for inspection on the 8th and 9th days of October, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

For further particulars apply to the assignee or his attorneys.

Dated New York, September 29th, 1914.
JOSEPH M. CONKLIN, Assignee, 32 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FOR SALE.

VICTORS VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly
and up.
Complete Stock of Records.
Open Evenings.
Write, call, or phone
632 Columbus.
A. H. MAYERS,
1,983 Broadway, near 67th.

FOR SALE—SAFES CHEAP!
Good as new—all sizes and three tabs in trade at part payment for Mosler safes; reasons marked in plain figures—first and only safe company that has marked such goods in Plain Figures. MOSLER SAFE CO., 373 Broadway. Phone 1616 Franklin.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Lady inherited some property and needs little monthly income; wishes to dispose of a most beautiful site for all-year home; magnificent trees, oak, hickory, chestnut groves; full price $500. $25 cash will do; would like $8 monthly until paid; in big business town; one hour out. Estate, Box 139 Times Downtown.

Pretty home on north shore to be sacrificed; with rights to water front, yacht club, dock, and tennis court; house consists of 7 rooms; all improvements; macadamized streets; 2 minutes from depot; 30 minutes from Penn. Station; $300 cash buys it; balance monthly. C. Jones, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOUSE; all improvements, including bath, gas, water heater, steam heat, wash tubs, open fire place, electric light, with fine dining room dome; beautiful water views; bathing and boating privileges; easy terms. S. Eichen, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

Party must have $150 cash at once; willing to sacrifice far below value, pretty home of 7 rooms, bath; heat, gas, electric lights; on 2 lots; 30 minutes out; balance can be paid on $18 a month; move in any time. Owner, Box 153 Times Downtown.

Handsome 6-room bungalow, all improvements; south shore, only 45 minutes out; restricted neighborhood; ideal home; must be sacrificed; $200 down, balance $20 a month. Shore Front, Box 156 Times Downtown.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$50,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 15 East 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

A whole town site for sale! About 200 acres; surrounding beautiful station; hour out on Lackawanna; electric light, telephone, town water, macadam roads; nothing exists like it; $100,000 net profit easy. Room 1701, 141 B'way.

I will sacrifice my new house account business reasons; 6 rooms and bath; only 32 minutes out in the hills of New Jersey; very low price and easy terms for quick sale. Owner, P. O. Box 1,041, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—About 3 ACRES, with good 5-room cottage, ON WATER; near trolley; picturesque; $3,000; half cash. Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted to rent small house unfurnished; modern improvements; garden space; hour out; preferably near water; rent reasonable; immediate occupancy; no agents. L 60 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
288 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up, monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

To Sublet.—Exceptional opportunity to secure high-class corner apartment; beautiful outlook; 8 large outside rooms, with large closets; elevator; fine transportation. Apply at Apt. 41, 54 Morningside Drive.

Broadway, 2,731, very near 103d St. Subway; 6 sunny, very pleasant, medium-sized rooms; all-night elevator; unsurpassed location; thoroughly respectable quiet house; no infants, dogs, or large families; $45, $50.

4 large housekeeping rooms, $40.
5 large housekeeping rooms, $55.
6 large housekeeping rooms, $60.
Elevator building. Restaurant optional.
40 Morningside Av., cor. West 118th St.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON, 318-322 W. 51st. Attractive Elevator Apts. 6-7-8 rooms. Rent, $720-$1,000.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 FIFTH AV.

Courtwood, (Broadway and 169th.)—High-class elevator apartments; 5, 6, 7 rooms; reasonable prices; exceptional service; Subway 168th St.

At the Manitou.—Elevator apartments, 4-6; 5-room light, beautiful suites, $32-$45; concessions; also doctor's apartment. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.) Phone Audubon 2080.

Entire floor, luxurious bath, private house, furnished or unfurnished; electricity; perfect service; $100 per month. Phone 9485 Columbus.

Doctor wanted, to share high-class apt. with small family adults; choice of neighborhood. H. D., Times Harlem.

Will sublet a $65 large, light four-room and bath apartment for $50 at Cambridge Hall, 456 Riverside Drive. Apt. 8C, Voigtlander.

96th, 148 West.—Single; 8 large, light; steam heat, hot water; newly decorated; $45.

137TH, 614 WEST, (near Riverside.)—High-class elevator apartments; four, five, six large light rooms; $40 to $60.

"The Britannia," 527 West 110th St.; 6, 7, and 8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,200 to $1,600.

Wellsmore, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 6, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

Doctor's Office, Two Rooms and Bath.
112 West 47th St. Rent $720.

63 Old Broadway.—4 large, light rooms and bath, hot water supply; $15.

56th, 59 West.—Floor in private house; decorations to suit; references.

East Side.

173 MADISON AV.,
between 33d and 34th Sts.
Conveniently located in the centre of the hotel and shopping district; two rooms and bath; two rooms, kitchen, and bath; three rooms and bath; seven rooms and bath; rent includes maid service, care of apartments; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

639 MADISON AVENUE,
between 74th and 75th Sts.; 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $35 to $70 month; suitable for occupancy by one or two persons; rent includes maid service in the care of the apartments; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 62 Cedar St. 'Phone 5700 John.

77 IRVING PLACE,
Corner 19th St., overlooking Gramercy Park; 3 rooms and bath, $65 a month; rent includes maid service in the care of the apartment; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

79TH, 142 E., COR. LEX.—Rent, $700. Suitable for PHYSICIAN, DENTIST, or Dressmaker.
Parlor floor, 6 corner light rooms; all imps.

STUDIO, 19x30 59 East 59th St.
Alcove and bath, $30.
Fred. T. Barry Co., agents, 646 Mad. Av.

50th St., 51 East.—Two rooms and bath. $35.
Fred. T. Barry Co., agents, 646 Mad. Av.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

Elegant apartment, suitable for residential or business purposes. 10 East 50th St., near 5th Av.; reasonable rent.

1,761-1,767 Madison Av., (Cor. of 116th St.)—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $20-$25.

1,737 Madison Av., (Near 113th St.)—Seven rooms, bath, steam heat and hot water, $31.

248 EAST 125TH STREET.
Three and four rooms; cheap rent.

348 Madison Av., (44th.)—Two, three rooms, bath, redecorated; strictly first class.

Madison Square apartments to lease.
40 East 26th St.

304 East 124th St.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $20-$23.

Bronx.

393 East Tremont and 1,911 Anthony Av., (Corner of Tremont.)—Three and six rooms and bath; all improvements; very large, light, attractive rooms; $20 to $37.

Up to date 6-room apartment, all modern improvements, $36 and up; one block and a half east of Simpson St. Subway station. Apply 1,045 Hoe Av.

Up-to-date 7-room apartment with all modern improvements; $50 and up; 1 block and a half east of Simpson St. Subway Station. Apply 1,056 Hoe Av.

Up to date 7-room apartment, all modern improvements, $45; two blocks east of Simpson St. Subway station. Apply 1,037 Falls St.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—A.— THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up. Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants.
'Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired. Near subway, "L," and surface cars. References absolutely essential.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Columbus.

A family leaving city will sublet at once beautiful furnished 6 room, 2 bath high class elevator apartment; southern exposure; furnished in mahogany; piano; complete; corner Broadway, 225 West 80th; references. Bicknell.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to Manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 8547.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Specify requirements, will send list.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

APTHORP.—Excellently furnished apartment; eleven rooms, with four baths; till next June. Address Travis, Apthorp, Broadway and 79th St.

High-class studio living apartment; two light rooms, bath. Fay, 301 West 57th St.

43d St., 118 West.—Large, elegant room; first class; kitchenette; moderate.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter.
Two rooms and bath, $55-$60 month.
Three rooms and bath, $90 up.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 348, (44TH.)—Two, three rooms; bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

Elegantly furnished apartment; Park Av. corner; eight rooms. 75 East 81st St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Have number of desirable clients wanting high-class furnished apartments; choice localities. Telephone Murray Hill 5892.

Storage
Thirty cents a line.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 137-139 West 99th St., or Telephone 8052 or 8053 Riverside.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board; telephone.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable double rooms, board, for two; others; private family.

19TH ST., 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms, private bath; steam; excellent table.

34TH, 117-119 East.—Attractive rooms, with board; private bath.

63D, 28, 30 EAST.—Second floor, three rooms, bath; other rooms; fine table, tJH9-2B;'s; bE5iat...—ST.poorfooduO;g etao

73D, 12 EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references exchanged.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Desirable, sunny, double rooms; home cooking; comforts; gentlemen, couple.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th St.)—Large and small rooms; electricity, phone; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

ONE OR TWO gentlemen can find desirable accommodations with private family; excellent table; modern elevator apartment; Park Av.; convenient to "L." T 69 Times.

West Side.

16TH, 20 WEST.—Large room, second floor; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D ST., 37 AND 52 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

53D ST., 64 WEST.—Rooms, suites, private baths; electricity; table guests; references.

54TH ST., 34 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity, telephone; references.

57TH, 317 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; excellent board; reference.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, also, hall room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 25 WEST.—NEWLY OPENED, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE; EVERY CONVENIENCE.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished large room; private bath; suit select people desiring high-class accommodations with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms: private baths; board optional.

72D, 258 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; superior accommodations and cuisine; refined clientele.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; private bathroom; well appointed house; references.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable room; elevator and Subway express; references; table board.

73D, 181 WEST.—Subway express; desirable vacancies facing Sherman Square; American family.

74TH, 181 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, also hall room; homelike; excellent table; reasonable. Telephone 10177—Schuyler. Parlor dining room.

75TH ST., 20 WEST.—Attractive rooms; desirable location; parlor dining room; table guests.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Attractive, large and medium-sized rooms; superior table; parlor dining room, references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also back room; excellent table.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor, dining; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select home; suite suitable two gentlemen; twin beds; private bath; elegantly furnished; also large, sunny, front rooms; superior home table; electricity, phone.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, sunny room; connecting shower; gentleman.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; parlor; dining; references.

77TH ST., 116 WEST.—Medium room; pleasant; running water; references exchanged; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for bachelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH, 141-143 WEST.—Suite with private bath; small rooms; moderate; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny, front room; second floor; generous table.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; southern exposure; references; moderate.

82D ST., 45 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; well-appointed house; excellent table.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Large and small rooms; baths, electricity, telephone.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Large rooms, newly decorated; bath; single room; excellent table.

82D, 68 WEST.—Parlor suite, with private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; board.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

83D ST., 40 WEST.
Beautifully furnished room, table guests; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private baths; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; reference.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; newly decorated; conveniences; excellent table; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—One large and one small room; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Rooms, large, small; front hall room, suitable two; references.

93D ST., 29 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suitable business people; good meals; table guests; references.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable room; exceptional table; private bath; telephone, gas, and electricity.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Newly renovated house; electric lights; reference. Telephone 7442 River.

94TH, 112 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

102D, 243 WEST.—Large rooms; very comfortably furnished; with or without private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; private house; couple preferred.

103D, 250 WEST.—Unusual suite; accommodate gentlemen; families, seeking refined home; references.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath; suites; parlor dining room; refined service; $7 up.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Exceptional suite; singly; elevator apartment. Phillips.

121ST ST., 139 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in newly opened, homelike house; showers, telephone; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Well furnished rooms; refined house; reference; table guests.

129TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; single, adjoining; excellent table; phone.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH, 623 WEST.—A cozy room with board in lovely home, corner Riverside Drive; near Subway station; moderate.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Beautiful Riverside nearby; nicest, healthiest section; "The Audubon"; floor of two or three bright rooms and private bath; $25 for two, including good board; $5, table board, each additional; entertainment parlors; home comforts. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

HOTEL EARLE, 103 Waverley Place, New York, (one door from Washington Square North.)—Live on the American plan. Beautifully appointed single rooms and suites for the Winter season to rent.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
All-year residence; magnificent location; 20 min. Manhattan; beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; separate tables; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up; including meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

YOUNG COUPLE desire board in small private family; 70th to 100th St.; state all particulars. R 286 Times Downtown.

Catholic young man desires outside room, board, convenient "L"; west side. Full Particulars, Y 852 Columbus Av.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room, beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Invalids, convalescents, rest cases, ideal conditions; near New York; moderate rates; booklet and information sent on request. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large rooms; running water; also small rooms.

15TH ST., 310 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Sunny room, running water, $5; another, $4; single, $3.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; breakfast optional; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

MADISON AV., 295.—Beautifully furnished suite; 2 rooms, bath, shower; electricity; Subway.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large room; steam heat, electricity; conveniences.

West Side.

8TH, 21 WEST.—Bachelor having apartment will rent three rooms and kitchen; references required. Ingram.

9TH, 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments, one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

11TH ST., 21 WEST.—Large room; gentleman; closet, running water; refined surroundings.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath; other rooms; steam, electricity. 'Phone Chelsea 7541.

12TH ST., 110 WEST.—Medium-sized, sunny room; southern exposure; gentleman only.

22D, 240 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor, with piano; other rooms with running water.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 and $12 per week; same rate for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Rooms, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms; running water; bath; $7, $8.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable, large rooms; bath, running water; $7-$8.

38TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in rooms; Hotel Normandie.

44TH ST., 254 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, suit friends or couple; bath, steam; kitchen privileges. Ledger.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen.

52D ST., 200 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private family, apartment; every convenience. Rosseau.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; hall room; gentlemen.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; clean, quiet house; all improvements; telephone.

55TH, 359 WEST.—Handsome front parlors; twin beds; piano; running water; $6.50.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Small room, steam heat, electricity; gentleman; references.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome room, private bath; electric lights; also other rooms.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Outside, southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean; gentlemen. Kimball.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome, large room and alcove; select location; modern conveniences. 2303 Columbus.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; telephone; excellent location; $6, $7, $8, $11, $12.

61ST, 129 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms, near Subway and elevated, $2.50 up.

69TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room; suitable for two gentlemen or couple.

273 WEST 70TH ST.
Large rooms; private bath; electricity; references.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—South room; private bath; also double room; running water.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly decorated and furnished; large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST ST., WEST.—Genteman wishing large room, private bath, southern exposure, in elegant apartment, phone Columbus 5475.

71ST ST., 106 WEST.—A nicely furnished large room with all conveniences with or without board.

71ST ST., 221 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; also parlor floor; all conveniences; Subway; references.

71ST, 214 WEST.—Large room, with alcove, bath adjoining; moderate.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's office; large, small rooms; owner's residence.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable room; near "L" and Subway express; references; table board.

78D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; private baths, showers, electricity; references.

73D, 155 WEST.—Handsomely, fully furnished rooms; electricity; every convenience; owner's residence.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths, references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Attractive, large room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; reasonable.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private bath; select; phone; reasonable; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light, telephone.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, heated, cheerful rooms; refined private house; references; telephone.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; gentlemen; physician's office.

77TH ST., 158 WEST.—Attractive large room, with private bath; electric light; references.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms, near Subway; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; refined home; phone; references.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and single rooms, bath adjoining; references.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Large, medium-sized, sunny front room; one with private bath; Subway.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful, large room; southern exposure; small room; Subway; references.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; Subway; owner's residence; references.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished large rooms; private bath; lavatory; private house.

81ST ST., 119 WEST.—Newly renovated private house; large, small rooms, well furnished, telephone; moderate; references; parlor suitable dentist.

83D, 11 WEST.—Select accommodations; refined surroundings; rooms singly or en suite; reasonable.

82D, 152 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, desirable rooms; well furnished; all conveniences; telephone.

82D, 47 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms, connecting with bath; also single room; telephone pay station.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, medium; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

93D, 308 WEST.—New, beautifully furnished single, double rooms, with, without private bath; steam heat, electric light; all comforts; breakfast if desired; private residence.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, newly decorated rooms; private bath; special rates.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large room; southern exposure; convenient; elevated.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive, medium, sunny outside room; quiet, refined apartment. Ochs.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Choice room; running water; phone; with responsible private family; $4. Mayer.

85TH ST., (near Broadway.)—Beautiful rooms with lovely Southern family. T 83 Times.

341 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

86TH ST., (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenient Subway, "L"; exclusive neighborhood.

88TH ST., 181 WEST.—Desirable large room, with private bath; select house; all conveniences; also small room; breakfast.

88TH ST., 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Exquisite front parlor bedroom; also smaller rooms.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; private house.

92D, 7 WEST.—Large and small, adjoining rooms; modern elevator apartment; separate or together. Telephone 1424 Riverside.

92D ST., 40 WEST, (Park.)—Large, medium, comfortably furnished rooms; private house; phone.

92D, 204 WEST, (Subway.)—Large front room; one flight; small room. Possons.

93D, 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary; large room, adjoining bath; beautifully furnished; inspection invited.

93D, 52 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, well heated, adjoining bath; private family; all transit facilities; $3.50. Sirch.

94TH ST., 314 WEST.—Select rooms; improvements; adjoins Riverside; double, single. Sherman apartment.

94TH, 315 WEST.—Very attractive front suite; elevator apartment; single rooms. Dahl.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Quiet home, attractive single room; bath adjoining. Apartment 41.

96TH, 231 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Beautifully furnished room, facing Broadway; very large; also other rooms. Apt. 3D.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms; high-class apartment; homelike. Hirsch.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

101ST ST., 16 WEST.—Large, cheerful rooms; telephone, electricity, $2.50, $4; housekeeping. McNamara.

103D ST., 128 WEST.—At last, just the kind of room you want; one, two persons; conveniences; $5, $6.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Private family; elevator apartment; front suite, or singly; home comforts; board optional. Phillips.

105TH, 106 WEST.—Large, light room, with kitchen privileges; suitable two nurses or business woman. 2256 Riverside. Taylor.

107TH ST., 209 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, bath adjoining; telephone, electric light. Harrison.

110TH, 200 WEST.—Front room, handsomely furnished; private family; high class. Apt. 5 C.

111TH, 610 WEST.—Clean, attractive, sunny room; elevator; bath; references. Bishop.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with private family; suitable for teacher or business woman; elevator.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Desirable room for gentleman; private family; references. Apt. 48.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Sunny outside room; private family; $5. Apt. 6E.

114TH, 610 WEST.—Double, single rooms; baths; running water; steam, electricity; reasonable.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Southeast corner rooms, overlooking Drive; two rooms, with private bath and kitchen; near Columbia, Subway; $6-$7. Apt. 51.

118TH ST., 366 WEST.—Suite connecting rooms; gentleman or couple; all conveniences; references.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, home-like rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, (439 Manhattan Av.)—Corner room; southern exposure; high class. Apartment 44.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Two, three large southeast corner rooms, overlooking Park; glorious view; pure food restaurant; rooms, $5, $7. Inquire Apt. 5.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Light, attractive single rooms; elevator; shower; electricity. Apartment 32.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Business men, students; neatly furnished rooms. Apt. 61.

122D, 528 WEST.—Single, double rooms, also small suites; kitchen privileges. Sherman.

135TH, 661 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable room, independent entrance, private family elevator. Carroll.

137TH, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small comfortable rooms; parlor floor suitable doctor; reasonable.

141ST, 529 WEST.—Large, front room; southern exposure; select neighborhood; private house.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large room, next bath; river view; all conveniences. Apartment 3B.

149TH, 512 WEST.—Private residence; few rooms; furnished or unfurnished; to desirable parties; references. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

160TH ST., 564 WEST.—Brazilian couple having high-class apartment desires accommodate one or two gentlemen; finely furnished large bedroom and parlor, with piano, $25 monthly; breakfast optional. Inquire privately at Apt. 22. Phone 2925—Audubon.

A.—A.—A.— HOTEL MIRA.
61 WEST 39TH ST.
Furnished rooms, with or without private bath; rates per day, $1 up; weekly, $5 up.
Telephone 2411 Bryant.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 309 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $9.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,787.—Gentleman or two can have a truly exceptional suite with unusually large sitting room; bath; telephone; four windows; absolute privacy; clean. Nulsen.

BROADWAY, 3,089, (122d.)—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; sunny, clean, refined; reasonable. Brown.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (West 127th St.)—One block from Riverside Drive, near Subway station, attractive room to rent, Apt. 37; kitchen privileges.

CLAREMONT AV. 49.—Delightful corner room; running water; view of Hudson.

FRANKLIN AV., 1,275, (169th St.)—Sunny rooms, private house; German cooking; steam.

LARGE, bright room and bath; 52d St., near 5th Av.; furnished or unfurnished. For information telephone Plaza 1805.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, (Corner 121st.)—Delightful outside rooms, corner apartment, overlooking Hudson, Morningside Park, Apartment 81. Southern exposure.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th St.)—Attractive large and small room; gentlemen. Apartment 53.

Nicely furnished room, connecting private bath; hot, cold water; in private family. Phone Riverside 8064. X 286 Times Annex.

PHYSICIAN AND WIFE, having spacious house in West 88th St., would rent homelike room, private lavatory, to gentleman or couple. Phone Schuyler 4307.

PRIVATE ROOM, carpeted; beautifully furnished; faces 42d St.; prestige Broadway address; phone exchange; large, modern offices; $30. 1,101 Times Building.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Private family offer large, well-furnished room, facing Riverside Drive; high-class apartment and surroundings. Phone 4570 Audubon. Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Private family will rent beautiful front room, single or double; references; convenient to subway. Phone Riverside 3888.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Choice of two large rooms, $5, $7; running water; private family. Phone 2916 Riverside.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (corner 135th St.)—Sunny room; all conveniences; private family; $4. Apartment 45.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 126th St., corner 7th Av.—Every room newly renovated and steam heated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, No. 1 University Place.—Large double and single rooms; private baths; corner house; all light rooms.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent room, elegantly furnished; private family; private bath; electricity; also smaller room; 91st subway; references.

WEST END AV., 548.—Sitting room and bedroom, with private bath; references.

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ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water, telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service; gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths, bowling alley, billiard room, and all club privileges; room, $2.75 to $4 per week. Apply at once, Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St.

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List your vacant furnished rooms with us; we guarantee applicants without publicity. Write or telephone Bryant 5683.
RELIANCE LEASING CO., 25 West 45th St.

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BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER; experienced in manufacturing line. Call 9 West 31st St., 7th floor.

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INDEXING, filing, and cataloguing taught. For full particulars write Huff Indexing Bureau, 220 Broadway. Phone 4968 Cort.

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SALESMEN wanted in our jewelry department of both sexes; we pay 25% commissions; easy to earn $5 to $10 daily; A.—A.—A. Merchandise, 215 4th Av., Room 1,705.

AGENTS wanted to sell new patented automobile accessory; can easily make $100 weekly. Apply 112 West 54th St.

Situations Wanted
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BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—Ten years' practical experience; excellent reference; university training. K 238 Times Downtown.

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BUSINESS WOMAN, capable, 4 languages; no canvassing. 104 East 20th, Unitarian Headquarters. Grammercy 2343.

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GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to place governess who has been with her four years; would like to go South during Winter with children from 3 to 6 years; speaks German and French. Call between 9 and 12, 11 West 81st, fourth floor.

HOUSEWORKER.—Excellent cook, delicious cakes, pies, pancakes, muffins, biscuits, &c.; capable taking charge; apartment preferred; highest references. Phone 4755 Schuyler, between 9:30 and 10:30 mornings, or write Reliable, 101 West 84th St.

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HOUSEWORK.—Respectable Irish girl wants housework; small family; plain cook. Geoghan, 456 Morris Place, Park Av.

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MASSAGE.—Battle Creek graduate masseuse wishes patients. Howard, 101 West 63d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—English young lady, knowing French, charge one or two children 3 years upward; best references. Marguerite W., 258 W. 24th St. Phone Chelsea 2606.

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STENOGRAPHER.—Import house, closing, wishes to place unusually capable, intelligent young lady; knowledge bookkeeping; exceptional opportunity. K 266 Times Downtown.

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ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, systematizes, audits books; evenings and Saturday; charges reasonable. C 105 Times.

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BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER, 28, experienced double entry, modern systems, trial balance, open books, desires position; references. K 244 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; double entry, cost accounting, ledger clerk; 6 years' experience in large concern; take full charge or assist; best references. T 130 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—Married, age 28, 12 years' experience, good correspondent, seeks connection with good house. T 66 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 26; eight years' experience; open and close books; financial statements; take full charge; correspondent; credits. T 58 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; 13 years' experience in law, hotel, commercial, trial balances, reports; references. Bond, T 59 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; recommended; capable; hard worker and trustworthy; moderate salary. S 169 Times.

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BUTLER.—Young man, Japanese, neat, tall, desires position take entire charge of gentleman's place; good, plain cook; best references. Ema, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

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First-class man wants situation with private family; fourteen years' continuous experience; highest city references as head tester for importing company; also as chauffeur for private city families. F. Brown, 315 West 100th St., city.

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COOK.—Japanese, first class, with good references; city or country; thoroughly competent; moderate wages. Mura, 138 E. 59th.

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CORRESPONDENT.—Spanish, English correspondent wishes position with reliable concern; had four years' experience; well acquainted in shipping to South America; reference. S 174 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—French, German, English; reliable gentleman; moderate salary. K 268 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, American, desire position, city or country; useful butler, wife good cook, baker, or entire work small family; can handle horse, furnaces, &c.; wife speaks French, German; have girl, aged 14; best references. T 60 Times.

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Boy, 17, desires position in office or make himself generally useful; experience; one year's high school. K 225 Times Downtown.

HOUSEMAN.—Understands running steam, hot-water boilers; reference. Henry, 146 West 46th.

HOUSEWORKER.—Japanese, general houseworker, good cook, butler, with excellent reference, desires position with bachelor's apartment or small family in city. Benten, 205 East 60th St.

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JANITOR, SUPERINTENDENT wishes elevator house; experienced mechanic; electricity, boilers, pumps, repairs; references. Supt., 51 East 96th St.

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Hupmobile 1913 "32" roadster	$550
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Hupmobile 1913 "32" touring car	$575
Hupmobile 1914 "32" touring car, with electric lighting and starting system	$775
Paige-Detroit 1914 "36" roadster, with electric lighting and starting system	$650
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National 1911 roadster	$550
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CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., Inc.,
1,690 Broadway, at 53d St.

Hupmobiles, 32 H. P.; touring cars and roadsters, 1912, 1913, and 1914 models; all are in excellent condition throughout and guaranteed like new; have every equipment and many extras; no reasonable offers refused. Diuguid Brothers, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

We have two Pathfinder touring cars, which have been thoroughly overhauled and repainted, for sale at decided bargains; usual guarantee. Pathfinder Motor Car Co., 1,392 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone 1546 Prospect.

Thirty-horse-power Buick in perfect condition; $275. Bejulio, 146 Troy Av., Brooklyn. Tel. 7334 Bedford.

New or used motor trucks in first-class condition on easy terms; immediate delivery. L 20 Times.

Dandy 1913 Velie touring car; electric lights, starter, &c., at great sacrifice. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 7846.

Private 1910 Peerless, good condition, $650. Box 53, Newburgh, N. Y.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Rent—Packard landaulet, first class; owner drives; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d St. 'Phone Lenox 6078.

Packard limousine or landaulet to rent; late models; A1 condition. Waters, 205 East 38th. Murray Hill 4627.

Beautiful Packard, $2 hourly upward, $275 monthly; owner drives; references. Columbus 7954.

Rent monthly, Renault landaulette, foredoor; owner drives; references. Manning, 442 West 58th St.

Beautiful 7-passenger landaulet by hour, day, week, or month. Charles Pakacs, 505 East 6th St. Orchard 7418.

Elegant Packard touring, day, week, month; reasonable rates; excellent service. Morningside 2850.

Ford delivery, panel body, for hire with chauffeur; reasonable. S. E., Times Harlem.

Packard landaulet town cars; up to date; also electric landaulet; best references. Shickell, 115 West 52d St. Col. 7046.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert 9186 Columbus.

Automobile Storage.

Dead storage, $3 monthly; live, $10 to $15. Fordham Garage, 561-563 Fordham Road.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,768 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Lost and Found
Thirty-five Cents per agate line. Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—On New York, New Haven & Hartford 6:03 P. M. train for Port Chester, or in Grand Central Depot, on Saturday last, lady's small blue enameled watch and chain; a suitable reward will be paid. Address Owner, Room 213, 29 Broadway, New York.

LOST—Saturday morning, diamond crescent pin, between Hotel Ansonia to 73d St. and Columbus Av., to Hotel Wolcott, 70th; reward. Return to Mrs. C. L. Griffin, Hotel Ansonia.

LOST—Last evening, between 6 and 8 P. M., suitcase, marked G., from cab; contents, wearing apparel, &c.; suitable reward. Gerton, 500 West 111th St.

LOST—Saturday, Amsterdam Opera House, 44th, 33d, lady's garnet brooch; reward. Box T 109 Times.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and fob; initials "S. H. P."; liberal reward. Pierson, 1,492 University Av.

LOST—Sunday, Broadway, Riverside Drive, or 79th St., gold bracelet, of value only to owner; reward. Everson, 307 West 79th St.

LOST—Diamond brooch, 3d Av. elevated, Westchester Road; reward. D. W., Times Harlem.

LOST—Valuable diamond flexible bracelet, platinum mounting, last Friday afternoon; liberal reward. Return to Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

LOST—Between Summit and Morristown, N. J., tortoise shell spectacles; reward return. Address H. Hedrick, 20 Broad St., New York.

LOST—Oct. 7, gold seal ring, with crest. Liberal reward for return to Clayton Rockhill, The Apthorp, 79th St. and Broadway.

LOST—On Sunday, diamond brooch, an heirloom, not of much value only to owner; $50 reward. 548 Riverside Drive. Apt. 5A.

LOST—Friday, corner 96th and Broadway, black dress suit case marked C. McK. J. J. McKelvey, 34 William St., receive reward.

Public Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

ON AND AFTER THIS DAY I AM NOT responsible for any debts incurred by my wife, Regenia Schwartz, without my written consent. JOHEPH SCHWARTZ.

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents a line.

Film-manufacturing company with contracts for disposal of its products insuring $60,000 yearly profit offers one-third interest in business and Presidency of company to individual with $20,000 to invest; company in hands of experienced film men; life-time opportunity; quick action necessary; no brokers; investigation invited. L 54 Times.

SALES MANAGER is open for a connection where he can invest in the business, which must be a meritorious proposition and one of a high character; would also consider the selling agency for a good article. K 267 Times Downtown.

Partner to help develop attractive-going business established two years; must devote whole time and invest $1,000 for half interest; large profits; unusual opportunity for keen, successful man. S 91 Times.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS. I have six men selling specialties in Eastern Ontario, Canada, and desire additional lines. Correspondence and catalogues solicited. Apply F. R. Burgess, Ottawa, Canada.

Millinery, gown establishment located heart of Broadway; 10-year lease; large following; ill-health reason selling; will refuse no reasonable offer. Mascot, T 108 Times.

Large house, whose business has become restricted through the war, is open for suitable propositions; first-class references required. L 28 Times.

Manufacturing business, prosperous, desires active partner; investment required; references necessary. X 295 Times Annex.

Well-established art glass business for sale. X 306 Times Annex.

Business Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

Detectives.

Detectives, licensed and bonded; investigations, matrimonial matters, shadowing; employes investigated; confidential. Maltz Detective Bureau, 261 Broadway, New York City. Telephone 5647 Barclay.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

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PROF. ATTILA AND MISS BAUMANN, leading athletic instructors and exponents of Naturopathic Culture for both sexes; all ages. Strength doubled in one course. Undue obesity reduced without dietary restrictions. 42 West 38th St. Greeley 8236.

Business Loans.
Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Manufacturers, merchants, wholesalers, outstanding accounts financed, notes discounted. Kutyn, Germania Bank Building.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing.
Forty-five cents a line.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 3850. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,005.

Purchase and Exchange
Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Important for holders of Provident Pawn Tickets—I buy them old as 16 months and pay full value.
BENJAMIN FEINGOLD, 49½ 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av. between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

Will buy contents houses, flats; pianos, carpets. George, 155 E. 125th. Tel. 1299 Harlem.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

For Sale.—One large, fine curl, PERSIAN LAMB MUFF; cost new this season, $65; will sell for $40 cash; owner going South to make home.
Room 515, Martha Washington Hotel,
Any evening, between 7:30 and 9:30.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. TEL. 5408 FRANKLIN.
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50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

SALES MANAGER.—Can you use capable, ambitious, young man, ten years' experience large corporations, outside or inside? T 117 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 25, possessing extensive commercial experience and legal training, desires position requiring intelligence and keenness; can act as legal adviser; have knowledge of bookkeeping; capable office manager. K 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic, ambitious young man, 17; highest references; two years' experience as business amanuensis; salary, $10. Armand Coigne, 243 Bedford Park, Boulevard.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Capable, experienced high school graduate wants position half day daily; knowledge of bookkeeping. K 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—21; high school graduate; 3½ years' experience; thoroughly competent; salary, $12. K 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, correspondent; general office man; thoroughly competent, efficient. K 262 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT or assistant superintendent building and concrete construction; 12 years' practical experience, 3 years' technical college training, 11 years Superintendent with one firm; unquestionable references as to character, honesty, and ability; available at once. Address X 305 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT with life experience on gentleman's estate; personal references from present employer. P. O. Box 4, East Norwich, L. I.

VALET, visiting weekly or monthly; highest reference; moderate wages. H. L., T 41 Times.

WELL-TRAINED male mezzo-soprano desires position with church choir. T 116 Times.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, (23,) hard, intelligent worker, seeks permanent business connection. C 107 Times.

YOUNG Englishman, 23, seeks position in winegrower's store; excellent testimonials. T 123 Times.

YOUNG MAN seeks clerical evening work; excellent bookkeeper, all languages. S 136 Times.

MOTORMAN'S PLUCK SAVES PASSENGERS

Prinzrang Clings to His Brake While Car Crashes Through a Fence and Into a Lake.

LONE FISHERMAN HURT

Trolley Went Over the Dam on Which He Was Sitting—No Passenger Seriously Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Oct. 12.—The pluck of John Prinzrang, motorman of a trolley car running between Patchogue and Sayville on the Suffolk Traction Company's line, saved the passengers from death this afternoon as the car jumped the tracks, ran across the road, and through a rail fence into West Lake. As it was, all in the car were severely shaken and five were injured. They were: Mr. and Mrs. George Tice of Blue Point, cuts; Walter Jayne, a life-saver at Blue Point station, face cut; Harry Barthelme, 7 years old, of Patchogue, foot injured, and a middle-aged woman, who went home before her name was learned, hand injured.

The car had contained thirty-five passengers, mostly women, on their way to shop at Patchogue. It was of the Edison storage battery variety and was running smoothly enough along the south country road until it got to the hill running down toward the lake. Here it began to gather speed, and to check it Prinzrang put on the brakes.

The track was rough, and it was said last night the rails had spread somewhat. As the brakes set, the jar jerked the wheels from the rails and the car swung across the road.

On a dam in West Lake Harry Barthelme was fishing. He was so absorbed in his sport that he did not hear the car approach. Not until he heard a shout from Prinzrang did he look up from the lake, and then he saw the car headed straight for him at full speed. He tried to jump out of the way, but was not quick enough. The car, as it shot by, grazed him, cutting his foot severely.

As the car jumped the rails the passengers were thrown from their seats and rolled one over the other toward the front of the car. Walter Jayne, the life saver, was riding in front with Prinzrang, and was thrown from the car into the water. The lake at this point is four feet below the level of the roadway and the water is about four feet deep. Jayne was cut badly, but he was able to climb out without assistance.

Prinzrang, as the car left the rails, clung to the brakes. He kept them set tight as the car ran across the road, which is here from twenty-five to thirty feet wide, and so had checked its speed considerably by the time it got to the dam. He could not stop it completely and it fell over until its front vestibule rested upon the bottom of the lake and its rear projected into the road.

Most of the passengers were wet by the plunge into the lake, but managed to regain the bank more frightened than hurt. Dr. M. D. Davis was summoned and after they had been treated, all the injured were able to go to their homes.

The car's trucks were twisted and it was damaged in other ways, but not one of its windows was broken.

CONGRESSMAN'S WARD HELD

Runaway Girl Is Charge of J. Hampton Moore.

Elisabeth Quigg, 16 years old, a nursemaid of Philadelphia, was found wandering in Broadway yesterday by a policeman and taken to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. She gave a fictitious name, but said she had come from Philadelphia. The police of that city were notified, and her identity was established, although how she reached this city remained a mystery, because she refused to tell anything about herself.

The girl is a ward of Congressman J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania and the daughter of a United States Army officer, now believed to be dead. Eight years ago her mother, who later became an invalid, asked Mrs. Moore to take care of the Quigg children, and the Congressman's wife put the two younger in a Baptist orphanage and sent Elizabeth to a farm in New Jersey. A month ago she went to Philadelphia to live as nursegirl in the home of Herbert F. Whitehead, a wealthy wool dealer, and on last Tuesday evening she dropped out of sight.

Mrs. Moore was notified, and, with Mr. Whitehead, in whose family Elizabeth was a favorite, appealed to Sheriff A. Lincoln Acker, and the police of Philadelphia started a careful search. The girl had been saving her money toward an education at the Perkiomen Seminary and no reason could be found for her disappearance.

OLIVER S. LYFORD DIES AT 91

Ex-Vice President of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway.

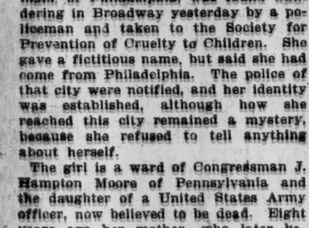
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 12.—Oliver Smith Lyford, formerly Vice President and General Manager of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, died today at the home of his son, William H. Lyford, at 2,868 Lake Park Avenue, in his ninety-second year. Mr. Lyford started his railroad career as a watchman with the old Boston & Lowell Railroad and worked through the various grades until in 1878 he went to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois as Superintendent.

During his stay he worked for the Atlantic & Great Western, the Erie, the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and the Kansas Pacific Railroads. For the last ten years he assisted greatly in the financing of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, leaving the active management of the road to his subordinates.

Mr. Lyford is survived by three sons and a daughter, one son, Oliver S. Lyford, living in New York City.

Young Football Player Fatally Hurt.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 12.—Milwaukee's first football fatality for the 1914 season occurred today, when Carroll Olson, aged 20, died in a local hospital from concussion of the brain, the result of injuries received in a game yesterday. The young man was injured early in the contest, but resumed play and finished the game, collapsing afterward.



NORMAN—the new ARROW COLLAR 2 for 25¢

Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc. Makers

BARRED FROM WAR, NURSE TOOK POISON

Young Woman Found in Grand Central Admits She Is Nina Ennis of Ottawa.

DISAGREED WITH MOTHER

Application to Go to Front to Attend Wounded Was Denied—Engaged to a Broker.

Miss Nina Ennis, the young nurse who is in a serious condition at Flower Hospital after her attempt to commit suicide at the Grand Central Station on Sunday night, left her home at Ottawa on Aug. 29 after her wish to accompany the Canadian troops to France as a nurse had caused a disagreement with her mother, whose sentiments were intensely anti-British.

Mrs. Taylor McVlety, wife of the Mayor of Ottawa and a close friend of Miss Ennis, told a correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES there last night that the young woman was heartbroken over the failure of her efforts to go to the front.

Although her mother opposed her, Miss Ennis sent in her application to Col. Hughes, Minister of Militia. The application was refused, and Miss Ennis believed, according to Mrs. McVlety, that her mother had entered an objection and caused the unfavorable action.

Immediately after that Miss Ennis left her home. Her mother is Mrs. E. Ryder, whose husband is Superintendent of the Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa. She lives in the Maclauren Apartments in Ottawa.

Miss Ennis was graduated recently as a nurse from a private hospital in Montreal. She went to Chicago, where she had lived before her mother's second marriage, and later came to New York. According to friends, the young woman was engaged to a stock broker of Montreal.

Miss Ennis carefully concealed her identity on Sunday night, when she took the bichloride of mercury, by erasing her name where it occurred in the memoranda of cases which were found in a suitcase in her possession. The name "Ennis" was sewed into the collar of a nurse's costume in her satchel. Her first name was supplied by D. de Rivcowsky, an artist, who had met her accidentally in Chicago and renewed the acquaintance at a chance meeting in this city. He said that, although he had spent the day with her, she had refused to tell him her full name.

At the Flower Hospital yesterday the young woman admitted she was Nina Ennis and gave the name and address of her mother. She said she had been despondent for some time, and that she hoped the bichloride of mercury would kill her. Physicians thought she might recover, but that her chances were doubtful.

A MARRIED TEACHER'S RUSE.

Expectant Mother to Stay at Work to Embarrass Education Board.

The fight for the right of women teachers in the public schools to bear children without losing their places was advanced, it was said yesterday, by the announcement of a teacher in one of the boroughs, not Manhattan, thta she intended to postpone the usual dismissal for "neglect of duty" that other mothers have suffered by remaining at her post in the schoolroom until absolutely forced to retire. This step, it was pointed out, if taken by all teachers about to become mothers, would greatl yembarrass the Board of Education.

The plan of the married teacher to retain her place was told by Miss Henrietta Rodman, Vice President of the League for the Civic Service of Women, which has taken up the cause of the married teachers. The teacher is 27 years old a graduate of the Teachers College, and the daughter of a Methodist minister. Her name has been withheld for the present by Miss Rodman. The teacher recently wrote a personal letter to her District Superintendent, in which she explained her position. She said:

I do not want you to think that I have been immodest in remaining up itio this time. Also I do not want you to think that I have been injuring my health for the sake of appearances. Only last week the New York physician who is to attend me pronounced me in the best of condition physically.

I do not want any annoyance or notoriety, but I am willing to do my share to make a place for mothers in the public schools of New York.

The Supterintendent replied that when the teacher did retire he would probably be called upon to prefer charges of neglect of duty against her, but added, "I will do so much to my regret."

THREE NEW MONSIGNORI.

Father Evers Among Those Notified by Cardinal Farley.

The title of Monsigner was conferred on three priests of this city, the Rev. Luke J. Evers, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, on Duane Street; the Rev. Gallus Bruder of St. Joseph's Church, East Eighty-seventh Street, and the Rev. William J. Guinon of the Holy Rosary Church, East 110th Street, yesterday morning. Cardinal Farley officially notified the priests of the honor at his residence on Madison Avenue.

Father Evers has distinguished himself as a pioneer priest among persons working downtown at night, and for his zealous work in this field he was warmly congratulated by both Pope Leo XIII. and Pope Pius X. Among his efforts in this line was the establishment of the 2:30 A. M. service for night workers, generally known as "the printers' mass." He was graduated from the University of Notre Dame, Ind., with the class of 1886, where he taught for three years before entering Troy Seminary. Father Evers is now Chaplain of Tombs Prison.

TO REGISTER ALL INSANE.

Dr. Schlapp Says 30,000 Are Uncared For by State.

Speaking on "Mental Deficiency and Its Relation to Criminality" at a meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence in the New York Academy of Medicine last night, Dr. Max G. Schlapp, a member of the State Commission for the Investigation of the Mentally Deficient, said that a law should be passed requiring all physicians to report and register the names of their feebleminded patients.

Dr. Schlapp said that there were 84,000 insane persons cared for by the State at a cost of $4,000,000 a year, and 8,000 feeble-minded persons cared for by the State or in public institutions. Afterward, 30,000 more feeble-minded and insane persons were at liberty in the State, he said, and it was the registration of these that he desired.

Judge Harry V. Osborne of the Essex County (N. J.) Court of Common Pleas, and Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe of New York discussed the question.

Stevens Team Takes a Day Off.

Stevens "Tech" football team had a day of rest yesterday, after its good showing made against Johns Hopkins University on Saturday. Although the boys were defeated, the Hopkins team made the winning touchdown on a fluke play in the last half minute of the third quarter. Another disadvantage under which the boys played was the fact that Peter Strauch, the backbone of the team, was unable to get into the game and his great work on the defense left a decided weakness in the whole line. His return to college will be a great help to the team. Coach Hollenback will undertake the task of instruction and that of the coaches the players said a thorough blackboard drill and many hard scrimmages will develop which will be of benefit to the team in preparation for the game with Trinity College at Hartford on Saturday.

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle. Evs. 8:10. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:10. MR. & MRS.
PATRICK CAMPBELL IN G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION"

ASTOR THEATRE, Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:20. NOW Matinee TOMORROW (POP.) & SAT. 2:20. THE PLAY THE WHOLE WORLD WILL GO TO SEE. GEO. M. COHAN'S MASTERPIECE. THE MIRACLE MAN

CANDLER THEATRE, WEST 42D STREET. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS "ON TRIAL"

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149 St. 3d Ave. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25 & 50c. Julian ELTINGE "THE CRINOLINE GIRL."

SYMPHONY
Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Eight Friday Afts.
Subscriptions Three to Eight Dollars.
Sixteen Sunday Afts.
Subscriptions Six to Eighteen Dollars.
Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK, Mme. GERHARDT, Mr. GITTELSON, Mr. KREISLER, Mme. GLUCK, Mr. BARRERE, Mr. BAUER, Mr. FREMSTAD, Mr. GABRILOWITSCH, Mr. ZIMBALIST, Mr. de GOGORZA, Mr. SASLAVSKY, Mr. HOFMANN, Mr. BORWICK, Mr. BUSONI, Mr. FLESCH.
Subscriptions now at Room 1302, Aeolian Hall.

Electrical Show
Everything interesting and educational. 11 a m to 11 p m. Admission 50 cents
BEST IN TOWN
Grand Central Palace, Lexington Ave. & 46th St.

HIPPODROME
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT (Seats on Sale). Greatest Living Spanish Violinist MANUEL QUIROGA
JEANNE JOMELLI, Soprano.
Assisted by Nahan Franko and Orch. Prices 25c to $1.50.

PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c. B. F. KEITH'S KITTY GORDON, JOAN SAWYER, Clark & Bergman in "The Society Buds," Belle Baker, others.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. MR. & MRS. VERNON CASTLE, Florence Tempest, Harry Beresford & Co.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Sylvester Schaffer And 6 Feature Acts.

Under Entirely New Management
ROSE GARDENS DANCE & THEATRE
DAILY MATINEES, EVENINGS AT EIGHT.
First and Only Submarine Moving Pictures, "THIRTY LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA."
Dancing, Dining, Cabaret de Luxe, 3 P.M. to Closing

CENTURY CENTRAL PARK, W. 62D ST. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2. Tonight, Thurs., Mat., Fri. & Sat. Nights, "MADAM BUTTERFLY," with Stanley, Howard, Harrold, Chalmers, Jacchia. Wed. & Thurs. Nights & Sat. Mat., "LOHENGRIN."

ATOP NEW YORK THEATRE, 3:30 to 2 A.M.
JARDIN DE DANSE
EVELYN NESBIT (MRS. THAW)
Jack Clifford, Bonnie Glass, Lewis Sloden, others.

44TH ST. THEATRE, West of Broadway. Aft. 2:30 Eve. 8:30. 25-50c
IRELAND A NATION
ROBERT EMMET AND OTHER HEROES IN A SOUL-STIRRING FILM. WITH MUSIC.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10 to 50. Next Week. Robert Edeson, "Where the Trail Divides." Strand Orch. & Quartette. "The County Chairman."

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & B'way. Military Drama in 4 Parts, "THE TANGLE." Romance in 3 Parts, "THE LOCKED DOOR."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
Tonight: Stein unter Steinen. Wed. & following nights: Der Muede Theodor (Schwank).

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE Mat. Today. Dave Marion HIMSELF World's Series Returns Read from Stage.

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Daily Matinee, 25c. In The ARMY NIGHT. WILLARD, SPORTS, Real Sea Divers, Al Fields & Jack Lewis, others.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD in WAX. 58 West 23d St. DUNNINGER, Wonderful Magician. European War Army & Navy Commanders.

MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. Today. FAY FOSTER CO.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC Mats. Wednesday & Saturday $1. 500 Seats Evening $1.
OLGA PETROVA in "PANTHEA" Next—"The Story of the Rosary." Seats Thursday.
DE KALB MATS. Wed., Sat., 25 & 50c. EVES., 25, 50, 75 & $1.00. KITTY MacKAY, Original Company. Next Week, "Peg o' My Heart."

What $25 Buys Here
WE have made special effort to offer greater value than ever in our Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits at $25. And Hart, Schaffner & Marx have lent us their heartiest support. So that $25 now buys at Wallach Stores the sort of garments for which you would expect to pay $30 or more.
Wallach Bros.
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Ask Your Dealer For DOTWOOD
The Latest Style in Fancy Madras Collars, it's an
E&W RED MAN
Made in America 2 for 25 cents
EARL & WILSON
MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCTS

WILLIAM A. BRADY'S PLAYHOUSE Evgs. at 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow, 2:20.
Positive Triumph of a Fascinating Play!!
"Absorbingly interesting. Holds the attention unremittingly."—N. Y. Sun.
My Lady's Dress
"Certainly deserves popularity."—N. Y. Tribune.
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS AHEAD.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.
EMPIRE Broadway, 40th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. LAST 7 TIMES. JOHN DREW in THE PRODIGAL HUSBAND.
TUESDAY, OCT. 20TH. Seats Next Thurs. WILLIAM GILLETTE, BLANCHE BATES, MARIE DORO in the Drama, "DIPLOMACY."
LYCEUM 45th St. nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:10. THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE
Knickerbocker, B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:10. Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday 2:10. JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN. THE GIRL FROM UTAH
GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
A LAUGHING RIOT
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. LEW FIELDS in THE HIGH COST OF LOVING
GRAND O. H. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25 & 50c. SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE.
HARRIS 42 ST. West Opens Thurs., Oct. 22. SEATS ON SALE TODAY (TUES.)
The Salamander
Dramatized by the Author, Owen Johnson.
NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Evs. & Sat. Mats. 25 to $1. Wed. Mats. 25-50c. NEXT FRIDAY NIGHT—SEATS NOW. JOHN MASON in "BIG JIM GARRITY"

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30TH ST. Theatre, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. The THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes & Walter Jones.
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Maxine Elliott's Beginning Tomorrow Ev. WALKER WHITESIDE in Mr. Wu
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BOOTH Thes., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Charles Klein's Newest play. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:30. THE MONEY MAKERS
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SHUBERT Ev. 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow $1.50. MR. FAVERSHAM in THE HAWK
with MLLE. DORZIAT in "A Sweeping Success."—Charles Darnton, Ev. World
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